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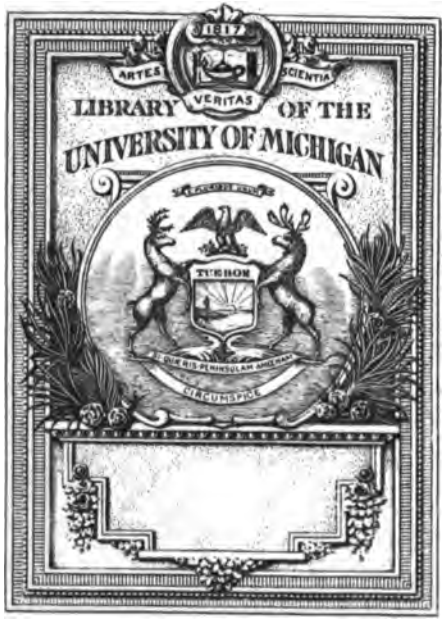
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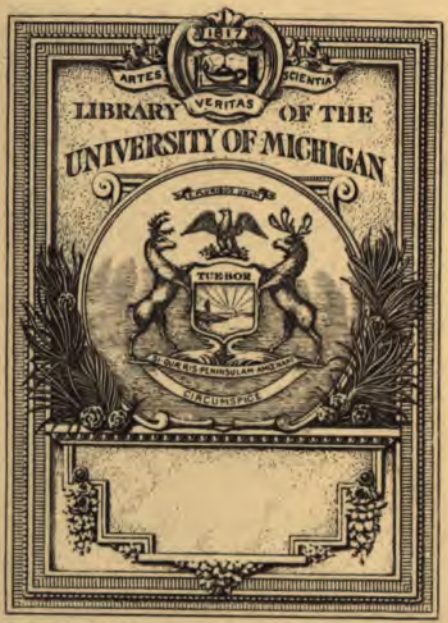
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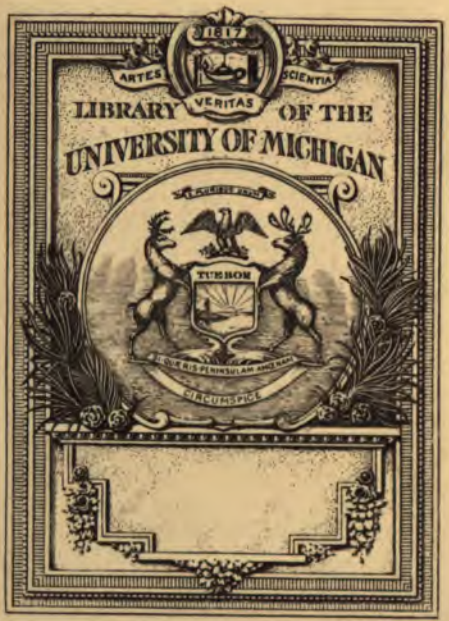
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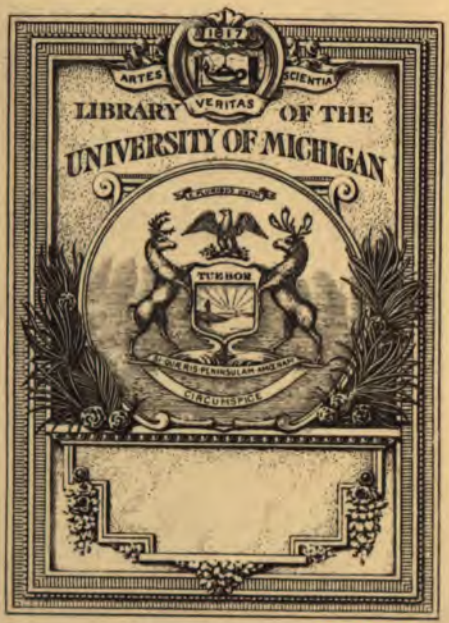
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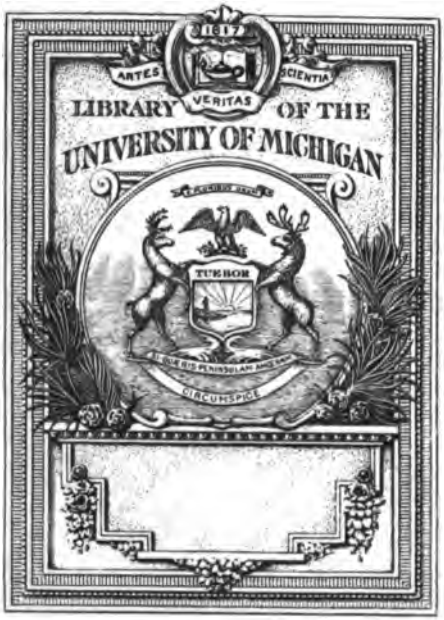
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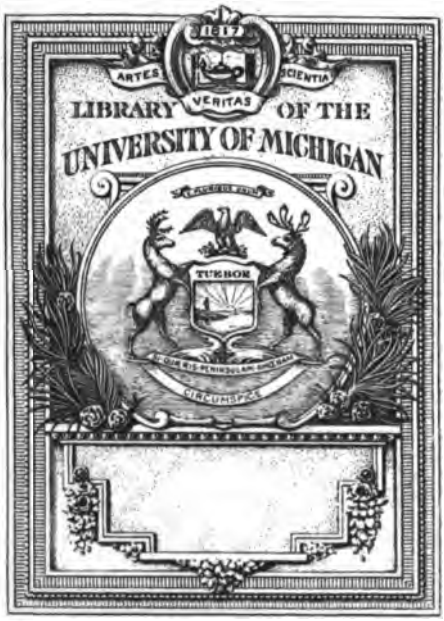
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and regarded only by ſome few perſons whoſe happy genius and curioſity have prompted them to it, or who have been forced upon it by its immediate ſubſerviency to ſome particular art or office.

Therefore I think I cannot do better ſervice to learning, youth, and the nation in general, than by ſhewing, *That the mathematics of all parts of humane knowledge, for the improvement of the mind, for their ſubſerviency to other arts, and their uſefulneſs to the commonwealth, deſerve moſt to be encouraged.* I know a diſcourſe of this nature will be offenſive to ſome, who, while they are ignorant of mathematics, yet think themſelves maſters of all valuable learning: but their diſpleaſure muſt not deter me from delivering an uſeful truth.

The advantages which accrue to the mind by *mathematical* ſtudies conſiſt chiefly in theſe things: 1*ſt*. In accuſtoming it to *attention*. 2*dly*. In giving it a habit of *cloſe* and *demonſtrative reaſoning*. 3*dly*. In freeing it from *prejudice, credulity*, and *ſuperſtition*.

Firſt, the mathematics make the mind attentive to the objects, which it conſiders. This they do by entertaining it with a great variety of truths, which are delightful and evident, but not obvious. Truth is the ſame thing to the underſtanding, as muſic to the ear, and beauty to the eye. The purſuit of it does really as much gratify a natural faculty implanted in us by our wiſe creator, as the pleaſing of our ſenſes: only in the former caſe, as the object and faculty are more ſpiritual, the delight is the more pure, free from the regret, turpitude, laſſitude, and intemperance, that commonly attend ſenſual pleaſures. The moſt part of other *ſciences* conſiſting only of probable reaſonings, the mind has not where to fix; and wanting ſufficient principles to purſue its ſearches upon, gives them over as impoſſible. Again, as in *mathematical inveſtigations* truth may be found, ſo it is not always *obvious:* this ſpurs the mind, and makes it diligent and attentive. *In Geometria* (ſays Quinctilian, lib. I. cap. 10.) *partem fatentur eſſe utilem teneris ætatibus: agitari namque animos, atque acui ingenia, & celeritatem percipiendi venire inde concedunt.* And *Plato* (in *Repub. lib.* VII.) obſerves, that the youth, who are furniſhed with *mathematical* knowledge, are prompt and quick at all other *ſciences*, ἐις πάντα τὴ Μαθήματα ὀξεῖς φαίνονται. Therefore he calls it καλὰ παιδείαν ὁδόν. And indeed youth is generally ſo much more delighted with *mathematical* ſtudies, than with the unpleaſant taſks that are ſometimes impoſed upon them, that I have known ſome reclaimed by them from idleneſs and neglect of learning, and acquire in time a habit of thinking, diligence, and attention; qualities, which we ought to ſtudy by all means to beget in their deſultory and roving minds.

(To be continued)

To the Publiſher of the GENERAL MAGAZINE, *&c.*

SIR,

THough the following theorems were inveſtigated (as you are already acquainted with) on a particular occaſion, yet they may, perhaps, as the inveſtigation is new, and conciſe, be acceptable to your mathematical readers; and therefore, if you think proper, may be inſerted in the fifth half-ſheet of your Magazine.

I am Sir, Yours, &c.

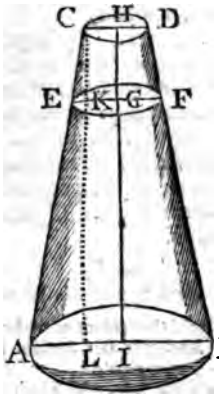
Biddeford,
Jan. 3,
1755.

B. DONN.

A Theorem in Menſuration.

LET $t =$ the top or leaſt diameter, $b =$ the bottom or greateſt diameter, $d = b - t$, and $h =$ the height of a conic fruſtrum; then it's content is $= \frac{tb + \frac{1}{3}dd}{1,273236} \times h$.

Demonſtration. Let ACDB repreſent the conic fruſtrum; put $m = .7854$, $x =$ HG the diſtance of any ſection (parallel to the baſe) from CD; the reſt as above. By ſimilar $\triangle$s as CL : AL :: CK : KE; $\therefore$ CL : 2 AL :: CK : 2 KE, that is, $b : d :: x : \frac{dx}{b} = 2\text{KE}$, $\therefore (t + \frac{dx}{b} =) \frac{tb + dx}{b} = \text{EF}$; whence the area of the circle $\text{EF} = \frac{mt^2b^2 + 2mtbdx + md^2x^2}{b^2}$, and multiplying by $\dot{x}$, we have $\frac{mt^2b^2\dot{x} + 2mtbdx\dot{x} + 2d^2x^2\dot{x}}{b^2}$ $=$ the fluxion of the ſolid; the fluent of which is $mt^2x + \frac{mtdx^2}{b} + \frac{mddx^3}{3b^2}$, which when x becomes $= b$, is, by ſubſtituting b for x, $= \overline{t^2 + td + \frac{1}{3}dd} \times mb$; in which, if we write $b - t$ for its value d in the ſecond term, the theorem will be, $\overline{tb + \frac{1}{3}dd} \times mh$; but if we chooſe a diviſor, it will be, $\frac{tb + \frac{1}{3}dd}{1,273236} \times h =$ the content of the conic fruſtrum.



Q. E. D.

Corollary 1. The theorem $\overline{tb + \frac{1}{3}dd} \times mh$, when $m = 1$, that is, when the fruſtrum is that of a ſquare pyramid is, $\overline{tb + \frac{1}{3}dd} \times b$.

Coroll. 2. When $d = b$, that is, when $t = o$; $\overline{tb + \frac{1}{3}dd} \times mh$, becomes $\frac{bbmh}{3} =$ the content of a cone.

Coroll. 3. When $m = 1$, $\frac{bbmh}{3}$ is $= \frac{bbh}{3} =$ the content of a ſquare pyramid.

Coroll. 4. When the ſolid is a cylinder, then $t = b$, and $d = o$, and $\therefore \overline{tb + \frac{1}{3}dd} \times h$, is $= b^2mh =$ the content of a cylinder.

Coroll. 5. When the ſolid is a ſquare priſm, then, $m = 1$, and $\therefore b^2mh = b^2h =$ the content of a ſquare priſm.

Scholium. Whence it appears that we have after a compendious manner deduced from fluxions, theorems, for meaſuring cones and ſquare pyramids, and their fruſtrums, alſo for cylinders and ſquare priſms; and hence may be ſeen how exactly theſe theorems, deduced from fluxions agree with thoſe inveſtigated by other principles.

I am, Sir, Your Humble Servant,

B. DONN.

Mathematical Queſtions, to be anſwered.

Queſt. 1. *By Arithmetius.*

REquired, a general method for multiplying and dividing decimal fractions, and preſerving exactly the decimal parts in the product or quotient, without the method of circulating numbers.

Queſt. 2. *By Perpendicularius.*

IF a point be taken any where within an equilateral triangle, and perpendiculars be let fall from thence to the three ſides of the triangle, the ſum of theſe three perpendiculars will be equal to the perpendicular of the whole triangle. Quære the demonſtration.

Queſt. 3. *By Triangularius.*

GIven, the two ſides of a plane triangle, and the included angle, *viz.* AB = 20, BC = 25, and angle B = 110°. To find either of the other parts of the triangle by ſides and ſines only, without uſing tangents or ſecants, by a general theorem?

Queſt. 4. *By Aſtronomicus.*

IN Lat. 5°. N°. the 1ſt June 1755, what will be the ſum's amplitude, and his greateſt azimuth from the north?

An Elogy on Sir Iſaac Newton, *tranſlated from the Latin of Dr.* Halley.

BEhold the regions of the heav'ns ſurvey'd,
And this fair Syſtem in the balance weigh'd!
Behold the law, which (when in ruin hurl'd
God out of Chaos call'd the beauteous world)
Th' almighty fix'd, when all things good he ſaw!
Behold the chaſte, inviolable law!
Before us now new ſcenes unfolded lie,
And heav'n appears expanded to the eye;
Th' illumin'd mind now ſees diſtinctly clear
What pow'r impels each planetary ſphere.
Thron'd in the center glows the king of day,
And rules all nature with unbounded ſway;
Thro' the vaſt void his ſubject planets run,
Whirl'd in their orbits by the regal ſun.
What courſe the dire tremendous comets ſteer
We know, nor wonder at their prone career;
Why ſilver Phœbe, meek-ey'd queen of night,
Now ſlackens, now precipitates her flight;
Why, ſcan'd by no aſtronomers of yore,
She yielded not to calculation's pow'r;
Why the Node's motions retrograde we call,
And why the Apſides progreſſional.
Hence too we learn, with what proportion'd force
The moon impels, erroneous in her courſe,
The refluent main: as waves on waves ſucceed,
On the bleak beach they toſs the ſea-green weed,
Now bare the dangers of th' engulfing ſand,
Now ſwelling high roll foaming on the ſtrand.
What puzzling ſchool-men fought ſo long in vain,
See cloud-diſpelling Matheſis explain!
O highly bleſt, to whom kind fate has given
Minds to expatiate in the fields of heaven,
All doubts are clear'd, all errors done away,
And truth breaks on them in a blaze of day.
Awake, ye ſons of men, ariſe! exclude
Far from your breaſts all low ſolicitude;
Learn hence the mind's ætherial pow'rs to trace,
Exalted high above the brutal race.
Ev'n thoſe fam'd chiefs who human life refin'd
By wholeſome laws, the fathers of mankind;
Or they who firſt ſocieties immur'd
In cities, and from violence ſecur'd;
They who with Ceres' gifts the nations bleſt,
Or from the grape delicious nectar preſt;
They who firſt taught th' hieroglyphic ſtile
On ſmooth * papyrus, native plant of Nile,
(For literary elements renown'd)
And made the eye an arbiter of ſound;
All theſe, tho' men of deathleſs fame, we find
Have leſs advanc'd the good of human-kind:
Their ſchemes were founded on a narrower plan,
Replete with few emoluments to man.
But now, admitted gueſts in heav'n, we rove
Free and familiar in the realms above;
The wonders hidden deep in earth below,
And nature's laws, before conceal'd, we know.

Lend

* An Egyptian plant, growing in the marſhy places near the banks of the Nile, on the leaves of which the antients uſed to write.

Lend me your aid, ye bright ſuperior pow'rs,
That live emboſom'd in Elyſian bow'rs,
Lend your ſweet voice to warble Newton's praiſe,
Who ſearcht out truth thro' all her myſtic maze,
Newton, by every fav'ring muſe inſpir'd,
With all Apollo's radiations fir'd;
Newton, that reach'd th' inſuperable line,
The nice barrier 'twixt human and divine.

EUGENIO.

To Mr. Handel. *On the Loſs of Sight.*

Homer and *Milton* might complain
They roll'd their ſightleſs orbs in vain;
Yet both have wing'd a daring flight,
Illumin'd by celeſtial light.
Then let not old * *Timotheus* yield,
Or, drooping, quit th' advent'rous field;
But let his art and vet'ran fire
Call forth the magic of his lyre:
Or make the pealing organ ſpeak
In ſounds that might the dead awake:
Or gently touch the ſprings of woe,
Teach ſighs to heave, or tears to flow:
Then with a more exalted rage
Give raptures to the ſacred page,
Our glowing hearts to heaven raiſe
In choral ſongs and hymns of praiſe.

* A muſician, in the time of *Philip* of *Macedon*, baniſh'd by the *Spartans* for adding a tenth ſtring to the lyre.

On CLARISSA. *By a Lady.*

I.

WOu'd'ſt thou, *mighty God* of *love!*
Wiſh the *worthieſt ſoul* to move,
Shew me what I now ſhall aſk!
Arduous too, will be the taſk!

II.

Shew me *beauty's finiſh'd fair!*
Sweet in *temper*, *ſoft* in *air!*
Strongly fixt, on *virtue's ſide*:
Free from *envy*, void of *pride*.

III.

Bleſs'd with *this* tranſcendent *mind*,
More to *heav'n*, than *earth* inclin'd!
Happy, only to *beſtow*:
Wretched, at *another's woe*.

IV.

Scorning *riches*, that wou'd bring,
Truth, or *conſcience*, any *ſting*:
Wiſe, yet *humble*, *juſtly great!*
Patient, and reſign'd to *fate*.

V.

(Tho' accompliſh'd to out-ſhine
Every thought, beneath *divine!*)
Wander virtue's kingdom round,
All I aſk, will *ne'er be found*,

VI.

Cupid's pow'r can only ſhew
Excellencies here *below*:
Woud'ſt thou all theſe charms obtain,
Make *Clariſſa live again!*

A Receipt for a POET. *By the ſame.*

FIRST, ſuppoſing that *nature* has furniſh'd a *brain*,
(Elſe, all other *ingredients* are certainly *vain*)
Look out for a *countenance meagre* and *thin*:
Ne'er regard the *outſide*, ſo we furniſh the *in*.
And becauſe it is needful he ſhould not *live high*,
Let his *diet* be ſuch, as his *wit* will ſupply.
For oft by experience this knowledge we gain,
What *fattens* the *body* will make a *lean brain*.
But I'll venture to promiſe, with *that prudent care*,
'Tis a *thouſand to one* he has *nothing to ſpare*.
Let his *fancy* be *lively*, his *memory ſtrong*:
His *judgment* ſufficient to know *right* from *wrong*,
Attended by *prudence*, to bridle his *quill*:
Or elſe it wou'd probably lead him to *ill*.
Now ſhou'd he too *ſtrictly* adhere to the *truth*,
His *lays* muſt ſubmit to be reckon'd *uncouth*:
But waving this ſubject, that meets with *ſmall praiſe*,
Let him *ſee*, and *ſeem blind*, in theſe *politic days*.
For ſhould he *breathe free* the *ſatyrical vein*,
Each *wound* that he *gives* will redound to *his pain*.
No matter how *juſt* all his *cenſure may ſeem*;
'Tis a *road*, that will hardly arrive at *eſteem*:
Like *treaſon*, tho' never ſo highly *approv'd*,
The *traitor*, you know, is but ſeldom *belov'd*.
But where there is *merit!* in *foe*, or in *friend*,
Let him *ſcorn* to be *ſilent*, and boldly *commend!*

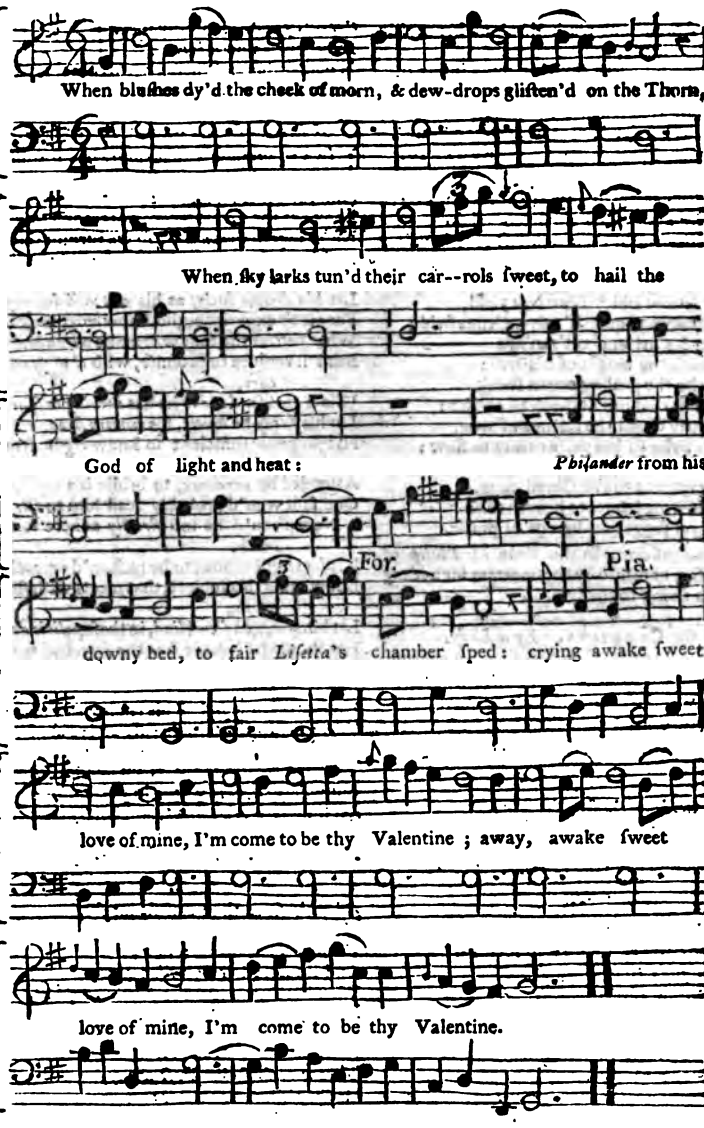
Advice to CUPID. A SONG. *By the ſame.*

I.

Cupid, ſince thou can'ſt not *ſee*,
Prithee now, be *led* by *me*;
To *Minerva*, ſtrait repair,
And implore her *guardian care*:
Woud'ſt thou make thy *pow'r compleat*,
Lay thy *arrows* at *her feet*.

II.

Throw each *fooliſh ſhaft* away,
Or they'll ever *go aſtray*:
Beg her, to *new dreſs* thy *ſtore*,
And with *wiſdom* caſe 'em o'er:
Tipt with *reaſon*, then they'll fly,
Nor can ever go *awry*.

VALENTINE's DAY. A *New Song.*

When bluſhes dy'd the cheek of morn, & dew-drops gliſten'd on the Thorn,
When ſky larks tun'd their car--rols ſweet, to hail the
God of light and heat:
Philander from his
For.
Pia.
downy bed, to fair *Liſetta*'s chamber ſped: crying awake ſweet
love of mine, I'm come to be thy Valentine; away, awake ſweet
love of mine, I'm come to be thy Valentine.

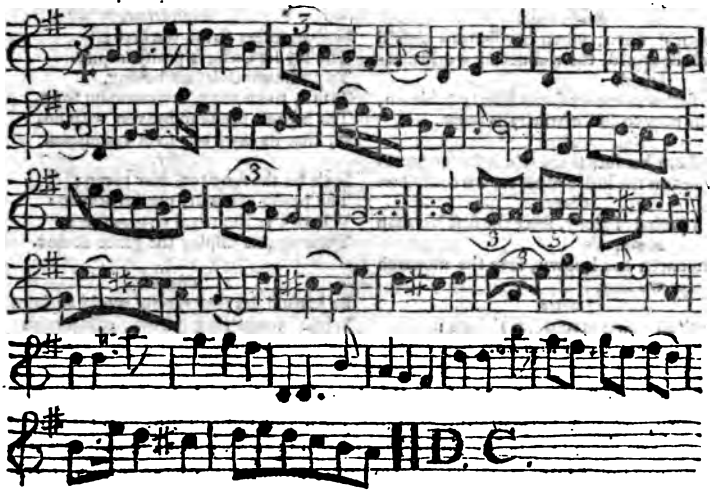
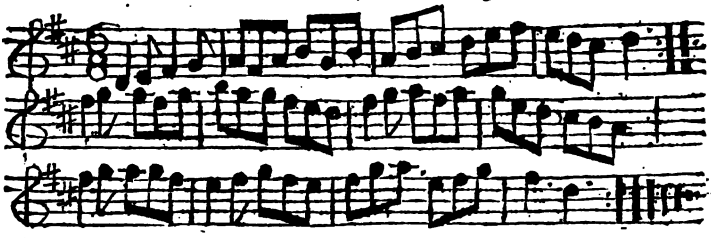
Soft love, that balmy ſleep denies,
Had long unveil'd her brilliant eyes,
Which, that a kiſs ſhe might obtain,
She artfully had cloſ'd again;

He ſunk, thus caught in beauty's trap,
Like *Phœbus* into *Thetis*' lap,
And near forgot that his deſign
Was but to be her Valentine.

She

She ſtarting, cry'd, I am undone!
Philander, charming youth! begone,
For this time, to your vows ſincere,
Make virtue, not your love, appear:
No ſleep has clos'd theſe watchful eyes;
Forgive the ſimple fond diſguiſe:
To generous thoughts your heart incline,
And be my faithful Valentine.

The brutal paſſion ſudden fled,
Fair honour govern'd in its ſtead,
And both agreed, e'er ſetting ſun,
To join two virtuous hearts in one:
Their beauteous offspring ſoon did prove
The ſweet effects of mutual love:
And from that hour, to life's decline,
She bleſs'd the day of Valentine.

A MINUET.

The WELCH-RABBIT. *A Country Dance.*

Firſt Co. caſt off one co. 𝄆 caſt up back again 𝄇 1ſt and 2d men foot it to their partners and turn ſides 𝄆 foot it ſides and turn partners 𝄇 1ſt man foot it to the 2d Woman and not turn 𝄆 1ſt woman and 2d man the ſame 𝄇 hands four round 1ſt co. ſlip down the middle one co. 𝄆 right hands and left 𝄇

The following ode written by Colley Cibber, Eſq; Poet Laureat, was vocally and inſtrumentally performed at his Majeſty's apartment, adjoining to the council chamber, St. James's on New Year's Day.

Recitative.

AS Rome of old, for Halcyon days,
Sung Io's to Auguſtus praiſe;

So happier Britons to their King,
Redeunt Saturnia Regna ſing.

Chorus.

Redeunt Saturnia, &c.

Air.

Again behold a younger year,
Prolongs his elder empire here;

Still

Still with the ſame paternal care,
The ſun and Cæſar bleſs the year;
Alike their genial influence yields,
For publick nurture, fertile fields:
While bleſs'd obedience ſings his praiſe,
Glory the royal grant repays.

Recitative.

What prayer to Heaven could kneel for more,
Than ſuch a godlike uſe of power?

Chorus

What prayer to heaven, *&c.*

Recitative.

So reign'd Eliza, when her Britons bleſs'd
Above the world, the wondering world confeſs'd.
Then firſt was known ſweet liberty to bloom,
Which now to full maturity is come.

Air.

Now from her ſmiles enjoy'd is Cæſar great:
Now beams the luſtre of his crown complete.

Chorus.

Such a period of glory, ſince the firſt Norman King,
No monarch has known, ſave the monarch we ſing.

Duetto.

Long the heroine grac'd her throne:
Longer life has Cæſar known.

Her while truth and virtue raiſe;
Him the patriot King ſhall praiſe.

Chorus.

Such a period, *&c.*

Air.

Happy Britain! Queen of iſles!
Miſtreſs of a nation's ſmiles:
Godlike while thy monarchs ſhine,
Where's the realm ſhall rival thine?

Chorus.

Such a period of glory, *&c.*

Recitative.

Sicilian ſiſters ſtrike the lyre;
The lay let Cæſar's praiſe inſpire.
To praiſe undue let art belong,
Truth, truth alone ſublimes the ſong.
The higheſt praiſe to heaven we ſend,
Is, that its laws our lives commend.

Air.

Such be the ſong to Cæſar given;
The praiſe of Cæſar, praiſes heaven:
Where e'er the royal virtues ſhine,
Their beams diſplay the grace divine.

Chorus.

Be joyful! let the grateful world acclaim,
While wond'ring virtue conſecrates his name.

We have been favoured with the following chronological abſtract of the *Engliſh* hiſtory, from a very honourable and judicious gentleman. Such a ſubject could not receive much embelliſhment from poetry; but the poetical ſtile is certainly beſt to imprint ſuch obſervations, eſpecially, on the minds of youth, who are moſt able to retain theſe Remarks in their Memory.

The dates of the reigns of the kings of *England.*

WILLIAM I. 1066. — THE firſt year of WILLIAM the firſt's reign we fix, In the year one thouſand and ſixty ſix.

WILLIAM II. 1087. — In one thouſand and eighty-ſeven his ſon, WILLIAM the ſecond his reign begun.

HENRY I. 1100. — One thouſand one hundred the date o'the year, When HENRY the firſt, our king did appear.

STEPHEN 1135. — Eleven hundred and forty ſave five is the date, When STEPHEN began firſt to govern the ſtate.

HENRY II. 1154. — One thouſand one hundred and fifty four's reckon'd, The date of the reign of King HENRY the ſecond.

RICHARD I. 1189. — After him came to reign King RICHARD the firſt, In one thouſand one hundred and eighty nine juſt.

JOHN. 1199. — His ſucceſſor next is his brother king JOHN, In the Year of our Lord twelve hundred ſave one.

HENRY III. 1216. — In one thouſand two hundred and ſixteen all own, That HENRY the third came next to the throne.

EDWARD I. 1272. — Next EDWARD his ſon took the crown as his due, In the year twelve hundred and ſeventy two.

EDWARD II. 1307. — In th' year thirteen hundred and ſeven we read, That EDWARD the ſecond his ſon did ſucceed.

EDWARD

EDWARD III. 1327. — His ſon the third EDWARD, did juſt the ſame thing, That is twenty years after he came to be king.

RICHARD II. 1377. — In one thouſand three hundred and eighty lack three, On the throne next is RICHARD the ſecond, you ſee.

HENRY IV. 1399. — In one thouſand three hundred ninety and nine, Came in HENRY the fourth of the Lancaſter line.

HENRY V. 1412. — In the year fourteen hundred and one Dozen more, The People to HENRY the fifth, their King, ſwore.

HENRY VI. 1422. — No ſooner paſs ten years away, but his ſon, King HENRY the ſixth, is poſſeſt of the Throne.

EDWARD IV. 1460. — Fourteen hundred and ſixty the York Line's reſtor'd, In the perſon of EDWARD the fourth their liege-lord.

EDWARD V. 1483. — Three and twenty years after ſcarce is ſeen on the throne, Young EDWARD the fifth, before his life's gone.

RICHARD III. 1483. — For that year his baſe uncle, RICHARD the third, Kills him, ſeizes the crown, the ſceptre and ſword.

HENRY VII. 1485. — But in two years time after, all things were ſoon righted, And the white and red roſes in HENRY united.

HENRY VIII. 1509. — After him reigned HENRY the eighth his ſon, In the year fifteen hundred and ten wanting one.

EDWARD VI. 1546. — One thouſand five hundred and fifty ſave four, EDWARD the ſixth the diadem wore.

MARY. 1553. — In the year fifteen hundred fifty and three, Queen MARY began then to reign all agree.

ELIZABETH. 1558. — And in fifteen hundred fifty and eight, Her ſiſter ELIZABETH felt the crown's weight.

JAMES I. 1602. — In ſixteen hundred and two (the queen dead,) JAMES king of *Scotland*, came to reign in her ſtead.

CHARLES I. 1625. — One Thouſand ſix hundred twenty and five, His ſon CHARLES the firſt, to the crown did arrive.

CHARLES I. 1648. — But in ſixteen hundred forty and eight, Which ought ever, or never to be out of date,

1648. — He was vanquiſh'd by OLIVER, and forc'd to ſubmit To the moſt cruel terms that his conqu'rors thought fit.

CHARLES II. 1648. — From that time the line of the STUARTS goes on, In the perſon of CHARLES the ſecond, his ſon.

CHARLES II. 1660. — But ſixty's the year when he was reſtor'd, To his crown with almoſt univerſal accord.

JAMES II. 1685. — In the year eighty-five accedes to the throne, JAMES the ſecond, his brother a bigot well known.

JAMES II. 1688. — He ſoon treads down liberty, laws, conſtitution, And ſo paves the way for the great revolution.

WM & MARY. 1689. — In the year eighty-nine, together are ſeen, On the throne king WILLIAM, and MARY his queen.

ANNE. 1701. — They dy'd without iſſue, ſo ANNE's Reign's begun, In the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and one.

ANNE. 1714. — The nation ſhe governed four months and twelve years; After her a new race of heroes appears.

GEORGE I. 1714. — One thouſand ſeven hundred and fourteen's the date, When GEORGE, as his right, claims the rule of the ſtate.

GEORGE II. 1727. { His ſon GEORGE the ſecond in the year twenty-ſeven, Succeeded his father tranſlated to heaven.

Long flouriſh Britain's *crown in* Brunſwick's *line,*
As long as ſun, and moon, and ſtars ſhall ſhine!
May laws, religion, liberty and peace,
Laſt with great Brunſwick's *ſway, 'till Time itſelf ſhall ceaſe!*

T. N.

We have been favour'd with ſeveral other Pieces from our Correſpondents, which, for want of Room, we muſt poſtpone to another Opportunity.

A CHRONOLOGICAL MEMOIR *of* Occurrences.

For *January* 1755.

The political State of EUROPE *for this Month: With a proper Introduction.*

EUrope has enjoyed the Bleſſings attendant on a general peace, ſince the concluſion of the treaty of Aix la Chapelle in 1748. The wars terminated by that treaty, were ſupported by a great effuſion of blood, and expence of treaſure. The war between Great Britain and Spain continued nine years: that kindled in Germany, by the artifices of France, in ſetting the houſes of Brandenburgh and Bavaria to debilitate the houſe of Auſtria, continued eight years: and the war between Great Britain and France, in which moſt of the other European powers were involved, continued four years. When the peace was concluded, the balance of power was endeavoured to be ſecured, by the different parties, who became divided into two grand coalitions: the empreſs queen of Hungary, Ruſſia, Great Britain, the United Provinces, and Sardinia, compoſing the one: France, Spain, the two Sicilies, Pruſſia, and Sweden, forming the other. From that time, a reciprocal jealouſy in the cabinet ſucceeded a general enmity in the field: ſome of the commercial powers have been employed in reſtoring trade, others in creating new branches of commerce: while the military ſtates have been improving their armies, and making themſelves ready to check the firſt daring power who ſhould violate the general tranquility, which ſeems now to be fatally diſturbed by the aſpiring views and inſolent conduct of France, ſtill directed againſt Great Britain, the natural enemy of every ſtate who wantonly aims at ſuch an extenſion of power, as muſt form the foundation of univerſal monarchy, and render the ſtate of men as contemptible as that of beaſts, by expelling freedom from her reſidence, and binding her children in the abject bonds of ſlavery.

Theſe general remarks are neceſſary to the introduction of the preſent political ſyſtem of Europe; which ſeems now to be ſhaken both towards the eaſt and weſt: but if peace cannot be juſtly ſupported, the offended powers may have ability enough to puniſh the violators of treaties with the ſcourge of war.

Ruſſia.

Ruſſia. The Ruſſian empire, like its own polar ſtar, illumines the northern hemiſphere. Peter the Great laid the foundation of its preſent magnificence; Munich, once the glorious general, and now the miſerable exile, brought the plan of the Czar to perfection; and, under the auſpices of the preſent Czarina Elizabeth, the Ruſſian power not only commands the balance of the north, but greatly influences affairs in the ſouthern dominions of Europe. Count Beſtucheff, who preſides in the Ruſſian adminiſtration, is an able and prudent miniſter: he has prevented any rupture with Sweden; maintained a good underſtanding with Turky; and greatly augmented the felicity of Ruſſia, whoſe inhabitants are pleaſed with the virtues of their grand princes, and the increaſe of his auguſt family.

Sweden. The king of Sweden, being uncle to the grand prince of Ruſſia, has endeavoured to conciliate the differences which have ſubſiſted between the two ſtates ſince the treaty of Abo, in 1743: but, of late, nothing material has happened in Sweden.

Denmark. His Daniſh majeſty, ever ſince his acceſſion to the throne in 1746, has always been attentive to the felicity of his ſubjects; and has ſent orders to his miniſter at Ratiſbon, to guaranty the meaſures taken by the landgrave of Heſſe-caſtle, for maintaining the Proteſtant religion in that country after his death.

Poland. His Poliſh majeſty has left Warſaw, to viſit his electoral dominions; leaving Poland in more tranquility than uſual; for the only public diſpute of any conſequence in that kingdom relates to the poſſeſſors of the eſtates of the ordination of Oſtrog, by virtue of the will of the late prince Sanguſho: but the king has appointed a royal commiſſion to be held at Dubno, to examine into the nature of thoſe poſſeſſions.

Germany. The political affairs of Germany, particularly of the court of Vienna, continue in a very tranquil ſituation; but the eccleſiaſtical ſyſtem has received a violent blow at the court of Heſſe-caſtle, where the hereditary prince has renounced the Proteſtant religion, and embraced the Romiſh faith: however, the ſtates of that country are concerting effectual meaſures for inviolably maintaining their religion, laws, and conſtitutions; particularly, by taking care, that the children of prince Frederick, by the princeſs Mary of Great Britain, ſhall be educated in the proteſtant faith; beſides, that prince has aſſured his royal conſort, that, honouring her virtues, ſhe might reſt aſſured of his ſtrict attention, firmly to obſerve, in reſpect to her, and her children, whatever was ſtipulated relating to the article of religion.

Turky. The Turks have remained in peace on the ſide of Europe ſince the treaty of Belgrade in 1739; which has been entirely owing to the pacific diſpoſition of Mahomet their emperor, who aſcended the Ottoman throne, on the 5th of October 1730, but, unhappily for Europe, this amicable monarch died on the 13th of laſt month, by a ſudden fit of the aſthma, and is ſucceeded by his brother Oſman IIId, who has been inveſted with the imperial dignity without the uſual commotions on ſuch occaſions. The new Sultan has continued all the officers of ſtate in their ſeveral employments; and if France ſhould now be as aſſiduous at the Ottoman-ports as ſhe was in the year 1746, perhaps ſhe might not find ſo much difficulty as ſhe did then, in ſtirring up the Turks to invade the Auſtrian dominions.

Italy. The Pope, in a grand conſiſtory, has accepted of the reſignation of the cardinal's cap, by the Infant Don Lewis of Spain: and the ſociety for the propagation of the faith have received advices from China, that

the perſecution of the chriſtians in that great empire was entirely ceaſed. Nothing material has happened at the other courts of Italy; except that a ſtop is put to the treaty of commerce negociating between the courts of Naples and London, on account of the difficulty concerning the nature of the goods which are deemed to be contraband in Naples; where mount Veſuvius has lately renewed its eruptions; the lavy, or burning matter, having extended five miles towards the ſouth, on the ſide of San Angelo, and the valley of Scafara.

Portugal. The court of Liſbon, having partly rectified the matters complained of by the merchants of the Britiſh factory, ſeems to apply itſelf to its old purſuit of pacific meaſures.

Spain. The court of Madrid is intent upon the recovery of its marine from the low ſtate into which it was ſunk; and the king has lately made ſeveral military promotions. The French ambaſſador has had ſeveral conferences with the Spaniſh miniſters concerning the armaments that the court of Great Britain is preparing for America; in which he endeavoured to repreſent them in ſuch a light as might give umbrage to the Spaniſh court: but as the marquis de la Enſenada, the tool of France, is out of the adminiſtration; and as general Wall, a well-known friend to England, preſides in the Spaniſh council, it is to be hoped that the French artifices will no longer prevail at Madrid. However, the Spaniards have entirely diſpoſſeſſed the Engliſh logwood-cutters of their ſettlement in the bay of Honduras; where ſuch depredations have more than once occaſioned a rupture between the two crowns.

France. The parliament of Paris, having aſſerted the true ſpirit of a Roman ſenate, have at laſt triumphed over their enemies the clergy; the archbiſhop of Paris being ſent into exile, while the parliament has been honourably recalled by the king, and has happily renewed its functions to the great joy of the people. The ſouthern provinces have been greatly infeſted by a banditti of ſmugglers, headed by one Mandrin, a brave and experienced officer, who has been ſucceſsful in ſeveral engagements againſt the royal troops. The king has appointed M. Moreau de Sechellas, comptroller general of the Finances, to be one of the miniſters of ſtate; and the French miniſtry ſeem to be taking every ſtep towards an open quarrel with Great Britain, who cannot tamely behold the rapacious ſchemes of France in Aſia and America. It is reported, that France has now 97 ſhips of the line, and 50 frigates, beſides gallies; with which ſhe is ready to put her former projects in execution. Indeed, if the French eſtabliſh themſelves on the back of the Britiſh colonies in north America; if they are as ſucceſsful in India, during this interval of peace, as they were during the late war; if they ſhould render themſelves more formidable on the coaſt of Africa; and ſhould rekindle the flames of war in Europe; ſhe may have ſtrength enough to be troubleſome for a time to Great Britain: but the Britiſh navy has been hitherto invincible; it ruined the maritime force of Lewis XIV, and has once deſtroyed that of Lewis XV, and it is not to be feared, but the reſentment of Britain can again ſufficiently puniſh the inſolence of France.

The *United Provinces.* The ſtates general have had long conferences with prince Lewis of Brunſwick, the field marſhal of the republic; and it is ſuppoſed, that a negociation is upon the tapis for foreign troops; the military ſpirit and commercial intereſt of this republic ſeem to be dwindling into contempt and inability, like her ſiſters of Venice and Genoa.

LON.

LONDON.

1. THE Hon. Commodore Keppple was elected member for Chicheſter.

2. Dr. Andrew Didier elected phyſician to the Middleſex hoſpital.

3. Joſeph Gill and William Buck, two highwaymen, were taken, after a very obſtinate reſiſtance.

— Edward Herbert, Eſq; elected Member for Shropſhire.

4. Michael Flemming, ſervant to the Hon. Mr. King, of Albemarle-ſtreet, was ſent by his maſter to the bank to get a note for 500 l. changed for ſmall notes, which, after effecting, he went off with, but was taken at Well's the 7th.

— The bodies of four children, all putrified, except the body of a boy about a month old, ſuppoſed to be lately put there, were found under an arch of the ſtables at the bottom of Bolton-row, near the duke of Devonſhire's gardens, by ſome workmen who were cleanſing a ſhore: the ſkulls of the children ſeemed all to be broke with a hammer.

6. Being twelfth day, it was obſerved at court as a high feſtival.

—The Rt. Hon. the marquis of Wincheſter, without oppoſition, was elected knight of the ſhire for the county of Southampton.

Henry Drax, Eſq; and capt. Auguſtus Pitt, of the foot-guards, were elected members for Wareham.

The following melancholy accident happened at a houſe in St. Giles's: a child of two or three years old going too near the chimney, in the abſence of his mother, the fire caught his cloaths, and ſet them in a blaze. The people on the lower floor, alarm'd by unuſual ſhrieks and cries of the child, ran to its aſſiſtance, and found its face, arms, and one of its hips burnt in a moſt miſerable manner.

7. This day the Houſe of Commons met purſuant to their late adjournment.

— The duke de Mirepoix, the French ambaſſador, arrived at his houſe in Groſvenor ſquare from France.

—The Rt. Hon. the lord Montfort was unanimouſly choſen high-ſteward of Cambridge, in the room of the late lord Montfort, his father, deceaſed.

A gentleman in his coach going near Brentford, and paſſing briſkly a-breaſt of a waggon, the waggon-horſes ſet off as faſt as they could, whereby the driver was thrown under one of the wheels, which went in a line from the hinder part of his body directly over his head. A gentleman paſſing by at the ſame time took up the poor man, expecting he was killed, but it happened he received no other damage than having his lip and chin pretty much cut, which it is thought he will ſoon get over.

9. The Houſe of Peers met, and adjourn'd to Monday next.

The Rt. Rev. the Lord Biſhop of Chicheſter appointed to preach before the Rt. Hon. the Houſe of Peers, the 30th inſtant.

22. The committee of city lands ſold the place of ſword-bearer of this city to Mr. Henry Wentworth, ſurgeon, in friday-ſtreet, for 5550 l.

23. There was a hot preſs for ſeamen.

25. A proclamation was publiſhed in the Gazette for ſeamen, and 30 s. per month for volunteers, 20 s. bounty money.

A Regiſter *of* THEATRICAL ENTERTAINMENTS.

	Drury-Lane Theatre.	Covent-Garden Theatre.
Jan. 1.	*Barbaroſſa.* The Ninth Time.	*The Rehearſal.*
2.	*Barbaroſſa.*	*The Nonjuror.*—*Harlequin Sorcerer.*
3.	*Barbaroſſa.*	A Burletta.
4.	*Drummer*—*Proteus*, or *Harlequin in Chaos.*	*The Twin Rivals.*

6. *Twelfth*

Drury-Lane Theatre.

6. *Twelfth Night.—Proteus.*
7. *The Inconſtant.—Proteus.*
8. *Phædra and Hippolitus.—Proteus.*
9. *Much ado about nothing.—Proteus.*
10. *Merry Wives of Windſor.—Proteus.*
11. *Conſtant Lovers.—Proteus,*
13. *Drummer.—Proteus.*
14. *Suſpicious Huſband.—Proteus.*
15. *Love for love.—Proteus.*
16. *Orphan.—Proteus.*
17. *Provoked Wife.—Proteus.*
18. *Careleſs Huſband.—Proteus.*
20. *Stratagem.—Proteus.*
21. *The Fop's Fortune.—Proteus.*
22. *The Man of Mode.—Proteus.*

Covent-Garden Theatre.

Beggar's Opera.—Harlequin Sorcerer.
Careleſs Huſband.—Mock Doctor.
The Suſpicious Huſband.—Scapin.
The Way of the World.—Harlequin Sorcerer.
Oedipus.—Scapin.
Oedipus.—Scapin.
Provoked Huſband.—Harlequin Sorcerer.
Revenge.—Knights. for benefit of public char.
Oedipus.—Scapin.
Hamlet.—Scapin.
Careleſs Huſband.—Harlequin Sorcerer.
Double Dealer.—Contrivances.
Beggar's Opera.—Harlequin Sorcerer.
Funeral.—Scapin.
Conſtant Couple.—Harlequin Skeleton.

BIRTHS.

Jan. 3. The lady of William Southwell, Eſq; delivered of a ſon, which died ſoon after its birth.

5. The lady of Edward Blount, Eſq; ſafely delivered of a ſon and heir.

8. The lady of Sir James Dunbar, Bart. ſafely delivered of a ſon and heir.

12. The lady of James Digges Latouche, Eſq; ſafely delivered of a ſon.

17. The lady of the Right Hon. Lord Duncannon ſafely delivered of a daughter.

The lady of Thomas Foley, Eſq; Member for Droitwich in Worceſter-ſhire, ſafely delivered of a ſon.

24. The lady of Sir Thomas Parkyns, Bt. of Bunny-Park, in the county of Nottingham, delivered of a ſon and heir.

MARRIAGES.

Jan. 2. Mr. John Berwick, an eminent haberdaſher in Friday-ſtreet, to Miſs Betſy Lodge, (daughter of Mr. John Lodge, an eminent packer in Little St. Helen's.)

4. Mr. William Marcellus, an eminent painter, to Miſs Anna Amelia Moyſe.

7. Mr. Hughs, an eminent fellmonger, to Miſs Sally Smith, with a fortune of 200 l. per annum.

11. The Rt. Hon. the Earl of Dartmouth, to Miſs Francis Katherine Gounter Nicholl, only daughter and ſole heireſs of Sir Charles Gounter Nicholl, Knight of the Bath, deceaſed, deſcended in the direct male line from Sir Hugh Gounter, Knight, who was ſtandard bearer to K. William the Conqueror, and was ſeated at Rackton, in the county of Suſſex, which continued to be the chief ſeat of his deſcendants, till the death of Sir Charles Gounter (who took the name of Nicholl by act of parliament); and upon this marriage, the poſſeſſion of that eſtate and many other real eſtates, and a vaſt fortune in money, was transferred to a young nobleman, whoſe perſonal qualifications (as alſo the lady's) are ſo well known, that they need not be mentioned upon this occaſion.

13. The Rev. Mr. Foyle, Rector of Kimpton, Hants, to Miſs Hayter, only daughter of Thomas Hayter, Eſq; of Saliſbury, a young lady with 10000 l. fortune.

15. Mr. William Burton, timber merchant, to Mrs. Winnell.

DEATHS.

Jan. 1. Lord Montford. *Suddenly.*

Rev. Mr. Wilſon, lecturer of St. John's Southwark.

2. Sir James Lowther, Bart. eſteemed the richeſt commoner in England.

5. At Cambridge, Mr. Wendy, alderman of that town.

6. In the 83d year of his age, Richard Carter, Eſq; his Majeſty Chief Juſtice for South-Wales.

9. The Right Hon. Auguſtus Berkeley, Earl of Berkeley, Viſcount Durſley, and Lord Burkeley of Berkeley-caſtle in Glouceſterſhire, Ranger of Dean Foreſt, Lord Lieutenant and Cuſtos Rotulorum of Glouceſterſhire, and Knight of the Thiſtle. His lordſhip married, May 7, 1744, Elizabeth, daughter to Henry Drax, Eſq; member of parliament for Wareham in Dorſetſhire, by whom he had Lord Durſley, now Earl of Berkeley, who is in the 10th year of his age, and ſeveral other children.

10. Mr. Thomas Chitty, only ſon of Thomas Chitty, Eſq; alderman of Tower Ward.

11. The Hon. Mrs. Townſhend, lady of the late colonel Townſhend, and daughter of the late Lord William Powlett.

Mrs. Read (who died a few days ſince at her houſe in Arlington-ſtreet) has left 500 l. to diſtreſſed widow gentlewomen, and 100 l. to poor clergymen's widows.

13, Mr. Monk, many years one of the grooms of the chambers to his Majeſty.

14. In the 76th year of his age, Mr. Thomas Brewer, ſtationer, in Ludgate-ſtreet.

B—K-

B——KR——TS.

Richard Falkner, of Blackburne, merchant.
John Myers, of Preſton, merchant.
John Barford, of Ipſley, tanner.
John Gatward, of Cambridge, coal-merch.
William Hopkins, of St. James's Weſtminſter, carpenter.
Walter Colquhoun, of Norwich, linnen-draper.
Andrew Atchiſon, of Soho, linnen-draper.
Alexander Smith, of Bloſſom's Inn, merch.
William Clarke, of Ludlow, mercer.
Solomon Jacobs, of Norwich, dealer & chap.
Joſhua and Richard Harle, of St. Buttolph without Aldgate, grocers.
Thomas Warner, of Huntingdon, merchant.
John Mackintoſh, of London, ſurgeon and apothecary.
James Nicholſon, jun. of North Bailey, Durham, Innholder.
Charles Macklin, of Cov. Garden, vintner and coffeeman.
Daniel Briſſanden, of Canterbury, grocer.
Thomas Emerſon, of Barnard-caſtle, Durham, butcher,
John Gatacre, of St. George Bloomſbury, ironmonger.

BILL *of Mortality from* Dec. 31 *to* Jan. 21.

Buried		Chriſtened	
Males 694 / Females 718	1412	Males 464 / Females 421	885
Under 2 years old	435		
Between 2 and 5	119	Buried,	
5 and 10 —	35	Within the walls	113
10 and 20 —	40	Without the walls	335
20 and 30 —	120	*Mid.* and *Surry*	661
30 and 40 —	153	City & Sub. *Weſt.*	303
40 and 50 —	162		1412
50 and 60 —	116		
60 and 70 —	119	Weekly *Jan.* 7.	441
70 and 80 —	71	14.	505
80 and 90 —	41	21.	466
90 and 100 —	1		1412
100 and 109 —	0		
	1412		

BOOKS, publiſhed in January, 1755.

BATT's ſermon, at the election of a mayor and Sheriffs at Briſtol. 6*d.*

Bally's juſtice of the Supreme Being. 1*s.* (*Dodd.*)

Barthelemy's (Abbé) reflections on the alphabet and language of Palmyra. Tranſlated from the French. 6*d.*

Coriolanus, or the Roman Matron. A tragedy. Taken partly from Shakeſpear, and partly from Thomſon. 8vo. 1*s.* 6*d.*

Courtier and Patriot. An epiſtle to his grace the duke of Newcaſtle. *Fol.* 6*d.*

Carew's hiſtorical Right of Elections. *Fol.* (*Nourſe.*)

The Card. 2 Vols. 12mo *Calf.* (*Newbery.*) 6*s.*

Eſſay on the liberty of the preſs, chiefly as it reſpects perſonal ſlander. 8vo. (*Raymond.*) 1*s.*

Extract of the Bon Mots, or Witty Sayings of little brother Andrew, againſt the Jeſuiſts. (*Baldwin*) 6*d.*

Jones's ſermon, at St. Botolph, Biſhopſgate, Nov. 24. 1754. 6*d.*

Folly predominant, or the Town taken in; with the palpable deception of the Orators: with their effigies. *Fol.* (*Carpenter*) 1*s.*

Free thoughts and bold truths, on the preſent poſture of affairs. (*Dodſley.*) 6*d.*

Free and impartial remarks on the real importance of the whale fiſhery. In a letter to a member of parliament. By a merchant. (*Cooper.*) 1*s.*

Griffin's (Rev. Mr.) Scripture account of a future ſtate conſidered. (*Swan.*) 1*s.*

Great Britain's poverty and diſtreſs, exemplified by the Eaſt India Monoply, with ſome hints towards a remedy. (*G. Bible.*) 6*d.*

Grand Queſtion, debated after the dialogical manner of Lucian, for aboliſhing the public debt. (*Baldwin.*) 1*s.*

Green's Diſſertation on enthuſiaſm. (*Oliver.*) 2*s.* 6*d.*

Hudderſord's (Rev. Dr.) proper reply to a pamphlet entitled, a defence of the rector, and fellows of Exeter College. (*Rivington.*) 6*d.*

Hay's tranſlation of ſelect epigrams of Matial. Latin and Engliſh. 12mo. *Calf* 3*s.* Engliſh only. 8vo. *Blue pa.* 2*s.*

Hiſtorical diſſertation on the books of the New Teſtament; or an enquiry into their authority and particular character. Compos'd from original authors. 5*s.*

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Immortality; or the conſolation of human life. A monody. (*Dodſley.*) 1*s.*

Ireland in tears; or a letter to Sir Andrew's eldeſt daughter's youngeſt ſon. By Major Sawney M'Cleaver, an officer on the Iriſh eſtabliſhment. 1*s.*

Letter from a member of the univerſity of Oxford, to a gentleman in the country: containing a particular account of a watch-plot lately diſcovered there (*Mears.*) 4*d.*

Liberty regained; or Life of W. S, Eſq; a Poem. Inſcribed to the Earl of Cheſterfield. (*Woodgate*, &c.) 6*d.*

Some literal errors having eſcap'd us after the utmoſt care, the candid reader is deſired to correct them: the moſt conſiderable we take to be, Series *inſtead of* Sizes, *p.* 5. *l.* 11. *in Theology.*

EACH DAY's *Price of* STOCKS, *in* JANUARY 1755.

☞ Books shut, is signified thus, ———

Days	Bank Stock.	E. India.	South Sea	S. Sea old An. 1st Su	S. Sea old A. 2d Sub.	S. Sea An. new 1st S.	S. Sea An. 2d Subsc.	3½ Ba. An. 1st Subsc.	3½ Ba. An. 2d Subsc.	3½ per C. India An.	3 per Cent India An.	Ba. 3 per Cents.	3 per Cent An. 1751.	India Bonds Prem.	Bank Circ. per l. s. d.	Wind at Deal.	Days
1				104⅜a½	103			104⅜a½	103a⅓	102⅜a½	102a⅜			10s a 06	1 2 6	ENE	1
2	133⅛a⅜			104⅜a½	103a⅝			104⅜a⅜	103a⅜	102½	102⅛			10s a 00	Do	NE	2
3	133¼			104⅜a½	103⅓			104⅛a⅜	103a⅛	102⅜a⅝	102⅛a⅜			10s a 05	Do	Do	3
4				104⅜a½	103a⅝			104⅛a⅜	103a⅛	102½	102⅜a⅝			10s a 05	Do	N b W	4
5	Sunday															N b E	5
6	135⅝a133			104¼	103⅓			104⅛	103a⅓	102⅛	102⅛a¼			10s a 04	Do	NWbW	6
7	133a⅜			104⅛	103⅓			104⅛a⅜	103a⅜	102⅛	102⅛a⅜			10s a 04	Do	NW	7
8	133			104¼a⅜	103⅛a¼			104⅛	103	102⅛a⅜	102⅜a½			10s a 03	Do	NW	8
9	133			104⅜	103⅛a⅜			104⅛	103a102⅞	102⅛a⅜	102⅜			10s a 03	Do	WNW	9
10	132¼			104⅝a¼	103a⅜			104⅜a¼	102⅞a103	102⅛a¼	102⅛a¼			10s a 04	Do	Do	10
11	No Price.			104⅜a½	103a⅜			104⅜a1	102⅜a103	102⅛a⅜	102⅛a¼			10s a 04	1 2 6a5s	WSW	11
12	Sunday															S W	12
13	No Price.			104⅝a¼	103a⅜			104⅛a¼	102⅞a103	102⅛a½	102¼			10s a 05	Do	Do	13
14	Do			104⅝a⅜	103a⅜			104a103⅜	102⅞a⅜	102¼	102⅜			10s a 04	1 5 0	N b E	14
15	132½			104⅝a⅝	102⅞a103			103⅞a104	102¼	102⅛a¼	102			10s a 04	Do	N E	15
16	132½	179⅛		104⅜a¼	103a⅜			103⅞a104	102¾a⅞	102¼	101⅞a102		101½	10s a 05	1 2 6a5s	E S E	16
17	132½	179¼		104⅛a¼	103a⅜			103⅞a124	102¾a⅞	102¼	101⅞a102		101½	10s a 00	1 2 6	Do.	17
18	No Price.	171¼a179		104⅝				103⅝a¼	102⅝	102⅛a¼	101⅞		101⅛	10s a 00	1 2 6	WSW	18
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20	No Price.	No Price.		103½	No Price.			103⅞102½	No Price.	101	No Price.		100¼a100	10s a 95	Do	S b W	20
21	128a130	175½		102¼101½	No Price.			101½101½	100¼a100	No Price.	No Price.		98½a99	90s a 75	Par.	S	21
22	130a129	175¼a¾		101½	99¾a100			101¼	No Price.	99¼a⅜	99		99¼	70s a 17	Do	S E b E	22
23	130	175a½		No Price.	100⅛a⅜			101¼a⅜	100⅛a¼	No Price.	100		100¼	88s a 06	0 12 6	E b N	23
24	130a½	176		101¼a103	No Price.			101¾102⅛	100¼a½	100½	100		100½	82 a 03s	Do		24
25	No Price.	No Price.		103	No Price.	102½		101¼a102	100⅛a⅜	100¼	Par.		100½	82s a 03	0 15 0	N N E	25
26	Sunday															N E	26
27	130	175		102¼a103	No Price.			101¼a⅛	No Price.	Par.	No Price.		99⅞a¼	82s a 80	0 12 6	Do	27

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Miſcellaneous Correſpondence,

For *FEBRUARY*, 1755.

The ESSAY on the *Uſefulneſs* of MATHEMATICAL LEARNING, *continued from Page 2 of our laſt.*

The ſecond advantage which the mind reaps from *mathematical* knowledge, is a habit of *clear*, *demonſtrative*, and *methodical* reaſoning. We are contrived by nature to learn by imitation more than by precept: and I believe, in that reſpect, reaſoning is much like other inferior arts (as *dancing*, *ſinging*, &c.) acquired by practice. By accuſtoming ourſelves to reaſon cloſely about quantity, we acquire a habit of doing ſo in other things. It is ſurprizing to ſee what ſuperficial, inconſequential reaſonings ſatisfy the moſt part of mankind. A piece of wit, a jeſt, a ſimile, or a quotation of an author, paſſes for a mighty argument: with ſuch things as theſe are the moſt part of authors ſtuffed: and from theſe weighty premiſes they infer their concluſions. This weakneſs and effeminacy of mankind, in being perſuaded where they are delighted, have made them the ſport of orators, poets, and men of wit. Thoſe *lumina orationis* are indeed very good diverſion for the fancy, but are not the proper buſineſs of the underſtanding; and where a man pretends to write on abſtract ſubjects in a ſcientifical method, he ought not to debauch in them. Logical precepts are more uſeful; nay, they are abſolutely neceſſary for a rule of formal arguing in public diſputations, and confounding an obſtinate and perverſe adverſary, and expoſing him to the audience, or readers. But in the ſearch of truth, an imitation of the method of the *geometers* will carry a man further than all the *dialectical* rules. Their *analyſis* is the proper model we ought to form ourſelves upon, and imitate in the regular diſpoſition and gradual progreſs of our enquiries; and even he, who is ignorant of the nature of *mathematical analyſis*, uſes a method ſomewhat analogous to it. The *compoſition* of the *geometers*, or their method of demonſtrating truths already found out, viz. *by definitions of words agreed upon, by ſelf-evident truths, and propoſitions that have been already demonſtrated*, is practicable in other ſubjects, though not to the ſame perfection, the natural want of evidence in the things themſelves not allowing it; but it is imitable to a conſiderable degree. I dare appeal to ſome writings of our own age and nation, the authors of which have been mathematically inclined. I ſhall add no more on this head, but that one, who is accuſtomed to the methodical ſyſtems of truths, which the *geometers* have reared up in the ſeveral branches of thoſe *ſciences* which they have cultivated, will hardly bear with the confuſion and diſorder of other *ſciences*, but endeavour as far as he can to reform them.

Thirdly, *mathematical* knowledge adds a manly vigour to the mind, frees it from *prejudice*, *credulity*, and *ſuperſtition*. This it does two ways, 1*ſt*, by accuſtoming us to examine, and not to take things upon truſt. 2*aly*, By

giving us a clear and extenſive knowledge of the ſyſtem of the world; which, as it creates in us the moſt profound reverence of the almighty and wiſe creator; ſo it frees us from the mean and narrow thoughts which ignorance and ſuperſtition are apt to beget. How great an enemy *mathematics* are to ſuperſtition appears from this, that in thoſe countries, where *Romiſh Prieſts* exerciſe their barbarous tyranny over the minds of men, *aſtronomers*, who are fully perſuaded of the motion of the earth, dare not ſpeak out: but though the *inquiſition* may extort a recantation, the *Pope* and a general council too will not find themſelves able to perſuade to the contrary opinion. Perhaps this may have given occaſion to a calumnious ſuggeſtion, as if *mathematics* were an enemy to religion, which is a ſcandal thrown both on the one and the other; for truth can never be an enemy to true religion, which appears always to the beſt advantage, when it is moſt examined.

——Si propius ſtes,
Te capiet magis.——

On the contrary, the *mathematics* are friends to religion; inaſmuch as they charm the paſſions, reſtrain the impetuoſity of imagination, and purge the mind from error and prejudice. Vice is error, confuſion, and falſe reaſoning; and all truth is more or leſs oppoſite to it. Beſides *mathematical* ſtudies may ſerve for a pleaſant entertainment for thoſe hours, which young men are apt to throw away upon their Vices; the delightfulneſs of them being ſuch, as to make ſolitude not only eaſy, but deſirable.

What I have ſaid may ſerve to recommend *mathematics* for acquiring a vigorous conſtitution of mind; for which purpoſe they are as uſeful, as exerciſe is for procuring health and ſtrength to the body. I proceed now to ſhew their vaſt extent and uſefulneſs in other parts of knowledge. And here it might ſuffice to tell you, that *mathematics* is the *ſcience* of quantity, or the *art* of reaſoning about things that are capable of *more* and *leſs*, and that the moſt part of the objects of our knowledge are ſuch as matter, ſpace, number, time, motion, gravity, &c. We have but imperfect ideas of things without quantity, and as imperfect a one of quantity itſelf without the help of *mathematics*. All the viſible works of God almighty are made in *number*, *weight*, and *meaſure*; therefore to conſider them, we ought to underſtand *arithmetic*, *geometry*, and *ſtatics*: and the greater advances we make in thoſe arts, the more capable we are of conſidering ſuch things, as are the ordinary objects of our Conceptions. But this will farther appear from particulars.

(To be continued)

We make no doubt but the public will think themſelves highly obliged by the following accurate, and moſt uſeful obſervations; ſince we cannot but be ſenſible they are the beſt means which nature affords for diſcovering the longitude of places, and conſequently are of the laſt importance for perfecting the art of navigation. Such obſervations are alſo of great uſe in ſettling the theorems of the motions of thoſe ſecondary planets.

ASTRONOMICAL OBSERVATIONS *in the Year* 1754, *at* Newport, Salop.

	H.	′	″	
Jan. 1ſt. at	8	08	03	*Jupiter*'s 1ſt Satellite immerged.
Same day at	8	32	50	The 3d Satellite immerged.
Jan. 5, at	9	14	51	A ſtar of the 3d magnitude near *Aldebaran* immerged behind the *Moon*'s S. E. limb, at 10^h 06′ 51″ it emerged S. W.

Same

	H. ′ ″	
Same day at	10 35 50	A ſtar of the 4th magnitude immerged behind the E. N. E. limb.
at	11 44 21	it emerged full weſt.
Feb. 6th, at	07 52 00	*Jupiter*'s 3d Satellite emerged, not out of the ſhadow, but from behind the body, at which time they ſeemed to touch each other.
Same day at	10 16 00	The E. N. E. limb of the *Moon* occulted a ſtar of the 3d magnitude, it being cloudy for a few minutes, the emerſion could not be nicely determined, but was nearly at 10^h 52′. The ſtar is marked A in *Sentx*'s *Zodiack*, and is to be found in one of the ſmall ſouthern *claws* of the *Crab*.
Feb. 9th, at	08 46 00	*Jupiter*'s 1ſt Satellite emerged from *behind his body*.
Feb. 17th, at	09 00 00	*Jupiter*'s 3d and 4th Satellite appeared very near each other, and
at	09 20 00	ſo cloſe as to appear but as one Satellite.
Mar. 21ſt, at	07 57 30	*Jupiter*'s 3d Satellite emerged from his ſhadow.
April 9th, at	07 27 00	*Jupiter*'s 4th immerged, clouds intervening the emerſion was inviſible.
Apr. 19th, at	09 36 13	*Jupiter*'s 1ſt Satellite emerged.
May 2d, at	11 17 04	The N. E. limb of the *Moon* occulted a ſtar of the 4th, marked ξ in the north *claw* of the *Lion*; the emerſion was at 12^h 15′ full weſt.
May 3d,		Between the times of 8^h 00′ and 8^h 02′ happened an emerſion of the 3d Satellite, but clouds prevented an exact obſervation.
May 10th, at	12 05 00	*Jupiter*'s 3d Satellite emerged.
Same day at	13 58 00	The ſtar marked ρ in 16^d of ♍ was occulted by the *Moon*, the emerſion was at 15^h 20′, the ſtar paſſed central.
May 19th, at	11 35 30	*Jupiter*'s 2d Satellite emerged; and at 11^h 49′ 15″ the firſt Satellite emerged.
July 28th, at	10 47 15	A ſtar of the 4th magnitude marked γ between the *claws* of the *Scorpion*, was occulted by the *Moon*'s N. E. limb. The *Moon* being very near the horizon, the emerſion could not be ſeen.
Aug. 31ſt, at	10 23 56	A ſtar of the 4th magnitude marked θ in the ſide of ♒ immerged behind the *Moon*'s north limb, and emerged at 10^h 54′ N. W.
Nov. 21ſt, at	08 00 00	A ſtar of the 5th magnitude marked ρ in the ſide of ♒ immerged behind the *Moon*'s eaſtern limb, and emerged at 9^h 14′ 30″ N. W.
Nov. 24th, at	18 29 45	*Jupiter*'s 1ſt Satellite immerged.
Dec. 16th, at	13 15 30	The 4th Satellite began to immerge, and at 16′ 30″ it was quite hid.

J. P. H.

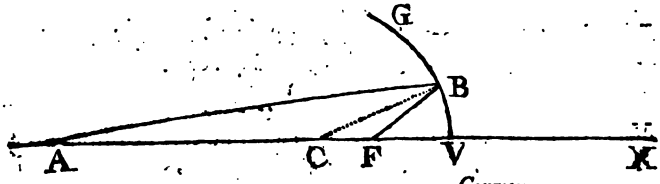
As the EPHEMERON FLY *has always been looked upon as the moſt extraordinary production of nature, in regard to its* ſingular ſhort period of life, *we ſhall entertain our readers with a ſhort hiſtory of this moſt curious animal in our next number;*

and here only present them with a microscopic view of the nympha *state of it; most accurate and exact to the life, since every part of it was adjusted and measured with a* Micrometer. *This we hope will be the more acceptable, as we are well satisfied no true delineation of it is any where else to be found. And the public may be assured, that whatever they find in our plates of this kind is a just representation of nature, viewed by our own eye, and drawn by our own hand.*

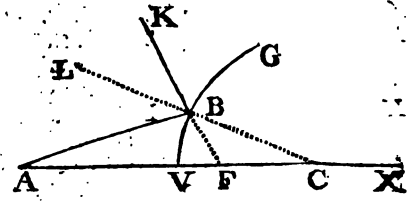
B. M.

As several of our readers may desire us to illustrate the important and curious discovery of the Harmonical Reflection of Light, *(mentioned in page* 8, *of* THEOLOGY) *we give here, agreeable to our promise, the following mathematical demonstration.*

Concave.



Convex.



LET VG be the reflecting surface of the mirrour, convex or concave; AX its axis, V the vertex, and C the center; also let A be the radiant point, or place of the object, AB a ray of light incident on the mirrour in the point B, and BF the reflected ray meeting the axis in the point F, which is the focus, or place of the image. Put $CB = r$, $AV = d$, and $FV = f$; then we shall hereafter shew, that $\frac{dr}{2d+r} = f$ in the convex speculum, and $\frac{-dr}{2d-r} = f$, in the concave one; whence we have the analogy $d : d+r :: f : r-f$, that is, $AV : AC :: VF : FC$, in the *convex*; and (when $2d$ is greater than r) we have $d : d-r :: f : r-f$, or $AV : AC :: VF : FC$, in the *concave* mirrour: whence the line, or axis, is divided *harmonically* in the points A, V, F, C.

B. M.

SIR,

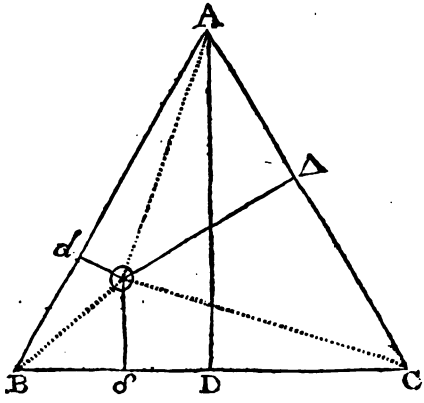
I have sent answers to the second and third Questions in Mr. Martin's *Magazine. I wish success to the Undertaking, and am Yours,* &c.

ROB. HALL.

Question 2.

DRaw lines from the point assumed to the angles of the triangle, which will divide it into three triangles; whose perpendiculars call x, y, and z, and the perpendicular of the equilateral triangle u, and its side $2a$. Then, by the common theorem for measuring triangles, ax, ay, and az, will be the areas of the three triangles, and au the area of the whole triangle. But the whole is equal to all its parts: therefore $au = ax + ay + az$, and divided by a, $u = x + y + z$. W.W.D.

A Demonſtration of the 2d Queſtion.



DRaw the equilateral triangle ABC, and from the < A let fall the perpendicular AD; then let any point O be aſſumed within the triangle ABC, from which let fall the perpendicular O*d*, O, O△, and draw OA, OB, OC. Then the triangles ABC, OAB, OBC, OCA, having equal baſes, will be as their attitudes, *i. e.* ABC : AD :: OAB : O*d* :: OBC : O :: OCA : O△ (and therefore) :: OAB + OBC + OCA : O*d* + O + O△, but OAB + OBC + OCA = ABC, and conſequently O*d* + O + O△ = AD. *Q. E. D.*

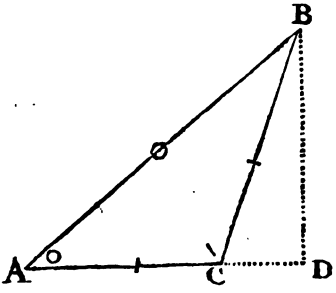
Solution of the 3d Queſtion, By R. R.

BIſect the vertical angles and put AB = *a*, BC = *b*, baſe = *x*, biſecting line = *y*, fine of ½ vertical angle = 1 ſupplement of the given vertical angle = C. Then (*Euc.* 3. 6.) $a+b : x :: a : \frac{ax}{a+b} =$ AD, after the ſame manner $\frac{bx}{a+b} =$ DC. Then $\frac{ax}{a+b} : f :: y : \frac{fya+fyb}{ax} =$ fine angle A. And $\frac{fya+fyb}{ax} : b :: c : x \therefore bc = \frac{fya+fyb}{a}$ And $y = \frac{abc}{fa+fb}$ is known. Again by *Lemma*, p. 238. Mr. *Simpſon*'s algebra, $y^2 = ab - \frac{abx^2}{a+b}$, whence $x^2 = \frac{ab-y2 \times a+b^2}{ab}$ which gives theſe two Theorems. 1. As the Sum of the ſides multiplied by the fine of half the vertical angle, is to the product of the ſides : : ſo is the ſine of the ſupplement of the vertical angle : to the biſecting line. 2. As the product of the ſides : is to the ſquare of the ſum of the ſides : : ſo is that product minus the ſquare of the biſecting line : to the ſquare of the baſe, whoſe ſquare root = 37. *Q. E. I.*

Solution

Solution to Queſtion 3. By S. SMITH *of* Darlington.

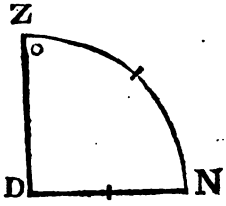
IN the triangle ABC we have AC = 20, BC 25 and ACB = 110°. From B let fall the perpendicular BD on AC produced, then in the △ CBD we have BCD = 70° = the ſupplem. ACB, and BC = 25. Therefore, as Rad. : BC :: 1. BCD : BD = 23.49. And again, as Rad. : BC :: 1. CBD :: CD = 8.55. Now AC + CD = AD = 28.55. And $\overline{AD|^2 + BD|^2}|^{\frac{1}{2}}$ = AB (per *Eut.* 47. 1) = 36.97. Laſtly, as AB : 1. ACB :: BC : BAC = 59° 27′.



Q. E. F.

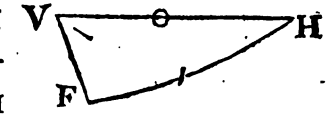
Anſwer to Queſtion 4. By the ſame.

IN the ſpherical △ ZND let ZN be an Arc of the Merid. = Comp. Lat. = 85°, and ZD an Arc of the Azim. cutting the hour-line DN at right angles in D, now DN = comp. ⊙ decl. = 67° 58′; therefore, per ſpherics, as 1. ZN = 85° : Rad. : : 1. DN 67° 58′ : 1. DZN = 68° 31′ the greateſt azimuth from the north.



Then for the amplitude, let ♈H be an Arc of the horizon, ♈E an Arc of the equat. EH an Arc of an hour-line; then will E♈H be comp. Lat. 85° and EH = ⊙ declin. 22° 2′ to find ♈H the amplit.

As 1. E♈H : 1. EH :: Rad : 1. ♈H = 22° 7′ = the Sun's ortive amplitude northerly.



Q. E. F.

We have alſo received ingenious ſolutions to the 2d queſtion by Mr. S. SMITH, by Mr. J. M. TUDOR, Mr. R. R. *&c.* alſo to the 3d queſtion by Mr. HALL; but are obliged to omit them for want of room.

Harpſwell, Feb. 15th, 1755.

SIR,

IF you think the following queſtions deſerve a place in your magazine, by inſerting the ſame, you will have a conſtant contributor of

Your moſt obedient ſervant,

W. BEVIL.

Queſtion 5.

GIven three opaque ſpherical bodies, A, B, and C, at *a*, *b*, and *c*, diſtance from one another: Required, at what diſtance from each ball, a luminous ſpherical body D, of a leſs given magnitude, may be placed, ſo as to enlighten the moſt ſurface poſſible of the other three, when all their centers lie in the ſame plane?

Que-

Question 6.

Given the abſciſſa of a catenary = 60, and its correſponding ſemi-ordinate = 40, to find its leaſt circumſcribing triangle? And alſo the leaſt cone, that will circumſcribe the ſolid, formed by the rotation of the catenary about its axis?

A PARADOX.

Place nine fifteens, to make a ſum;
That which may be, a minimum?

Queſtion 7. By S. SMITH *of* Darlington.

A Gentleman has in his garden, Lat. 54° 33′ N°. an octagonal pyramid, whoſe ſlant height is 17 yards 15 inches, and the periphery of the baſe $\frac{3}{4}$ of the ſame; alſo a pentagonal pyramid ſtands S. E. by S. of the former. As he was muſing in his garden on *May* 21, 1754, he obſerved the apex of the ſhadow, made by the pentagon, fell at the neareſt corner of the baſe of the other; but on *February* the 3d following, he found the vertices of the ſhadows coincided. Required, their perpendicular heights, central diſtance, and time of each obſervation.

To the AUTHOR.

SIR,

IT is aſſerted by anatomiſts, that the blood is carried from the left venticle of the heart to the exterior parts of the body along the arteries, and is conveyed back by the veins. I am at a loſs to know, that, when a limb is cut off, how the blood returns to the heart, as it is moſt certainly ſtopped in its courſe at the amputation.

Therefore, I ſhould eſteem it as a great favour, to be informed in this matter, by any ingenious perſon, who has ſufficient condeſcention to deliver his ſentiments in ſuch terms as are eaſily underſtood.

On STELLA.

Who can behold ſuch beauty and be ſilent? OTWAY'S ORPHAN.

SYLVIA may boaſt the bright, the ſparkling Eye,
While, at her feet, the wounded lovers ſigh.
Like the ſweet roſe the cheeks of *Cynthia* glow;
And *Lucia*'s breaſts excel the new-fall'n ſnow.
The iv'ry rows of blooming *Flavia* grace,
And beauty add to *Flavia*'s youthful face.
For coral lips *Lucinda* claims the prize,
But ah! how ſoon ſuch ſhort-liv'd beauty dies!
For ſhape with *Marcia* none could e'er compare:
Belinda's pride dwells only in her air.
In *Celia*'s generous mind her glory lies;
She aſks not coral lips, or ſparkling eyes.
Beauties on each in diff'rent ſhapes diſplay'd,
And diff'rent charms adorn each blooming maid.
But in bright *Stella* all thoſe charms we find,
Of eyes, cheeks, teeth, lips, breaſts, ſhape, air, and mind.
Whene'er ſhe ſpeaks a ſecond *Pallas* talks:
Whene'er ſhe ſteps a ſecond *Venus* walks:
What graceful beauties in her * verſes ſhine!
What noble thoughts adorn each am'rous line!
What flow of wit, and praiſe to her belong!
Bright *Stella*'s wit would grace a *Dryden*'s ſong.
Beauty will haſte, will quickly fade away,
But *Stella*'s virtues never will decay;
But, like a rock, (whoſe brave, unſhaken ſides
Boldly reſiſt and ſtem the laſhing tides)
Amid' the ſhocks of time will ſtand ſecure,
And ſcorn to pay obeiſance to its pow'r.
See how ſhe walks! majeſtically treads!
See with what graceful air the dance ſhe leads!
See powder'd ſlaves on *Stella*'s ſteps attend,
And all, alike, her heav'nly form commend!
At ev'ry ball the peerleſs *Stella*'s ſeen;
She looks a goddeſs, and ſhe moves a queen.
Go on, brave † youth, undaunted dare to run,
Fearleſs purſue the courſe you have begun;
Fly

* *Alluding to ſome verſes ſent by her to Mr.* ——.

† *Mr.* ——, *one of the lady's admirers.*

Fly to the nymph, of *Stella*'s charms approve,
Become the captive to the queen of love.
Should you be doom'd, or dare, in fields of blood
To shew your courage for your country's good,
May you, like pristine heroes, tread the plains,
And meet with glory in your long campaigns!
And when the bus'ness of the war is o'er,
Crown'd with rich laurels hail your native shore!
Flush'd with success seek love's inchanting Charms,
And find a refuge in a *Stella*'s arms!
When winter frowns; when nipping frosts assail,
And bind the earth in chains; when ratt'ling hail,
And the soft downy flakes of melting snow
Drop from the clouds, and into mountains grow;
When tuneful larks are seen no more to fly,
Or heard to warble in the morning's sky;
When ratt'ling thunder spreads its anger 'round,
And like loud earthquakes shakes the solid ground;
When the proud, foaming waves, with bellowing roar,
Fly from their bounds and lash the sounding shore;
When the tall ships are in confusion tost,
Dash'd on the rocks, or in the surges lost;
When from their roots the lofty trees are torn;
And high, in air, their pond'rous branches borne;
When low'ring clouds the glorious sun o'erspread,
And all the glitt'ring globes of heaven shade;
Stella, e'en then, her blooming charms retains,
And she in winter, as in summer, reigns.
No blust'ring airs, no pride in her we see,
The fair's adorn'd with graceful modesty.
Born to be lov'd by all, and all to love:
By all to be approv'd, and all approve:
Hence future ages may, with pleasure, read,
A second *Helen* was in *Gosport* bred.

Gosport, Dec. 26, 1754. *W. A.*

COLIN and LUCY. A FRAGMENT.

Dated in the Year 1564, *being in or about the sixth Year of the Reign of Queen* Elizabeth.

I.

ON the banks of that crystalline stream,
Where *Thames*, oft his current delays!
And charms, more than poets can dream;
In his *Richmond*'s bright *villa* surveys.

II.

Fair *Lucy*, of all the gay throng
The fairest, that *Britain* has seen!
Now drew ev'ry village along,
From the day she first danc'd on the *green*.

III.

Ah! boast not of beauty's fond pow'r,
For short is the triumph, ye fair!
Not fleeter the bloom of each flow'r;
And hope is but gilded despair.

IV.

His desire each swain, now, behold,
By riches endeavours to prove!
But *Lucy*, still cries, what is gold?
Or wealth, when compar'd to his love?

V.

No, *Colin!* together we'll wield
Our sickles, in summer's bright day;
Together, we'll leaze o'er the field;
And smile all our labours, away!

VI.

In winter, I'll winnow the wheat,
As it falls, from your flail, on the ground:
That flail will be music, as sweet,
When your voice, in the labour, is drown'd.

VII.

How oft, wou'd he speak of his bliss?
How oft, wou'd he call her *his maid*?
And *Colin* wou'd seal, with a kiss,
Ev'ry promise, and vow, which he laid.

VIII.

But, hark! o'er the grass-level land,
The village bells sound on the plain!
False *Colin*, this morn, gave his hand;
And *Lucy*'s fond tears are in vain!

IX.

Sad *Lucy*, too soon, heard the tale;
Too soon, the sad cause she was told:
That *his*, was a nymph of the *vale*,
That he broke his fond promise, for gold!

X.

As she walkt by the margin, so green,
That adorns * * * * * * * side; †
How oft was she, languishing, seen?
How oft wou'd she gaze on the tide?

XI.

By the clear mirror, then, as she sate,
That reflected herself, and the mead;
A while she bewail'd her sad fate!
And the green turf, still, pillow'd her head.

XII.

There! there! is it *Lucy* I see?——
'Tis *Lucy* the lost, undone, maid!
Ah! no, 't some *Lucy*, like me —
Some hapless, young, virgin betray'd.

XIII.

† In the original (as near as can be gathered) the line is,
"*That adorns* Thames's *flow'ry side.*"

XIII.

Like me, ſhe has ſorrow'd and wept;
Like me! ſhe has fondly believ'd;
Like me, her true promiſe ſhe kept,
And, like me too, is juſtly deceiv'd!

XIV.

I come, dear companion in grief!
Gay ſcenes, and fond pleaſures, adieu!
I come, and we'll gather relief;
From boſoms ſo chaſte and ſo true.

XV.

Like you! I have mourn'd the long night;
And wept out the day, in deſpair!
Like you! I have baniſh'd delight;
And boſom'd a friend in my care.

XVI.

Ye meadows, ſo lovely, * farewel!
Your velvet, ſtill *Colin* ſhall tread:
All deaf to the ſound of that *knell*,
Which tolls for his *Lucy*, when dead!

XVII.

Your wiſh will, too ſure, be obey'd!
Nor *Colin*, her loſs, ſhall bemoan:
Soon, ſoon ſhall poor *Lucy* be laid,
Where her heart ſhall be cold as your own.

XVIII.

Then, claſp'd in the arms of that fair,
Whoſe wealth has been *Lucy*'s ſad fate!
As, together, you breathe the free air,
And a thouſand dear pleaſures relate:

XIX.

If, chance, o'er my turf as you tread,
You dare to affect a fond ſigh!
The primroſe will ſhrink its pale head;
And * * * * * * * * die. †

XX.

Scarce echo had gather'd the ſound,
But ſhe plung'd from her graſs-ſpringing bed;
The liquid ſtream parts, to the ground;
And the mirror clos'd over her head.

XXI.

The ſwains of the village, at eve,
Oft meet at the dark-ſpreading *yew*;
There, wonder how man cou'd deceive!
A boſom ſo chaſte and ſo true.

XXII.

With garlands, of every flow'r,
Which *Lucy*, herſelf, ſhou'd have made!
They raiſe up a ſhort-living bow'r,
And, ſighing! cry, *peace to her ſhade!*

XXIII.

Then, hand lockt in hand, as they move
The green-platting *billoc* around;
They talk of ſad *Lucy*, and love!
And freſhen, with tears, the *fair* ground.

XXIV.

Nay! wiſh they had never been born,
Or, liv'd the ſad moment to view!
When a *Colin* cou'd, thus, be forſworn;
And a *Lucy* cou'd, ſtill, be ſo true!

To the AUTHOR *of the* GENERAL MAGAZINE *of* ARTS *and* SCIENCES.

SIR,

THE following original Cantata was the work of a gentleman now dead; he wrote it, full of grief, for the deceaſe of a young lady, whom he had debauched and left. If you think it worth a place in your Magazine, it is at your ſervice.

I am, your humble ſervant, C. C. A. B. W.

A CANTATA.

RECITATIVE.

'TWas darkneſs — muſky darkneſs all around,
And night her ſable curtain cloſe had ſpread,
When *Florio* rais'd him from the dew-damp ground,
And ſought the ſacred manſions of the dead.
As o'er his loſt *Maria*'s tomb he hung,
Piercing the night's dull ear, a voice thus ſung.

AIR.

I.

Why thoſe ſighs and tears, fond youth?
Thy *Maria* reſts not here;
Rewarded for her love and truth,
Now ſhe guides yon ſtarry ſphere.

II.

Lo! I clear thy mortal ſight!
Now look up to heav'n, and ſee,
Where ſhe ſits in robes of light,
Nor waſtes a moment's thought on thee.

III.

Yet ſeal'd for falſhood, black as thine,
Trembling hear thy own ſad fate;
Ever ſhalt thou droop and pine,
And ſorrow all thy ſteps ſhall wait.

RECITATIVE.

With horror chill'd the youth aſtoniſh'd ſtands;
"Be this my fate, if ſuch heav'n's will commands."
But ſhall not penitence (he cry'd) atone?
Deſpair ſtrait anſwer'd——death for death alone.

* *Or*, lively. *The 2d letter being not viſible.*

† *As near as can be diſcerned, thus:*
"And the violet languiſh and die.

AIR.

Ye gay! ye frolick youth, beware:
Nor ruin the too eaſy fair;
Deceive not her who truſts to you,
Leſt *Florio*'s fate ſhould be your *due*.

An HYMN, *occaſioned by the* 65*th* Pſalm.

LET praiſe to thee, all-ſov'reign pow'r, ariſe,
Who fix'd the mountains, and who ſpread the ſkies;
Who o'er thy works extend'ſt paternal care,
Who's kind protection all the nations ſhare:
From the glad climes, whence morn in beauty dreſt,
Forth goes, rejoicing, to the fartheſt weſt;
On thee alone their whole dependence lies,
And thy rich mercy every want ſupplies.
O thou great author of the extended whole!
Revolving ſeaſons praiſe thee as they roll;
By thee ſpring, ſummer, autumn, winter riſe;
Thou giv'ſt the frowning, thou the ſmiling ſkies:
By thy command the ſoft'ning ſhow'r diſtils,
Till genial warmth the teeming furrow fills;
Then fav'ring ſun-ſhine o'er the clime extends,
And bleſt by thee the verdant blade aſcends;
Next ſpring's gay products cloathe the flow'ry hills,
And joy the wood, and joy the valley fills;
Then ſoon thy bounty plumps the golden ear;
And bids the harveſt crown the fruitful year:
Thus all thy works conſpicuous worſhip raiſe,
And nature's face proclaims her Maker's praiſe.

S. C.

PROLOGUE, *to the* FAIRIES.

Written and ſpoken by Mr. GARRICK.

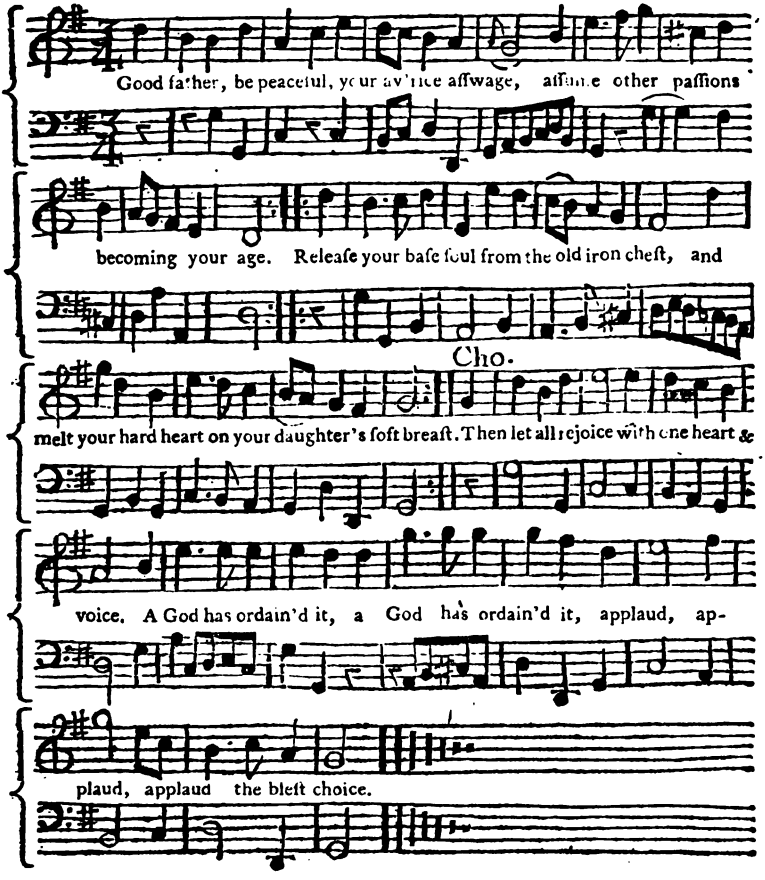
Enter—Interrupting the Band of Muſic.

A Moment ſtop your tuneful fingers, pray,
While *here*, as uſual, I my duty pay.
[*To the Audience.*
Don't frown, my friends, [*to the band*] you ſoon ſhall melt again;
But, if not *there* is felt each dying ſtrain,
Poor I ſhall *ſpeak*, and you will *ſcrape* in vain.
To ſee me *now*, you think the ſtrangeſt thing!
For, like friend *Benedick*, I cannot ſing:
Yet in this prologue, cry but you, *Coraggio!*
I'll *ſpeak* you both a *jig*, and an *adagio*.
A *Perſian* king, as *Perſian* tales relate,
Oft went diſguis'd, to hear the people prate;
So, curious I, ſometimes ſteal forth, *incog*,
To hear what critics croak of me—king *Log*.
Three nights ago, I heard a *Tête à Tête*
Which fix'd, at once, our *Engliſh Opera* fate:
One was a youth born here, but flush from *Rome*;
The *other* born abroad, but here his home;
And firſt the *Engliſh foreigner* began,
Who thus addreſs'd the *foreign Engliſhman*:
An *Engliſh Opera!* 'tis not to be borne;
I, both my country, and their muſic ſcorn:
Oh, damn their *Ally Croakers*, and their *Early-born*.
Signor ſi—bat ſons—overs recitativo:
Il tutto, è beſtiale e cativo:
This ſaid, I made my *exit*, full of terrors!
Excuſe us firſt, for fooliſhly ſuppoſing
Your *countryman* could pleaſe you in compoſing;
An *Op'ra* too!—play'd by an *Engliſh* band!
Wrote in a language which you underſtand!—
I dare not ſay, *WHO* wrote it—I could tell ye,
To ſoften matters—Signor *Shakeſpearelli*:
This aukward *drama*—(I confeſs th' offence)
Is guilty too, of poetry and ſenſe:
And then the price we take—you'll all abuſe it,
So low, ſo unlike *Op'ras*—but excuſe it,
We'll mend that fault, whenever you ſhall chuſe it.
Our laſt miſchance, and worſe than all the reſt,
Which turns the whole performance to a jeſt,
OUR fingers all are well, and all will do their beſt.
But why would this raſh fool, this *Engliſhman*,
Attempt an *Op'ra?*—'tis the ſtrangeſt plan!
Struck with the wonders of his maſter's art,
Whoſe *ſacred dramas* ſhake and melt the heart,
Whoſe heav'n-born ſtrains the coldeſt breaſt inſpire,
Whoſe *chorus-thunder* ſets the ſoul on fire!
Now aſk mercy, for the following errors;
In-

Infam'd, aſtoniſh'd! at thoſe magic airs,
When *Sampſon* groans, and frantic *Saul* deſpairs,
The pupil wrote—his work is now before ye,
And waits your ſtamp of infamy, or glory.

Yet, ere his errors and his faults are known,
He ſays, thoſe faults, thoſe errors are his own;
If thro' the clouds appear ſome glimm'ring rays,
They're ſparks he caught from his great maſter's blaze.

A SONG.

Sung by Mr. BEARD *in* Proteus, *or* Harlequin in China.

Good father, be peaceful, your avarice aſſwage, aſſume other paſſions
becoming your age. Releaſe your baſe ſoul from the old iron cheſt, and
Cho.
melt your hard heart on your daughter's ſoft breaſt. Then let all rejoice with one heart &
voice. A God has ordain'd it, a God has ordain'd it, applaud, ap-
plaud, applaud the bleſt choice.

II.

Do you, my young bridegroom, keep ſacred thoſe bands;
Let your heart ever anſwer the union of hands:
Be you prompt to learn, never forward to teach;
Be profuſe of your ſmiles, but be ſparing of ſpeech.

III.

And now, brother *Proteus*, one lecture for you;
To *Britain* return, bid to *China* adieu:
Chineſe and *Groteſque* ſo engroſſes high life,
Some lady'll buy you, and ſome lord take your wife.

Several pieces of poetry are come to hand; which for want of room we muſt defer.—Crito's *paraphraſe will be in our next. We return thanks to the ingenious authors, of the many encomiums on this work: and ſhall do our utmoſt, to preſerve their good opinion; but muſt beg their excuſe for not inſerting them in our* Magazine: *as we apprehend ſuch a meaſure, would ſavour too much of vanity.*

N. B. *We have not inſerted the account of a new-invented clock from* North Curry, *as it is propoſed thereby to ſhew a* perpetual *and* equable motion; *the firſt of which is* demonſtrably impoſſible, *and the other quite* impracticable, *in the nature of things; it being our ſettled purpoſe, never to amuſe our readers with any thing in the mathematical or mechanical way, but what may afford them a rational ſpeculation, or be of ſome real uſe in buſineſs.*

☞ *Our correſpondents are deſired for the future, to direct all their letters, that contain any thing relative to this* General Magazine, *for Mr.* Owen *(only) at* Temple-Bar.

A CHRONOLOGICAL MEMOIR *of* Occurrences.

For *FEBRUARY*, 1755

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Ruſſia.

AN edict was publiſhed for preventing an ordonnance of the 29th of November laſt, relating to the exportation of Ruſſian merchandize being put into execution; her imperial majeſty declaring, that the ordonnances relating thereto, ſhall remain on their antient footing.

Sweden. The king cauſed an advertiſement to be publiſhed, offering a large reward to ſuch perſons as ſhall diſcover the author or authors of counterfeit bank notes, or bills of exchange: and a chapter of the order of the ſword has been held, when his majeſty created ſeveral new knights of that order. It is alſo affirmed here, that the conferences for the regulation of the limits in Finland, will be renewed at Abo, in April next, when that intricate affair will be ſettled to the advantage of both parties.

Denmark. —That the queen continues in perfect health, and they are in daily expectation of her delivery —That a camp will be formed next ſummer, and orders are iſſued for furniſhing the neceſſary magazines for that purpoſe.

Poland. The king has cauſed an order to be ſent into the ſeveral Palatinates of Poland, bordering upon Ruſſia, forbidding all his officers in thoſe parts, to receive any deſerters from the Ruſſian troops. That the Palatine of Novogrod, died at Grodno; and that the Palatine of Podlachia, died at his country ſeat.

Germany. Several courriers arrived from foreign courts, on which have been held divers councils in the preſence of their imperial majeſties—and that a great number of workmen were ſent from thence to Hungary, to be employed in repairing the fortifications of that kingdom.—The weather here continues ſo very ſevere, that notwithſtanding the centinels are ordered to be relieved every half hour, two of them have died with cold.

Italy. The differences which have for a long time ſubſiſted between the court of Naples and the order of Malta, are at length amicably adjuſted.—Mount Veſuvius continues to throw out great quantities of fire, which runs off in torrents, as mentioned in our laſt.

France. We are informed, that the king has ordered a Lettre de Cachet, to be diſpatched to the archbiſhop of Aix, commanding him to repair to a certain little town in his dioceſe, there to remain in exile: his majeſty, at the ſame time, ſent orders to the parliament of Province, to diſcontinue any further proceedings againſt that prelate.

United Provinces. The marquis de Grimaldi, ambaſſador from Spain to this court, is ſhortly expected. The ſtates of this province ſeparated, after having agreed to raiſe the ſame public taxes as were collected laſt year.

Algiers Dec. 11. The Dey was aſſaſſinated in his palace, and the grand treaſurer mortally wounded, by 6 ſoldiers, while they were paying them in the court-yard. They were at laſt cut to pieces; though things hung in the balance for above half an hour. The treaſurer is ſince dead of his wounds. One of the rebels, after taking the Dey's hand to kiſs, drew a concealed dagger, and run it into his breaſt, ſoon after which, he dropped. At the ſame time another attacked the treaſurer. The firſt con-

conſpirator, when the Dey fell, took off his turbant, put it on his own head, and placed himſelf in his ſeat, and, imagining he ſhould be acknowledged Dey, began to harangue the Divan. He then ordered the band of muſic to play, and the drums to beat. He had thus ſat unmoleſted above a quarter of an hour, and had he continued in the ſame ſituation a quarter of an hour longer, he would have been declared ſovereign: but one of the Chiauſes, or meſſengers of the palace, taking courage, ſnatched up a carbine, and ſhot him dead: this example encourged the other Chiauſes, and his five accomplices were ſoon diſpatched.

Ali Baſhaw, the Aga of the Spahis, or Generaliſſimo, was immediately ſent for, and placed in the ſeat of the murdered Dey: the cannon were fired, and, in one hour's time, from the moſt diſturbed ſituation imaginable, perfect tranquility was reſtored to the city.

The preſent Dey is a hearty robuſt man, aged 46; the late Dey was 75 years old, and in the 6th year of his reign—The conſpirator who killed the Dey had been baſtinadoed laſt year by his order; the reſt were all ſoldiers, one of them ſpun linen, and another was a cobler.

LONDON.

Jan. 27. ON his majeſty's proclamation, promiſing a bounty of 30s. to every able ſeaman, who would voluntarily enter on board the royal navy, 200 Greenwich-penſioners offered themſelves, and were accepted. The ſame day orders were ſent to the keeper of Newgate, to diſcharge the ſmugglers, and priſoners for ſmall debts, on condition of their ſerving on board the king's ſhips.

28. The buildings of captain Huddy's rope-walk at Stepney cauſeway, took fire, and the flames communicating to another building, both were conſumed, with great quantities of pitch, tar, ſpun-yarn and cordage.

30. The watermen's company appointed 500 men to ſerve on board the fleet now fitting out.

31, Col. Dunbar's, and Sir Peter Holket's regiments ſailed from Ireland for Virginia, in 16 tranſports, under convoy of two men of war.

Feb. 5. The Ruſſian ambaſſador gave a moſt magnificent ball at Somerſet-houſe, at which his majeſty and the royal family were preſent. They firſt paid a viſit to the ducheſs of Norfolk, in St. James's ſquare, where a portico covered with canvas was erected from the door to the foot-way, for the chairs to ſet down the ladies under cover. From thence they proceeded to Somerſet-houſe, in chairs, continuing for a conſiderable time without intermiſſion. It would take up too much room to diſplay the grandeur of the entertainment, or the brilliancy of the illuſtrious aſſembly, who vied with each other in richneſs of attire. Few exhibitions of this kind have equalled, none excelled it. The number of perſons was about 1400. All the company, except his majeſty, unmaſked at 9 o'clock.

7. The ſcaffolding, in Weſtminſter-abbey, was taken down from before a mauſoleum, erected to the memory of the brave captain Cornwall, commander of his majeſty's ſhip the Marlborough, who, fighting for his country, glorioufly fell in the naval engagement off Toulon, between the Britiſh fleet under admiral Matthews, and the combined fleets of France and Spain. February 11, 1744, O. S.

> Quis deſiderio ſit pudor, aut modus
> Tam chari capitis? HOR.

This monument, which is near 36 feet high, has a bold baſe and pyramid, of rich Sicilian jaſper. Againſt the pyramid is a rock, (embelliſhed with naval trophies, ſea weeds, &c.) in which are two cavities. In one a Latin epitaph is read. In the other cavity, is a view of the ſea-fight abovementioned, in baſſo relievo; on the foreground whereof the Marlborough, (of 90 guns) is ſeen fiercely engaged with admiral Navarro's ſhip, (the Real, of 114 guns) and her two ſeconds; all raking the Marlborough fore and aft. On the rock ſtand two figures. The one repreſents Britannia, under the character of Minerva, accompanied with a lion. The other figure is expreſſive of fame, who, having preſented to Britannia a Medallion of the hero, ſupports it, whilſt exhibited to public view. The Medallion is accompanied with a Globe, and various honorary crowns, as due to valour. Behind the figures is a lofty, ſpreading palm-tree, (whereon is fixed the hero's ſhield or coat of arms) together with a laurel-tree; both which iſſue from the naturally barren rock; as alluding to ſome heroic and uncommon event.—This monument, deſigned, and executed by Mr. Taylor, and erected by order of his majeſty, upon the unanimous vote of the houſe of commons, is an illuſtrious inſtance of national gratitude, as well as of good policy; in being devoted to the memo-

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ry of a greatly diſtinguiſhed naval officer; our navy being the well-known palladium of the Britiſh empire, and of its extenſive commerce. And ſhews (with other monuments ſet up in this abbey) the vaſt improvement made here, of late years in ſculpture; which, with her ſiſter arts, is making haſty advances towards perfection in this kingdom.

On Capt. JAMES CORNWALL,

THO' Britain's genius hung her drooping head,
And mourn'd her antient naval glory fled;
On that fam'd day, when France, combin'd with Spain,
Strove for the wide dominion of the main:
Yet, Cornwall! all with general voice agree
To pay the tribute of applauſe to thee.
When his bold chief, in thickeſt fight engag'd,
Unequal war with Spain's proud leader wag'd;
With indignation mov'd, he timely came,
To reſcue from reproach his country's name:
Succeſs too dearly did his valour crown;
He ſav'd his leader's life, but loſt his own.
Theſe fun'ral rites a grateful nation pays,
That lateſt times may learn the Hero's praiſe:
And chiefs, like him, ſhall unrepining lead,
When ſenates thus reward the glorious deed.

Circuits appointed for the Lent *Aſſizes.*

OXFORD CIRCUIT.

Mr. Juſtice Birch, Mr. Baron Adams.
Berks, Monday, March 3, at Reading.
Oxford, Wedneſday 5, at Oxford.
Worceſterſhire, Saturday 8, Worceſter.
City of Worceſt. ſame day, at the ſaid city.
Staffordſhire, Thurſday 13, at Stafford.
Shropſhire, Monday 17, at Shrewſbury.
Herefordſhire, Saturday 22, at Hereford.
Monmouth, Thurſday 27, at Monmouth.
Glouceſterſhire, Saturday 29, at Glouceſter.
City of Glouceſter, the ſame day, at the ſaid City.

MIDLAND CIRCUIT.

Lord Chief Baron Parker, Mr. Baron Smythe.
Northamptonſhire, Tueſday March 4, at Northampton.
Rutland, Friday 7, at Oakham.
Lincolnſhire, Monday 10, at the Caſtle of Lincoln.
City of Lincoln, the ſame Day and Place.
Nottinghamſh. Friday 14, at Nottingham.
Town of Nottingham, Saturday 15, at the Town.
Derbyſhire, Tueſday 18, at Derby.
Leiceſterſhire, Friday 21, at the Caſtle of Leiceſter.
Borough of Leiceſter, Saturday 22, at the Borough.
City of Coventry, Tueſday 25, at the City.
Warwickſhire, Wedneſday 26, at Warwick

NORTHERN CIRCUIT.

Lord Chief Juſtice Ryder, Mr. Juſtice Clive
Lancaſhire, Saturday March 8, at the Caſtle of Lancaſter.
City of York, Monday 17, at the Guildhall
Yorkſh. the ſame day, at the caſtle of York

NORFOLK CIRCUIT.

Ld. Chief Juſtice Willes, Mr. Juſtice Forſter
Bucks, Monday March 10, at Aylesbury.
Bedfordſhire, Thurſday 13, at Bedford.
Huntingdonſh. Saturday 15, at Huntingdon
Cambridgſhire, Tueſday 18, at Cambridge.
Norfolk, Friday 21, at Thetford.
Suffolk, Tueſday 25, at Bury St. Edmunds.

WESTERN CIRCUIT.

Hon. Mr. Baron Legge, Mr. Juſtice Bathurſt
Southampton, Tueſday March 4, at the caſtle of Wincheſter.
Wilts, Saturday 8, at New Sarum.
Dorſet, Thurſday 13, at Dorcheſter.
City and County of Exeter, Monday 17, at the Guildhall.
Devon, ſame day, at the caſtle of Exeter.
Cornwall, Tueſday 24, at Launceſton,
Somerſet, Monday 31, at the caſtle of Taunton.

HOME CIRCUIT.

Mr. Juſtice Deniſon, Mr. Juſtice Willmot,
Hertford, Thurſday, March 6, at Hertford.
Eſſex, March 10, at Chelmsford.
Kent, Monday 17, at Rocheſter.
Suſſex, Monday 24, at Eaſt-Grinſtead,
Surry, Monday 31, at Kingſton on Thames.

NORTH WALES CIRCUIT.

Hon. Chief Juſtice William Noel, Hon. John Talbot.
Montgomeryſhire, Wedneſday March 19, at Pool.
Denbighſhire, Tueſday 25, at Ruthin.
Flintſhire, Monday 31, at Flint.
Cheſhire, April 5, at the caſtle of Cheſter.

SOUTH WALES CIRCUIT.

Hon. John Williams, John Hervey, Eſqrs.
Cardiffe, Thurſday, March 27.
Brecon, Wedneſday April 2.
Preſteign, Tueſday 8.

Sheriffs appointed by his majeſty in council for the year 1755.

Berkſhire, Sir Mark Stuart Pleydell, of Coleſhill, Bart.
Bedfordſhire. Tho. Vaux, of Whipſnade.
Buckingbamſhire, Henry Uthwaite, of Lathbury.
Cumberland, Tim, Fetherſtonhaugh, of Kirk Oſwald.
Cheſhire, Tho. Slaughter, of Newton.
Camb' and Hunt' William Mitchell, of Hemingford.

Corn.

Cornwall, Francis Beachamp, of Gwehnop.
Devonſhire, Sir J. Rogers, of Plymſtock, Bt.
Dorſetſhire, Tho. Strode, of Bemſter.
Derbyſhire, Philip Gell, of Hopton,
Eſſex, Rd. Chiſwell, of Debden.
Glouceſterſhire, Ja. Lamb, of Fairford.
Hertfordſhire, G. T. Heyſham, of Paul's Walden.
Herefordſhire, Tho. Penoyre, of Clifford.
Kent, George Sayer, of Charing.
Leiceſterſh. Sir J. D'nvers, of Swithland, Bt.
Lincolnſhire, W. Marſhall, of Theddlethorpe.
Monmouthſhire, J. Jones, of Craigwith.
Northumberland, J. Swinburn, of Weſtgate.
Northamptonſhire, H. White, of Woodend.
Norfolk, Miles Branthwayte, of Attlebridge.
Nottinghamſhire, Sir Tho. Parkyns, of Bunny, Bart.
Oxfordſhire, Sir W. Burnaby, of Broughton, Knt.
Rutlandſhire, J. Maydwell, of Barr Gates in Oakham.
Shropſhire, Fra. Turner Blythe, of Shrewſbury.
Somerſetſhire, Roger Lyde, of Chellwood.
Staffordſhire, J. Burriſh Leigh, of Ruſhall.
Suffolk, Cooke Freſton, of Mendham.
Southampton, John Barnard, of Alresford.
Surry, John Mackerill, of Bermondſey.
Suſſex, John Major, of Eaſt Grinſted.
Warwickſhire, W. Willington, of Hurley.
Worceſterſhire, Fra. Highway, of Chadley.
Wiltſhire, Arthur Evans, of the Cloſe of New Sarum.
Yorkſhire, Tho. Foljambe, of Aldwarcke.

SOUTH WALES.

Brecon, Tho. Price, of Talgarth.
Carmarthen, Rees Price, of Carmarthen.
Cardigan, W. Bowen, of Troedyroyr.
Glamorgan, Thomas Popkins.
Pembroke, John Hook, of Bangeſton.
Radnor, W. Goſſe, of Preſteign.

NORTH WALES.

Angleſey, Hugh Davies, of Brynharddyn.
Carnarvon, Rd. Lloyd, of Tan y bryn.
Denbigh, Watkin Wynne, of Voylas.
Flint, John Barker, of Overton.
Merioneth, Wm. Humphreys, of Maerdu.
Montgomery, Jenkin Lloyd, of Cloch faen.

SOUTH WALES.

J. Pollen, Eſq; and Ed. Poore, Eſq; juſtices.
Carmarthen, Saturday, March 29.
Haverfordweſt, Friday, April 4.
Cardigan, Thurſday, April 10.

Feb. 8. A proclamation was publiſhed in the Gazettee for recalling, and prohibiting, ſeamen from ſerving foreign princes and ſtates: and for the increaſing the bounty money, to all able-bodied ſeamen to 3l. alſo offering a reward of 2l. to be paid to any perſon who ſhould diſcover any ſuch, who ſecrete themſelves; and 30s. for every ordinary ſeaman.

9. The ſhips commiſſioned at Rocheſter, and their commanders, are as follow, viz.

Guns 90, Prince, Capt. Saunders, fitting, as it is ſaid, for Lord Anſon.
74, Torbay, Capt. Colby, fitting for admiral Boſcawen.
90, Barfleur, Lord Harry Poulet,
70, Yarmouth, Capt. Norris.
70, Naſſau, Capt. Cockburne.
60, Dunkirk, Capt. Howe.
60, Litchfield, Capt. Stevens.
70, Culloden, Capt. Ward, at the Nore.

Seven more, chiefly of the line, are getting ready for the ſea.

The number and claſs of ſhips, fitting out at Portſmouth, are,

Guns.	N°.	Guns.	N°.	Guns.	N°.
90	2	60	2	20	1
80	1	50	2	Sloop	1
74	7	40	2		

12. A general court was held of the governors of St. Luke's hoſpital for lunaticks, when Sir William Beauchamp Proctor, Bart. was choſen one of the vice-preſidents, in the room of Sir James Lowther, deceaſed; and they ordered 10 more cells to be appropriated to the uſe of incurables. The committee, among other things, reported, that the ſtock ſtanding in Eaſt India annuities, for the uſe of this charity, amounted to 10,000l. And ſince the firſt of February, 1754, the following legacies have been left for the ſupport of it.

	l.	s.	d.
By Sir Hen. Marſhall	200	0	0
Mrs. Heſter Fuller, for incurables only	500	0	0
Joſ. Fawthorp, Eſq;	50	0	0
Mr. Rob. Thatcher	50	0	0
Mrs. Eliz. Hill	30	0	0
Mr. Rd. Worth	100	0	0
Mrs. Eliz. Schaffer	100	0	0
Sir James Lowther, Bart.	100	0	0
Lewin Cholmley, Eſq;	50	0	0
William Stratton, Eſq;	200	0	0
Total	1375	0	0

About four o'clock, in the morning, was ſeen to drop from the ſtars, by two gentlemen, in the pariſh of Medmenham, near Great Marlow in Buckinghamſhire, a ſurprizing meteor of a fierce, fiery ſubſtance: it fell in a direct perpendicular on a ſteep hill, about 500 yards diſtance from where they ſtood. It appeared when it came out of the horizon, ſomewhat larger than the ſhooting of a ſtar, and increaſed its magnitude when it fell, to near three feet in diameter; and left behind it ſeveral ſparkles as it came

came down. When the fire came near the earth, the light appeared as bright as at noon-day, and left a ſuffocating and ſulphurous ſmell.

15. The Hon. E. India Company have received advice, by Capt. Kent, commander of the Dragon, from Coaſt and Bay, and laſt from Madagaſcar, at which place Commodore Watſon was ſafely arrived with the men of war and tranſports under his command, in good condition; where he landed his men for refreſhment, purpoſing ſoon to ſail for India.

20. The Right Hon. the Earl of Hertford ſet out for Paris, in quality of ambaſſador from his Majeſty.

The E. India company ſhipped warlike ſtores to the amount of 24,000 l. for their ſettlements.

A Regiſter *of* THEATRICAL ENTERTAINMENTS.

	Drury-Lane.	Covent-Garden.
Jan. 23.	*The Way of the World.*—*Proteus.*	*Venice preſerved.*—*Scapin.*
24.	*Much ado about nothing.*—*Proteus.*	*Othello.*—*Harlequin Skeleton.*
25.	*The Mourning Bride.*—*Chaplet.*	*The Nonjuror.*—*Scapin.*
27.	*The Mourning Bride.*—*Anatomiſt.*	*Coriolanus.*—*Harlequin Skeleton.*
28.	*The Buſy body.*—*Proteus.*	*Julius Cæſar.*—*Virgin Unmaſked.*
29.	*The Mourning Bride.*—*Lethe.*	*The Twin Rivals.*—*Orpheus.*
31.	*Every Man in his Humour.*—*Devil to pay.*	*The Inconſtant.*—*Orpheus.*
Feb. 1.	*Barbaroſſa.*	*The Miſer.*—*Orpheus.*
3.	An *Engliſh Opera.*	*The Recruiting Officer.*—*Orpheus.*
4.	*Barbaroſſa.*	*The Diſtreſſed Mother.*—*Orpheus.*
5.	*Twelfth Night.*	*The Suſpicious Huſband.*—*Orpheus.*
6.	An *Engliſh Opera.*	*The Committee.*—*Orpheus.*
7.	*Romeo and Juliet.*	*Cato.*—*Orpheus.*
8.	*Provoked Wife.*—*Proteus.*	*Love for Love.*—*Orpheus.*
10.	*The Faries.*	*The Kind Impoſtor.*—*Orpheus.*
11.	*Barbaroſſa.*	
13.	*The Faries.*	*The Way of the World.*—*Orpheus.*
15.	*Barbaroſſa.*	*Love for Love.*—*Orpheus.*
17.	*The Faries.*	*The Provoked Huſband.*—*Orpheus.*
18.	*As you like it.*—*Proteus.*	*King Henry the Fifth.*

BIRTHS.

Feb. 8. Her grace the ducheſs of Montroſs, delivered of a ſon and heir.

9. The right hon. lady Athenry, of a ſon and heir, at Townly-hall, Ireland.

The great Princeſs of Ruſſia, of a young Prince.

18. Her grace the ducheſs of Hamilton, of a ſon and heir, at Edinburgh.

MARRIAGES.

Jan. 16. Mr. Peter Gauſſen, jun. to miſs Boſanquet, daughter of Sam. Boſanquet, Eſq; of Epping Foreſt.

17. G. Dixon, merchant, Lombard-ſtreet, to miſs Ann Carlton of Mitcham.

25. Thomas Parker, Inner Temple, Eſq; to miſs Watkins, of Hackney.

Feb. 4. Alexander Power, Eſq; to miſs Willis, daughter of the biſhop of Bath and Wells.

5. Francis Beckford, Eſq; of Catley, Cambridgeſhire, to miſs Suſanna Love, of Bedford-row.

6. The rev. Dr. Allen, ſub-dean of his majeſty's chapel, to miſs Grainger of Saliſbury-court, Fleetſtreet.

T. C. Tracy, eldeſt ſon to the right hon. lord viſcount Tracy, to miſs Harriot Bathurſt, daughter of the hon. Selina Bathurſt.

Edmund Wallis, Eſq; to miſs Sarah Hawkins, of Weſt-Ham.

7. Adam Drummond, Eſq; to the right hon. lady Cath. Aſhe.

10. Wm. Bowen, Eſq; of St. James's, to miſs Morgan, of Cavendiſh-ſquare.

11. Fran. Eyre, Eſq; of Wakewood, Oxfordſhire, to the right hon. lady Mary Ratcliff, the preſent counteſs of Newburgh in Scotland.

The rev. Mr. Romaine, lect. of St. Dunſtan's in the Weſt, to miſs Price, of Shoreditch.

13. Adam Jellicoe, of the pay-office, to miſs Chitty, of Ironmonger-lane.

18. Capt. Berragon, of gen. Wolfe's regiment, to miſs Taſſel.

22. The rev. Mr. John Trye, rector of Leekhampton, Glouceſterſhire, to miſs Molly Longford.

DEATHS.

Jan. 15. The right hon. counteſs of Antrim.

Feb. 2. Charles Mainwaring of the South-ſea-houſe.

Arthur Stert, Eſq; at Memland near Plymouth, who repreſented the ſaid Borough, from the firſt parliament of his preſent majeſty, till the laſt general election.

3. Edmund Burt, Eſq; late agent of general Wade's regiment, and the author of a deſcription of Scotland.

21. Her grace the ducheſs of Mancheſter.

Civil and Military Preferments.

Whitehall, Jan. 4. HIS Majeſty has been pleaſed to grant to Matthew Lamb, of Brokers Hall, Hertfordſh. the dignity of a baronet of Great Britain.

Stephen-Martin Leake, Eſq; to be Garter king at arms, in the room of John Anſtice, *deceaſed.*

Charles Townley, Eſq; to be Clarencieux king at arms.

Jan. 7. The king was pleaſed to appoint Charles Duke of Marlborough to be Keeper of the Privy Seal, in the room of E. Gower deceaſed.

Granville, now Earl Gower, to be Lieut. and Cuſtos Rotulorum of Staffordſh. in the room of his father.

9. The D. of Bolton, and the Earl of Egmont ſworn of the Privy council.

14. The D. of Rutland appointed ſteward of the houſhold, in the room of the D. of Marlborough, now keeper of the Privy ſeal.

18. The King was pleaſed to appoint John Douglaſs, Eſq; to be captain of a troop in the Royal regiment of North Britiſh dragoons, commanded by lieut. gen. J. Campbell, Francis Lindſey to be capt. lieutenant, James Dalrymple, gent. to be lieut. and Baſil Heron to be cornet in the ſame.

William Egerton, gent. to be ſub-br. and cornet to the ſecond troop of horſe guards.

23. William Littleton, Eſq; capt. general and governor of S. Carolina, in the room of —Glenn, Eſq; recalled.

Ld Monfort appointed high ſteward of Cambridge, in the room of his father dec.

28. The Rt. Hon. Robert Dundaſs, advocate for Scotland.

Henry St. John, Eſq; to be enſign in the Cold-ſtream regiment of guards.

Dr. Blair elected a fellow of the Royal ſociety.

Febr. 2. The Rt. Hon. Ld Anſon, firſt Ld of the admiralty, was choſen a governor of the Charter-houſe, in the room of Ld Gower deceaſed.

The ſame day his Majeſty was pleaſed to appoint the Hon. Colonel Waldgrave to the command of the regiment of dragoons on the Iriſh eſtabliſhment.

Sir Martin Wright, one of the Judges of he court of King's Bench, reſigned, on account of his age; and Sir J. Hardſley Willmot was appointed a judge of that court in his room.

3. The Lords of the Admiralty appointed capt. Cha. Colby commander of the Torbay of 80 guns.

J. Williams, Eſq; Attorney gen. of Cheſter, is made a Welch judge, in the room of Rich. Carter, Eſq; deceaſed; and Hen. Hall Eſq; is appointed Attorney gen. of Cheſter, in the room of judge Williams.

5. Charles Hardy, Eſq; appointed governor of New York, vacant by the death of Sir Danvers Oſborn, Bt.

6. At the Grand council held at St. James's his Majeſty was pleaſed to appoint Henry Oſborn, Eſq; to be vice admiral of the red; Tho. Griffen, Eſq; and Sir Edw. Hawke to be vice admirals of the white; Ch. Knowles, Eſq; Hon. J. Forbes, and the Hon. Edward Boſcawen, to be vice admirals of the blue. Charles Watſon, Eſq; and Temple Weſt, Eſq; to be rear-admirals of the red. George Pococke, Eſq; and the Hon. Charles Townſhend, to be rear-adm. of the white; and Savage Moſtyn, Eſq; rear-adm. of the blue.

11. Sir Eardly Wilmot, Kt. Mr. Hewit, and Mr. Martin, were called to the degree of ſergeants in Weſtminſter-hall.

Richard Tyrrel, Eſq; appointed commander of the Ipſwich, 70 guns.

12. Sackville Fox, Eſq; genealogiſt of the moſt noble order of the Bath.

14. The King was pleaſed to appoint the Rt. Hon. Ld Ducie, of Moreton, to be his lieutenant, cuſtos rotulorum, and vice admiral of the county of Glouceſter; alſo conſtable of the caſtle of St. Briavells, and keeper of the deer and woods in the foreſt of Dean in the ſaid county.

15. Edw. Winnington, of Stanford-court, Worceſterſhire, Charles Sheffield, of Normandy, Lincolnſh. and Horatio Mann, reſident at the court of Florence, were created baronets of Great Britain.

Edward Falkingham, Eſq; comptroller of the navy, in the room of admiral Moſtyn.

Thomas Cooper, Eſq; commiſſioner of the victualling office, in the room of captain Falkingham.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Jan. 1. Revd. Jonathan Shipley, A. M. preſented to the Rectory of Deer, Suſſex, 120 l. per Ann.

Fred. Comer, B. A. to the Rectory of Hebdon, Wiltſh.

Mr. Herwood, to Weſton, Northamptonſhire.

Samuel Cuſhing, A. M. to the vicarage of Lympsfield, Dorſet, 120 l. per ann.

T. Fownes, A.M. to the vicarage of Brixome, Devonſh.

Mr. Adamſon, to Creſtwich and Soley rectories, Norfolk.

George Ch. Bleek, A. M. to the vicarage of Berkey, Glouceſterſhire.

Thomas Longman, B. L. to the Rectory of St. Mary in the Vale, near Totneſs, Devonſhire.

Charles Baker, A. M. to the Rectory of Hembury St. Michael, Wiltſh. 170l. per an.

Samuel Leach, B. A. to the Rectory of Coombe Leigh, Surry.

Dan. Bradbury, A. M. to the vicarage of Long Martick, Northamptonſh. 140l. per an.

John Brigham, B. D. to the vicarage of Strandground and Fawcet, Northamptonſh. 230l. per ann.

Mr. Dixon elected lecturer of St. Dionis Back-church, Fanchurch-ſtreet.

Mr. Lawrence, miniſter of St. Mary's Aldermanbury, in the room of Mr. Sanford deceaſed.

Mr. Stanſby, lecturer of St. Mary le Strand.

J. Skelton, to the vicarage of Gornhill, Lincolnſhire.

John Bewton, M. A. to the vicarage of Melkſham, Wiltſh. 300l. per ann.

The Rev. Henry Skey, to the rectory of Cranford, Middleſex.

Jacob Millar, B. A. to the rectory of Milford on the Rye, Monmouthſh. 115l. per an.

Charles Lucas, B. A. to the vicarage of Leſney, Gloſterſh.

The Rev. William Smythe, to the rectory of Thoydon, Eſſex.

Samuel Strickland, B. L. to the vicarage of Barton Blean, Northamptonſh.

Thomas Langford, B. A. to the rectory of Melcomb St. Andrews, Suſſex.

Daniel Downe. A. B. to the living of St. Martin's Stamford Baron.

Alex. Richardſon, to the rectory of Symſtone, Bucks, 200l. per ann.

The Rev. M. Ja. Daville to the vicarage of Iſlington St. Mary, and Wiggenhall St. Mary, Norfolk.

The Rev. Mr. Barker, to the rectory of Culmington Shropſh. 150l. per an.

DISPENSATIONS *to hold two livings.*

John Vade, A. M. the vicarage of Croydon, Surrey, with that of St. Nicholas, Kent, 350l. per ann.

Richard Jones, A. M. the rectory of Luddington, with the vicarage of Wheatley, Northamptonſh.

Thomas Slater, A. M. the rectory of Salford, with the vicarage of Kenſham, Somerſ.

Henry Jones, A. M. the rectory of Crawley, with the chapel of Hunton, Hampſhire.

Andrew Edwards, A. M. the rectory of Aber, Carnarvonſh. with the rectory of Dolgelly, Merionethſh.

The Rev. William Smith, B. L. to the rectory of Stapleford-Tawney, Exon; and the rectory of Thyden Mount, in the ſame county.

B——K R——T S.

Thomas Jetherell, of Huntingdon, corn mer.
Thomas Barrett, of Brecon mercer.
William Harveſt, of Kingſton upon Thames, brewer.
John Temple, of Yarm in Yorkſhire, linnen draper.
John M'William, and Alexander Shidden, of Briſtol, merchants and partners.
John Boover, of Wiltſhire-lane, E. Smithfield, London, brewer.
William Searle Peers, of Braintree, Eſſex, clothier.
Robert Howill, of Bell-alley, Coleman-ſtreet, London, taylor.
Joſeph Rumpe, of Buxton in Norfolk, miller.
Henry Lindſey, of Seven Oakes in Kent, Shopkeeper.
John and James Gatward, of Cambridge, coal merchant.
William Wilſon and William Deverty, of Spittle-fields, ſcarlet-dyers.
Thomas King, of Great Yarmouth, baker.
Amos Boult, of Arundel, Suſſex, ſhipwright.
Joſeph Fowden, of Wormley, Hertfordſh. cyder merchant and maltſter.
Chriſtopher Myers, of Whitehaven, merch.
George Lang the Younger, of Southzeal, Devon, ironmonger.
Peter Nicholſon, of Ulverſtone, Lancaſhire, merchant.
John Oſtler, of Kingſton upon Hull, carrier.
James Freſhfield, of St. Giles's in the fields, hoſier and chapman.
Edward King, of High Wycomb, Bucks, paper-maker.
Samuel Weſt, of St. Leonard, Shoreditch, dyer.

BILL *of Mortality from* Jan. 21 *to* Feb. 18.

Buried		Chriſtened	
Males 982 / Females 1045	2027	Males 647 / Females 628	1275
Under 2 years old	620		
Between 2 and 5	160		
5 and 10 —	64	Buried,	
10 and 20 —	50	Within the walls	198
20 and 30 —	169	Without	498
30 and 40 —	9	*Mid.* and *Surry*	880
40 and 50 —	224	City & Sub. *Weſt.*	451
50 and 60 —	208		2027
60 and 70 —	154		
70 and 80 —	106	Weekly *Jan.* 28.	495
80 and 90 —	65	*Feb.* 4.	501
90 and 100 —	7	11.	508
100 and 109 —	1	18.	523
	2027		2027

BOOKS, published in February. 1755.

ACcount of an attempt to aſcertain the longitude. 1s. *Bouquet.*

Bates's reply to Dr. Sharpe's review and defence. 2s. *Withers.*

Brown's tranſlation of Juſtin Martyr's dialogue with Tycho the jew. 11s. *Rivington.*

Cambridge-Phædrus. 1s. 6d. *Dodd.*

Cobden's eſſay, tending to promote religion. 1s. *Baldwin.*

Colin and Lucy, a Fragment. (See page 24 in our poetry.) 6d *Owen.*

Diſſertation (hiſtorical) on the books of the New Teſtament. 5s. *Millar.*

Dodſon's mathematical repoſitory. Part III. 4s. *Nourſe.*

Duck (the rev.) his poem, entitled Cæſar's Camp. 1s. *Dodſley.*

Enquiry after new lights. 3d *Lewis.*

Eſſay towards an anſwer to the anſwer on Spirit. 3s. *Payne.*

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Eſſay on a ſleeping Cupid. 1s. *Manby.*

Eſſay on the courſes purſued by Great Britain in the affairs of her colonies. 1s. 6d. *Baldwin.*

Edwards's tranſlation of the pſalms. *Dod.*

Fairies, an opera. (See the prologue, in our poetry, page 26.) 1s. *Tonſon* and *Draper.*

Free Thoughts and Bold Truths. 6d. *Cooper.*

Greenhill's Eſſays on the prophecies of the New Teſtament. 1s. 6d. *Crowder.*

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——— of a lady's ſlippers 1s. *Cooper.*

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☞ Books shut, is signified thus, ——

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28	129¾	No Price.	——	102¼a⅞	No Price.	100¼	99	101⅛a¼	100⅛	100a99¾	99½	——	99⅞a100	78s a 14	0 12 6	N h E	28
29	29¼a130	175	——	103	101	100¼	99¾	101¼a⅜	100¼	99⅞	99¼	——	100	74s a 19	Do	N W	29
30	No Price.	No Price.	——	102⅞a103	No Price.	100¼a101	No Price.	101¼a⅜	100¼	99⅞a100	99¼a⅜	——	100	78s a 17	Do.	N W	30
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4	129¼a½	No Price.	111¼	102¼a⅝	No Price.	100⅞a½	No Price.	101⅛	100¼a⅜	99¼	99½	100⅜	No Price.	74s a 11	0 12 6	W b N	4
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6	128⅛	173¼	110¼	101¼a½	No Price.	99¾a⅝	No Price.	100⅝a¾	99¾a⅞	99	98¼	99¼a½	99	60s a 01	0 12 6	S E	6
7	127¾	171½	109½	100a99	No Price.	98¼	No Price.	100a99½	No Price.	98	No Price.	91½	97¼	32s	0 7 6	N E b E	7
8	127¼a½	171¼	109¼	99½	98¼	98⅛a⅜	97½	99½	98⅛	No Price.	98	98½	97¼	42s	0 2 8 6 a 5 s	E	8
9	Sunday															E b S	9
10	128½	173½	110½	No Price	No Price,	No Price.	No Price	110¼a⅜	No Price.	98¼	No Price.	No Price.	98¼	58s a 60	0 7 6	W	10
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17	130½	No Price.	112¾	102¼	100⅜	100¾	99½	101⅛a⅜	No Price.	99½	99½	100⅜	100	61s	1 0 0	N W	17
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21	130⅛a¼	175½	112⅝	102⅛a⅜	100½	101⅛a¼	100a⅛	101⅜a102	100¼	100¼a⅜	99⅞a100	101¼	100½a⅝	58s a 19	Do	Do	21
22	No Price.	175	No Price.	102½a⅝	100⅜	101¾	100a⅜	101⅜a102	100¾a⅞	101⅜a¼	99⅞	101	100	60s	1 2 6	E b N	22
23	Sunday															E S E	23
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Miſcellaneous Correſpondence,

For *MARCH*, 1755.

The ESSAY on the *Uſefulneſs* of MATHEMATICAL LEARNING, *continued from Page 18 of our laſt.*

If we conſider to what perfection we now know the courſes, periods, order, diſtances, and proportions of the ſeveral great bodies in the univerſe, that fall within our view, we ſhall have cauſe to admire the ſagacity and induſtry of the *mathematicians*, and the power of *numbers* and *geometry*.

With reſpect to *light*, how unſucceſsful are enquiries about this glorious body, without the help of *geometry!* Thoſe verſed in this ſcience, have diſcovered, that it has two remarkable properties, the reflection and refraction of its beams; and from theſe, have invented the noble ſciences of *optics*, *catoptrics*, and *dioptrics*. They have alſo demonſtrated the cauſes of ſeveral celeſtial appearances that ariſe from the inflection of its beams, both in the heavenly bodies themſelves, and in other phœnomena, as the *parhelia*, the *iris*, &c.

Of *air* and *water*, we know little but what is owing to *mechanics* and *geometry*. The two chief properties of *air*, its gravity and elaſtic Force, have been diſcovered by mechanical experiments. From thence the decreaſe of the air's denſity, according to the increaſe of the diſtance of the earth, has been demonſtrated by *geometers*, and confirmed by experiments of the ſubſidence of the *mercury* in the *Torricellian experiment*. From this, likewiſe, by the aſſiſtance of *geometry*, the height of the atmoſphere has been determined. Here alſo mathematicians conſider the different preſſures, reſiſtances, and celerities of ſolids in fluids; from whence they explain many appearances of nature that are unintelligible to thoſe who are ignorant of *geometry*.

In the *animal kingdom*, we ſee the brigheſt ſtrokes of divine mechanics: and whether we conſider the *animal œconomy* in general, either in the internal motion, and circulation of the juices, forced through the ſeveral canals by the motion of the heart, or their external motions, and the inſtruments with which theſe are performed, we muſt reduce them to mechanical rules, and confeſs the neceſſity of the knowledge of mechanics, either to underſtand them ourſelves, or, to explain them to others. But, if we conſider not only the animal œconomy in general, but, alſo the wonderful ſtructure of the different ſorts of animals, according to the different purpoſes for which they were deſigned, the various elements they inhabit, the ſeveral ways of procuring their nouriſhment, and propagating their kind, the different enemies they ſtruggle with, and the accidents they are ſubject to, here is ſtill a greater need of *geometry*.

As to the two other kingdoms, *mathematics* have been applied to explain the nature of vegetation, to foſſils, and other parts of natural hiſtory. And, I ſhall only add, that, if we conſider motion, the great inſtrument of the action of bodies upon one another, its theory is entirely owing to the *geometers*, who have demonſtrated its laws, both in hard and elaſtic bodies; ſhewed how to meaſure its quantity, how to compound and reſolve the ſeveral forces by which bodies are agi-

tated, and to determine the lines which thoſe compound forces make them deſcribe: of ſuch force is gravity, being the moſt conſtant and uniform, that it affords a great variety of uſeful knowledge, in conſidering the ſeveral motions that happen upon the earth; as the free deſcent of heavy bodies, the curve of projectiles, the deſcent and weight of heavy bodies, when they lie on inclined plains, the theory of the motion of pendulous bodies, *&c.*

(To be continued.)

We have received the following Anſwer, *only, to Queſtion* I. *in* N°. I. *and this from Mr.* DUNN, *Accomptant and Teacher of the Mathematics in* London, *who after obſerving particularly what Dr.* WALLIS, *Mr.* CUNN, *and others have done by circulating Numbers, ſays,*

FIRST, in multiplication, let $\frac{N}{D}$ be any vulgar fraction, and $\frac{n}{d}$ another vulgar fraction to be multiplied by the former, and the product will be $\frac{N\,n}{D\,d}$ exactly, without error.

For example, $\frac{89}{6} \times \frac{65}{3} = \frac{5785}{18} = 321\frac{7}{18} = 321.3888$, whereas, had the decimal of $\frac{89}{6}$ been taken 14.83 and that of $\frac{65}{3} = 21.66$, the product would have been but 321.2178, which is $\frac{1}{6}$ of an unite leſs than the truth.

To correct this error univerſally, let the vulgar fractions be reduced to decimals, and the remainders preſerved.

Thus, in the aforegoing example, $\frac{89}{6}$ will be $= 14.83\frac{1}{3}$ and $\frac{65}{3} = 21.66\frac{2}{3}$ the decimal places being continued no farther than is convenient. Putting the whole numbers, and decimal parts, in the multiplicand $= M$, and thoſe in the multiplier $= m$, the fraction in the multiplicand $= F$, and that in the multiplier, $= f$, the exact product (if ſuch be required) will be $Mm + Fm$, $+ fM$, $+ Ff$; but, as in all caſes, the error ariſing by a neglect of Fm and fM, will be very great, with reſpect to Ff, which will be always leſs than unity in the leaſt decimal place of the product, we may reject Ff, on account of its ſmallneſs, and take $Mm + Fm + fM$ for the product required. In the former example,

$Mm = 321.2178$
$Fm = .0988$
$fM = .0722$

And, 321.3888, *&c.* the correct product as above.

And thus may all decimal products whatſoever be made quite correct, the multiplicands and multipliers being always derived from forms, like the above, *viz.* $\frac{N}{D} \times \frac{n}{d}$.

Secondly,

Secondly, In Diviſion, let $\frac{n}{d}$ be any vulgar fraction, and $\frac{N}{D}$ another vulgar fraction to be divided by the former; and the quotient will be $\frac{Nd}{Dn}$ exactly, without error, or $\frac{N}{D} \times \frac{d}{n}$, or $\frac{d}{D} \times \frac{N}{n}$. Thus in the foregoing example $\frac{89}{6}) \frac{5785}{18} \left(= \frac{34710}{1602} = \frac{65^*}{3} = 21\frac{2}{3}\right.$, Or, by the firſt of our aforegoing forms, the quotient will be $\frac{5785}{18} \times \frac{6}{89}$. Here $\frac{N}{D} = \frac{5785}{18} = 321.38\frac{8}{9}$, $\frac{d}{n} = .06\frac{66}{89}$.

Hence $Mm = 19.2828$
$Fm = .0005$
$fM = 2.3832$

And $21.6666 = 21\frac{2}{3}$ the correct quotient as above.

And thus may all decimal quotients whatſoever be made quite correct, the dividends and diviſors being always derived from forms like the above, *viz.* $\frac{N}{D} \times \frac{d}{n}$, or $\frac{d}{D} \times \frac{N}{n}$.

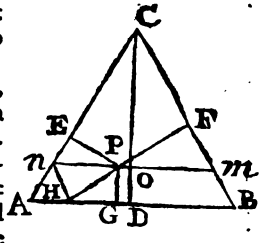
Theſe caſes and methods of correction I invented, ſeveral years ago, for correcting the decimals in long and accurate calculations, in which I have often found them more ready and uſeful than the method of circulates, and accordingly recommend them to the arithmetician.

Threadneedle-ſtreet,
13 March, 1755.

QUESTION 2. *Anſwer'd by* M***.

IN an equilateral triangle A B C, let P be a point taken, and P F, P E, and P G, perpendiculars to the ſeveral ſides.

Thro' P, parallel to any ſide (A B), draw *m n*, which biſect in O with the perpendicular C D. In F P produced, take P H = P E, and join H *n*. 'Tis evident that the angle P H *n* will be a right angle, and conſequently that F H = P F + P E = C O = height of the equilateral triangle *m* C *n*; and if to theſe, P G = O D be added, we ſhall have P F + P E + P G = C D.



Q. E. D.

An Anſwer to the anatomical Queſtion in the laſt MAGAZINE.

IN relation to the queſtion before us, it may be anſwered in general, that the blood returns to the heart, after an amputation, in the ſame manner, as it did before.

It is preſumed, the gentleman's difficulty, who propoſed this queſtion, aroſe from his ſuppoſing, that the arteries paſs on to the extremities of the limbs, before they communicate with the

* See vulgar fractions in this magazine.

the returning veins. Upon this ſuppoſition, indeed, after an amputation has been performed, whatever blood might be brought to the ſtump by the arteries, it is certain, none of it could be carried back again to the heart; becauſe the intercourſe between the arteries and veins, in the remaining part of the limb, would in this caſe be entirely cut off.

But, contrary to the foregoing ſuppoſition, it is well known, to ſuch as have been converſant in anatomical diſſections, that, from the ſides of the larger arteries, as they paſs on to the extremities, there go off a great number of leſſer branches, which conſtantly communicate with correſpondent branches of the returning veins. And hence, it is eaſy to conceive, how the circulation is carried on, after an amputation has been performed.

Suppoſe, for inſtance, an amputation to be performed above the knee, and let us ſee how the circulation is carried on in the remaining part of the limb.

The blood, we know, is brought to the thigh, by the crural artery, which a little below the ham is divided into two principal branches, which diſtribute the blood all over the leg and foot. The blood, thus diſtributed, is returned by the crural vein into the inferior trunk of the *vena cava*, and ſo back again to the heart. But, before the crural artery arrives at the ham, it ſends off a great number of lateral branches to the muſcles of the thigh, and the ſurrounding teguments; as well for the nouriſhment of the limb, as to ſupply a quantity of blood, ſufficient for the performance of muſcular motion. Theſe arterial branches, every-where communicate with correſpondent venal branches, which ariſe from, and empty themſelves into the crural vein. And thus, by means of theſe collateral blood-veſſels, the circulation is regularly carried on, through every particular part of the limb; the main trunks of the crural artery and vein, ſerving to convey the blood into, and receive it from theſe leſſer branches.

This then being the caſe, it is plain, that an amputation, performed above the knee, can no otherwiſe affect the circulation, than by ſtopping the progreſs of that blood, which was about to be ſent into the leg. In the mean time, the courſe of the blood, through the collateral arteries and veins, will be no ways interrupted by the operation: and therefore, the circulation will be continued through the remaining part of the limb, and the blood returned to the heart, in the ſame manner, after the amputation, as it did before.

At firſt, indeed, the impetus of the blood, upon the lateral arteries, will be conſiderably increaſed, becauſe, that blood, which uſed to be ſent into the leg, will now be obliged to paſs all this way. But this is an effect, that commonly ceaſes as ſoon as the digeſtion of the wound is compleated, after which, the circulation is carried on with the ſame eaſe and freedom, as it was before the operation.

Monmouth, March 10, 17

SIR,

I believe the following Anſwer to the PARADOX, *in your laſt, is right.*

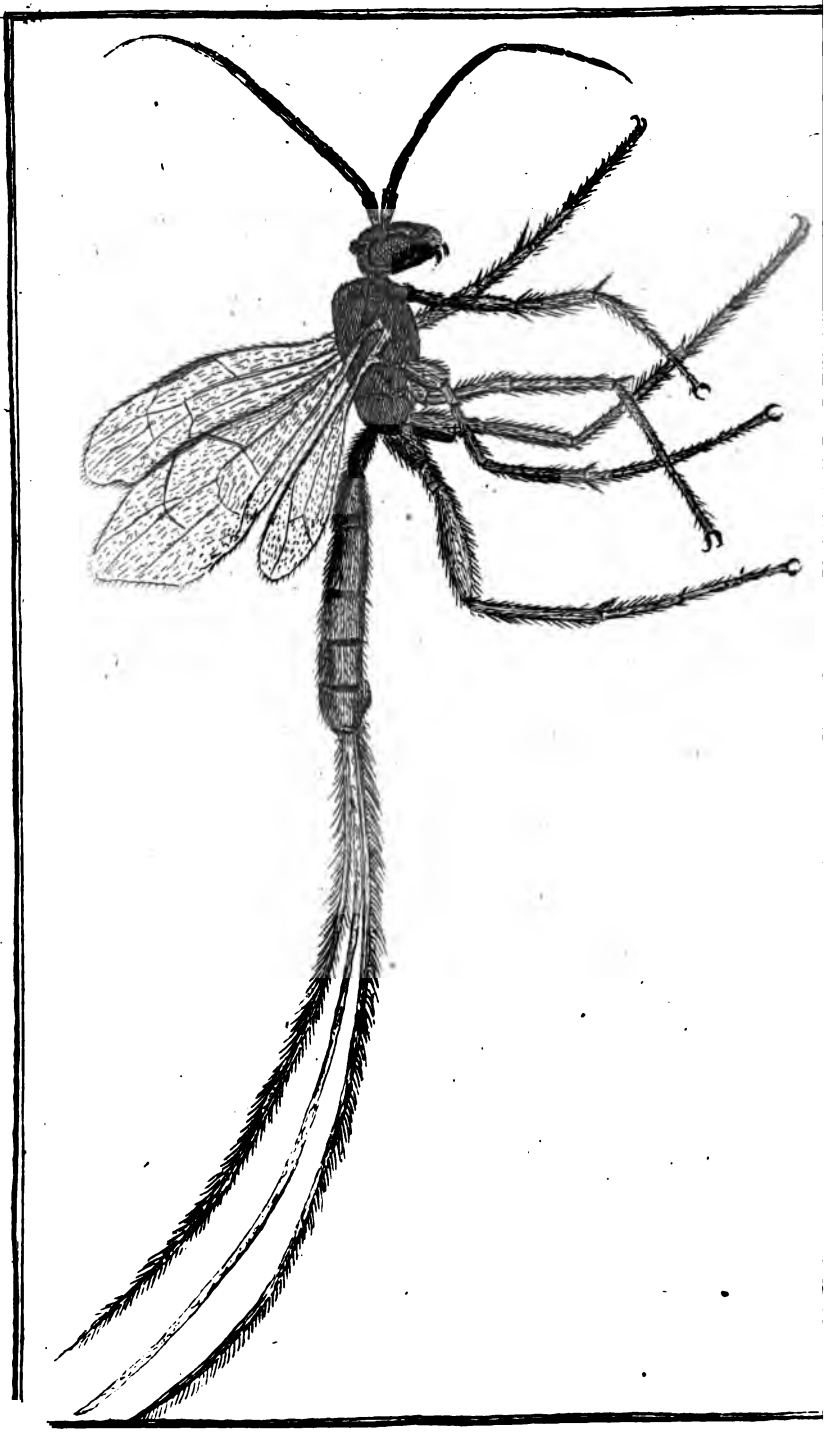
J. M. T.

8	1	6
3	5	7
4	9	2

QUESTION 8. *By a Correſpondent.*

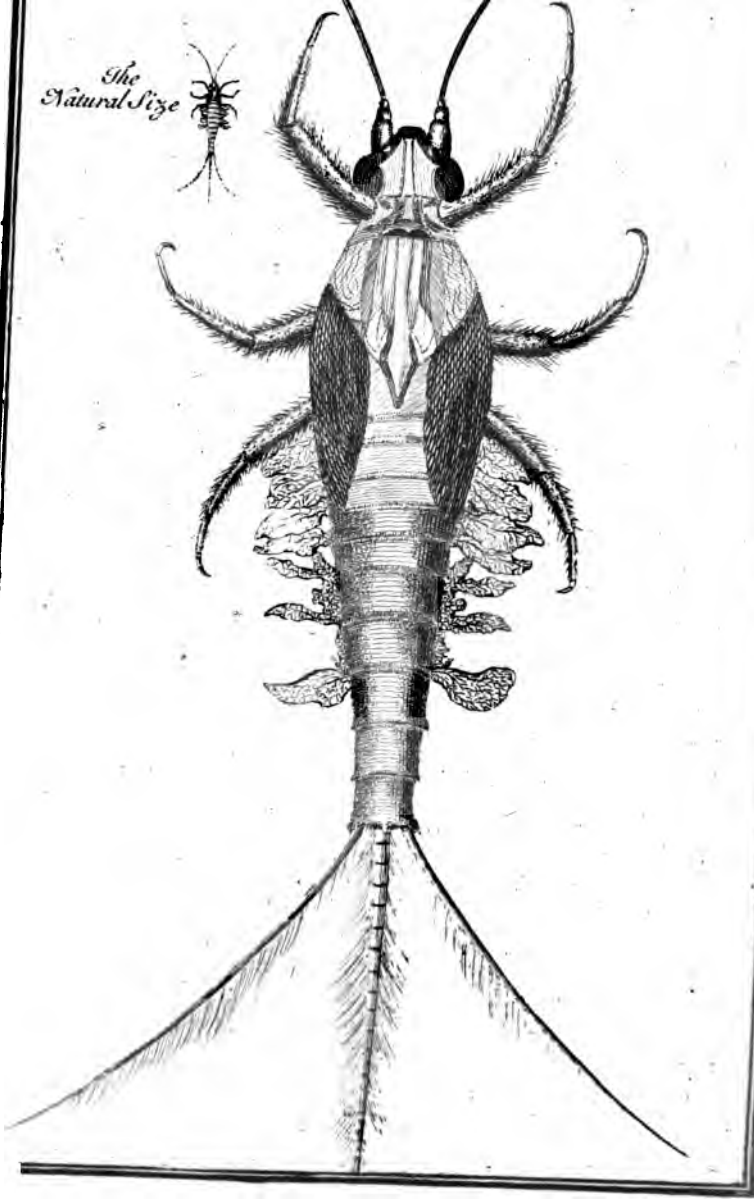
GIVEN any fraction; to find the leaſt whole number, which multiplied by the numerator and that product divided by the denominator ſhall leave no remainder?

QUESTION



The
NYMPHA of an
EPHEMERON FLY
magnified.
B.M.

The
Natural Size



gently attempts to walk, and ſoon after to fly; and this being the caſe with many of them at the ſame time, they friſk and play about, on the ſurface of their native waters, for the ſpace of two Hours, when the males and females find each other out, and aſſociate together, for about two hours more; they then purſue their promiſcuous flighty dance, as before, lay their eggs, and, in a ſhort time, fall down dead, and never move any more; finiſhing their ſhort period of life, in about five or ſix hours time; for they generally expire at eleven o'clock, at night. We once, with much care, kept one, (of many we try'd) till about twelve, the next day.

Obſervations on the Weather, by ſeveral Inſtruments, for the Month of MARCH.

A Philoſophical hiſtory of the weather, for each paſt month, we judge, will be very acceptable to the public, as it is equally a matter of utility and curioſity. There is nothing, in which a perſon is more intereſted, than the article of *health*, which every one ought to know depends greatly upon a thorough knowledge of the ſtate of the weather; and this, we can by no means acquire, but, by the application of proper inſtruments, which may faithfully indicate to us, at all times, whatſoever relates to the *weight* of the air; to the heat and cold thereof; to the *moiſture and dryneſs* of it; the *quantities of rain*; the *courſe* of the *wind*, &c. which properties of the air, being known for the month paſt, makes it eaſy to judge what it is, and will be for the preſent month; and conſequently we are thereby the better prepar'd to guard againſt thoſe diſorders, that we obſerved moſt rife and predominant at any particular ſeaſon, or temperature of the air.

In order to this, we ſhall lend the beſt aſſiſtance we can, by careful obſervations made every day, at noon, on the following inſtruments, *viz.*

I. The BAROMETER, which ſhews the *weight of the atmoſphere*, from time to time.

II. The THERMOMETER, which ſhews the *temperature* with reſpect to *heat* and *cold*.

III. The HYGROMETER conſtantly ſhewing the *moiſture and dryneſs* of the air.

IV. The PLUVIAMETER, which ſhews the *quantity of rain* falling on a given ſpace, in a given time.

V. The ANEMOSCOPE ſhewing the *direction*, *velocity*, and *force of the wind*.

Of theſe, we have already conſtructed ſome; and the reſt will follow in time. The obſervations on the *Barometer*, *Thermometer*, and *Pluviameter*, you have in the table below; to which, in the next number, we ſhall add, the *Hygrometer*, and *Anemoſcope*.

March	Barometer	Thermometer	Pluviameter
1	29 : 5	19	0 : 0
2	29 : 8	20	0 : 3
3	29 : 7	23	13 : 0
4	29 : 7	23	4 : 6
5	29 : 3	23	0 : 9
6	28 : 7	22½	6 : 0
7	29 : 1	20	10 : 8
8	29 : 5	18	2 : 4
9	29 : 7	18½	16 : 7
10	29 : 7	18¾	3 : 8
11	29 : 6	19	0 : 0
12	29 : 0¾	19	12 : 0
13	29 : 8	19¼	0 : 0
14	29 : 7	19	0 : 0
15	29 : 5¾	19½	0 : 0
16	29 : 4¾	20	5 : 4
17	29 : 5¾	21½	2 : 1
18	29 : 7½	19¾	0 : 2
19	29 : 8¼	18¾	0 : 0
20	29 : 8	19	0 : 0

The

The COPERNICAN SYSTEM. *By* SAM. EDWARDS. *A. B.*

ASSIST, *Urania*, the advent'rous ſong,
That from the tow'ry height of heav'n doſt view
Exchang'd *rotations*, and harmonious *ſpheres*;
By thee, th' inſpir'd *Chaldæan* firſt obſerv'd
The various motions of the ſhining *ſtars*,
And mark'd the *riſing* or the *ſetting Sun*,
Whether in *Aries*, or in *Libra*, ſeen,
His courſe performing thro' th' *Æthereal ſpace*
By *twelve* conſpicuous *ſigns* well known, that ſhew
The utmoſt margin of his rapid ſway:
In ancient times ſo thought: but now the *Sun*
Fix'd in the *center* of *ſix orbits* glows,
Light'ning *ſix planets* that around him roll;
Fix'd, as o'er *Gibeon* once when ſtill he ſtood,
Or as the *Moon* in lowly *Ajalon*,
When *Joſhua*'s mighty arm deſtroy'd the foes
Of *Iſrael*, *and Jehovah*, *Iſrael*'s Lord:
Hence light and Heat imparting all around,
(Diffuſive fountain both of light and heat)
And vegetative force to all extends,
From glowing *Mercury* to *Saturn*'s frozen orb.
Say, *Muſe*, for well thou know'ſt, what *planet* firſt
The Sun ſurrounding, takes its ambient courſe;
Swift *Merc'ry* feels the firſt the burning Sun,
That erſt in Air us'd unconfin'd to rove,
The nimble-footed meſſenger of heaven;
Now cloſe confin'd, a narrower limit knows
In fiery regions, and the blaze of day:
Dark with exceſſive luſtre, ſeldom ſeen
By eyes on *earth*, but when th' all-ſeeing *Sun*
Hid and eclips'd by th' intervening *Moon*
Unwillingly is loſt; 'tis only then,
Thou *Mercury* art viſible on *Earth*.
Swift is his motion, as the tract not large,
That moving in his *Circlet* he deſcribes,
For in the ſpace of three revolving moons
His journey finiſh'd, he again renews.
To thee, O *Venus*, next, I tune my ſong,
As next in order plac'd, ſo next in light;
Goddeſs of pleaſing and of ſoft deſire,
That on the *Paphian* and the *Cyprian* groves
With influ'ence ſweet look'ſt down, thy parent ſeas
Behold rejoicing, when thy ſhining lamp
Aſcending, or deſcending, cuts its way:
Whether thou'rt *Heſperus*, or *Phoſph'rus* call'd,
Now th' evening's grace, and now the morning's pride;
For if at ſetting Sun thy orb we view,
When doubtful twilight overſhades the face
Of heaven and earth, thou *Heſperus* deign'ſt to hear;
But if at morn we ſpy thy glimmering rays,
'Tis then thou'rt chang'd, another and the ſame;
Bright *Phoſphor* hail! —— to watchful ſhepherds known,
That in the meadows tend their fleecy care,
Greeting the day with merry pipe and glee.
Nor does the *Moon* alone her figure change,
Ev'n thou art mutable, alike thy form,
Horn'd, or *full orb'd*, at diff'rent times appears;
Tranſported at the ſight, old *Vulcan* ſmiles,
In air to ſee thee by thoſe ſigns adorn'd,
Which he on earth, for thee contented bore.
Bright as thou art, and cloath'd in lucent beams,
Yet when in cloſe *conjunction* with the Sun,
A ſpot in his reſplendent *Diſk* thou'rt ſeen,
And deck'ſt his cheeks, as *Daphne* once his brows:
But oh! more kind, for never in thy round
In point of *oppoſition* art thou ſeen.
Next rolls this *Earthly Ball*, the ſeat of *man*,
Obliquely cutting its ætherial courſe
Thro' *twelve bright conſtellations*; that adorn
Heav'n's azure vault, unalterably fix'd.
Firſt in his golden fleece the *Ram* leads on
With wonder and aſtoniſhment the *Bull*;
Fierce, as when once a God he ſtemm'd the ſea,
Bearing his lovely burden thro' the waves,
Secure of tempeſt: but not ſo *Leander*,
Proſp'rous, attain'd the long wiſh'd *Seſtian* ſhore.
Then next advance the *Twins*, and then the *Crab*,
The brindl'd *Lyon*, and the bluſhing *Virgin*,
And *Libra* next, that weighs in equal ſcales
Day anſw'ring night in length, and night the day.
The *Scorpion* now ſucceeds, a fiery ſtar
Stretching amain his formidable claws;
Whence *Cæſar* kens the votive world below,
If *Cæſar* haply ſhines a ſtar on high,
And ſheds ſweet infl'ence down on thee, O *Rome*.
The hideous *Archer* next with full-bent bow,
Half man, half beaſt, a monſter terrible,
As e'er was feign'd to guard th' æthereal plains.
Then bearded *Capricorn* attracts our view,
Looking with wiſhful eyes upon the *Urn*,
Guſhing with fluent ſtreams, as many a *Goat*
On craggy mountains top in ancient *Wales*,
Or from the *Wrecking*'s vaſt ſtupendous height
Looks down upon the *Severn*'s ſilver ſtreams,
Laving the flow'ry Banks of fruitful *Salop*.
The wint'ry *Fiſhes* cloſe the heav'nly rear,
Their ſtation 'tween *Aquarius* and the *Ram*.
Lo!

Lo! theſe the ſigns of days, of months, and years;
For when, thro' twelve bright conſtellations, Earth
Unweary'd hath her radiant journey run;
From whence it firſt ſet out, it takes its courſe.
Times alſo and their ſeaſons well they note;
For when the Sun in fleecy *Aries* ſets,
The freſh returning ſpring, the heart of man
And beaſt rejoices, with new vigour fraught,
Pleas'd to behold the captivating ſcene,
When new-ſprung glories raviſh ev'ry eye,
And ſweet variety adorns the meads,
Oh! then how pleaſurable 'tis to rove
On banks of *Cam*, or *Iſis*, fam'd in ſong,
To meditate the great *Creator*'s praiſe;
Who in his works ſo manifeſt is ſeen,
As far as nature can her Author paint!
But when th' exalted Sun in *Cancer* rides,
Exceſſive heats enſue; 'tis then the plains
Parch'd, and divided into many a crack,
Gape and invoke the long ſuſpended ſhow'rs;
Deep-ſounding thunders roll, while from the clouds
The long impriſon'd vapours burſt their way,
And the red light'nings dart their dreadful gleams,
Making day hideous: — Round the grazing beaſts
Fly trembling, and their dark receſſes ſeek.
When equal *Libra* next brings forth the day,
And raging *Sirius* fierce at midnight glares,
Preſaging ſtorms, and peſtilence, and death;
Then frequent fun'rals in long order ſhine,
And add a double horror to the night;
And wider would extend their dreary doom,
But for the chearful gift of that kind God,
That loads with cluſt'ring grapes the bending vines.
But when *Aquarius* ſheds its humid infl'ence,
Dark miſts the trav'ler feels: — But ſtay, my *Muſe*,
Urge not a theme already ſo well ſung,
Smooth, as the ice, they ſing, thy numbers flow,
**Great Bard* we quake, and ſhudder at thy froſt:
O! may they never, who deſpiſe thy *Muſe*,
Alive or dead, be by thy *Muſe* adorn'd.
Nor ſhall the *Earth*'s *attendant* paſs unſung,
Sole arbitreſs of night, the pale-ey'd *Moon*,
Conſtant in her inconſtancy; 'tis ſhe
Can raiſe or can depreſs the boiſt'rous ocean,
In *Zenith* tow'ring, or in *Nadir* low:
Oft at thy pallid glimpſe the *fairy elves*,
With nimble feet, the circling dance perform
In ſome thick grove, or round a moſſy ſpring;
Sipping from acorn cups the pearly dews,
And midnight revels celebrate with joy
To *Mab* their queen, and *Oberon* their king.
Oh! thou the moſt irregular of all
The planets, that deſcribe their ſloping way,
Why is thy courſe protracted long and large,
What time the jolly huntſman's cries reſound?
Is't to behold thy lov'd *Endymion*'s face,
That oft' was wont in foreſts wild and wide,
To chaſe the ſcudding hare, or trembling deer
O'er many a riſing hill or lowly dale?
Him to reviſit oft thy ſilver ſphere
(So poets ſing) in heav'n forſaken ſtood.
Nor does the *Moon* uncertain warning give
Of future Storms; for if a reddiſh hue
Its full orb'd diſk o'erſpreads, then ſtorms expect
And tempeſts yet to come, to vex the main
With rage impetuous; who then would chooſe
Way-ward abroad companionleſs to rove,
Thro' dreary deſarts and unpeopl'd plains?
Nor equal always is thy luſtre ſeen,
For dim ſuffuſion oft' and duſky ſhade,
From earth projected, intercepts thy light,
Whole, or in part eclips'd; in vain the ſound
Of tinkling cymbals, and the direful clang
Of brazen cauldrons, rung by vulgar hands,
Thy labours thus attempt to mitigate.
Next fiery *Mars*, whoſe dreadful ſport is war,
Aſcending terrible ſhoots forth his rays
That led th' imbattl'd deities to fight;
Now unattended ſhines: for no fair moon
By night his ſphere adorns, but fierce his look,
Fierce, as when once he rag'd at *Ilium*'s walls
When ſtruck by *Diomed*'s advent'rous arm:
But oh! what luckleſs fate, what chance of war,
Great Hero, led thee in ill-fated hour,
With erring lance to wound fair beauty's queen.
Majeſtic next, and ſlow in awful ſtate,
Rolls *Jupiter* immenſe; an equal bulk
Of all the wand'ring planets none can boaſt;
Attended in his courſe by four bright moons,
That faithful lend their well accepted light.
Thus equal, nature in her works decreed,
By Moons to aid a twelve years winter's froſt:
Nor ſummers there, if ſummers there be known,
Refuſe th' aſſiſtance of thoſe grateful lights.
Nor do thy *Moons* alone our wonder raiſe,
When curious we behold thy many *Belts*
That gird thy ſpacious body round and large,
Form'd from thick vapours or eruption dire;
Or was't from hence thy flaming light'nings flew,
Drawn to transfix the raſh *Titanian* race
That

* *Mr.* Thompſon, *author of a poem, called* Winter.

That with preſumptuous arms provok'd thy pow'r,
O'er mountains heap'd on mountains, when they ſtrove
Thy empire to diſpute in impious war.
Next then — but a long interval between,
Behold we tardy *Saturn*'s livid face,
In diſtance far remote; the *ſolar rays*
Scarce chear with light his unrejoicing *orb*;
But for five moons, that in alternate dance
Around him as their center circling move,
Darkneſs intenſe would overſpread his face.
Nor mean the light, that from thy lucent ring
Pow'rful reflected on thy ſurface ſhines,
That now a *gilt horizon* round thee ſeems,
Like to that light at cloſe or dawn of day
When ſeen on earth; now a reſplendent arch
'Midſt heav'n's extended plains, like that fair bow,
Conſpicuous in the clouds, preſaging calms.
Our labour now the direful *Comets* urge,
Glaring tremendous thro' the vaſt expanſe,
Threat'ning deſtruction and the wrecks of worlds;
But that ſtrict bounds direct and guide their courſe,
Set, when th' *Almighty* in creating hour
From chaos call'd the glorious univerſe,
And fix'd the ſtars, and bid the planets move.
Where *Æther*'s ſpace immenſe eludes our view,
And Planets in their orbs in order range,
There free, as air, the fiery comets rove,
And direful orbs their rapid courſe extends.
Nor are their ways confus'd, or intricate,
Irregular in winding mazes loſt,
Eccentric error conſtant to itſelf,
To one law ſubject, one unerring rule
Of *forces attractive*; thus unweary'd they
Now ſweep the utmoſt confines of the world,
Now baſking in the neighb'rhood of the ſun;
Then ſwiftly flying his too piercing heat,
Rejoicing, they aſcend their labours to reſume.
Long tracts of light attend their dreadful courſe,
But truſt not to thy view a *foreign* light,
And ſpurious Honours deck their glowing maſs;
Denſe atmoſpheres emit their furtive beams,
Frequent and thick, by heat intenſe exhal'd:
The moon thus, with fraternal luſtre bright,
Darts borrow'd rays, and glories not her own.
There are, that fate foretelling fires believe,
And conſcious ſtars t' inſpect the acts of men,
And threaten bloody wars from diſtant climes to come.
Hence ſtupid and amaz'd, the vulgar fear,
And ſceptr'd monarchs tremble on their thrones;
Then happy he, who with his virtue arm'd,
Unterrify'd amidſt the cruſh of worlds,
Meets willingly his long expected fate.
But oh! ye lights, and influencing ſtars,
Where then was fled your efficacious pow'r,
When tow'ring *NEWTON*'s eyes were clos'd in death,
Or were ye bent his preſence to obtain,
To whom on earth ſo well your ways were known?
Hail! glorious ſhade, in ancient times foretold
* By *Sage* prophetic; thou th' illuſtrious he
Deſtined to grace a new *Auguſtan* age;
But when th' archangel's lateſt trump ſhall ſound,
And riven orbs deſtruction dire confeſs,
Then ſhall thy ſyſtem fail, and nature's face
Renew'd in everlaſting luſtre ſhine.
Then *death* ſhall conquer *death*, the dreary *tomb*
Shall ſend forth glories that ſhall never fade.
The *damn'd* ſhall mourn the funeral of *death*,
And life, not *death*, of ſin the *wages* be.
Frauds dark as night, and civil diſcords brood,
When ſtars ev'n bluſh at what is done below;
For ne'er in heav'n more frequent fires were ſeen,
Than when the blood of *Cæſar* tinctur'd *Rome*.
Nor doſt thou, *Rome*, alone the ſlaughter weep
Of fathers, children, brothers, huſbands, wives,
Ev'n *Albion* once in grief could vie with thee,
When *Albion*'s ſons, 'gainſt *Albion*'s ſons aroſe.
But ceaſe inteſtine broils; ſo *GEORGE* commands,
And whet your ſhining inſtruments of war,
Employ'd much better on *Iberian* plains;
And teach the treach'rous foul in war to know
The juſt reſentment of a peace refus'd,
Of violated leagues, and broken faith:
Aſtræa ſhall return to bleſs our iſle,
And a new ATHENS in *BRITANNIA* riſe.

* Seneca.

PSALM LXXIII. *Imitated.*

IT muſt be ſo: — for God is good to thoſe,
Who, pure of heart, their truſt in him repoſe;
Yet, late I rov'd aſtray, perplex'd and blind,
For cloud's of error hover'd o'er my mind:
I griev'd, I envied, to ſee fortune's tide
Flow on the ſons of wickedneſs and pride:
Firm is their ſtrength, not ſubject to decay;
With age alone, their vigour dies away:

The cares, the toils of life they ſeldom ſhare;
Slight are their troubles, their afflictions rare:
How ſmooth their brow! their eye, how full of fire!
While luxury of wealth, exceeds deſire.—
Minions of fortune! ſee the gaudy train,
Oppreſſive, cruel, haughty and prophane;
Corrupt of ſoul, licentiouſly they ſpeak,
Defraud the poor, and perſecute the meek.
Their impious tongues, with daring eloquence,
Attack the ſacred ways of Providence.
Fearleſs they aſk, "Does the Almighty know?
"Where are the traces of his Care below?
"Who are his fav'rites? can the ſages tell,
"And point us out a local heav'n, or hell?"
Behold, O God, theſe proſp'rous ſons of vice,
Who paſs their days in riot and caprice.
Abaſh'd, I cry'd, my heart, I've purg'd in vain,
And to no purpoſe, waſh'd off every ſtain:
Cautious I walk, dejected and forlorn,
Plagu'd every eve, and chaſten'd every morn:
Adverſity, the manna thou let'ſt fall,
And in my cup, the wormwood's mix'd with gall.
O! let me ſpeak theſe truths; for, ſpeak I muſt,
Without offending the ſupreme and juſt!
How my heart labours with the painful thought,
Too exquiſite in language to be wrought!
But when I in thy ſanctuary bow,
With full conviction, I their danger know;
Dreadful the precipice on which they ſtand!
For dire deſtruction waits on either hand:
I view their end with horror and amaze;
Their life a vapour, and their wit a blaze.—
As from a dream, hereafter they muſt 'wake,
When thou, O God, ſhalt inquiſition make,
Give vice its anguiſh, virtue its delight,
Prove thy ways equal, and thy judgments right.
While thro' this vale I tread, thy preſence chears,
Thy hand ſupports, and mitigates my fears;
Thou wilt hereafter, tho' on earth diſtreſt,
Lead me to glory, and eternal reſt.

CRITO.

We have been obliged to make many corrections in the above, which otherwiſe would not have ſuited our purpoſe.

CROSS PURPOSES. A SONG.

PALÆMON lov'd *Paſtora*,
Paſtora ſigh'd for *Damon*;
But *Damon* lov'd *Aurora*,
Aurora young *Palæmon*.

Palæmon gave *Paſtora*,
A wreath and ſhepherd's crook;
And *Damon* gave *Aurora*
A knot and reaping-hook.

Paſtora gave to *Damon*,
A cap with chaplets crown'd;
Aurora gave *Palæmon*,
A pipe with hazel bound.

The cap with chaplets crown'd,
Young *Damon* gave *Aurora*;
The pipe with hazel bound,
Palæmon gave *Paſtora*.

The wreath and ſhepherd's crook,
Paſtora gave her *Damon*;
The knot and reaping-hook,
Aurora gave *Palæmon*.

So croſsly-turn'd, their preſents went,
Their Love's ſo oddly varied,
That every token that was ſent,
Its true deſign miſcarried.

The STATUARY on NEWGATE.

ON the outſide of *Newgate* ſtand fair to be ſeen,
Juſtice, Liberty, Mercy, Truth, Plenty and Peace;
What a happy reverſe would it be, if within
We could ſee, ſuch a train of bright virtues as theſe?

In miſ'ry no more would the wretched carouſe,
Nor the flames of dame *Gin* in their boſoms more high-burn;
No more need a windmill a'top oth' houſe,
Nor weddings, immortal, conſummate at *Tyburn*.

PROLOGUE TO *APPIUS*.

Spoken by Mr. CIBBER.

HOW great the poet's taſk, who, new to fame,
Seeks by the drama to procure a name!—
The muſe's mighty labour at an end,
Friends he muſt have;—to judge, to recommend.—
Few care to judge. What the beſt judges feel,
Ev'n they, thro' modeſt diffidence conceal.—
Withings and critics, of a baſtard kind,
See faults indeed; but are to beauties blind.
Such, keen to nibble at a word or phraſe,
Reſign to men of ſenſe the taſk of praiſe.—

Some

Some—riſing merit, from its dawn, oppoſe:
To ſuch, a rival is the worſt of foes.—
'Twere endleſs, it were needleſs to relate
The well-known hardſhips of an author's fate.
Each hardſhip, ev'ry obſtacle ſurpaſt,
Virginius comes upon the ſtage at laſt:
That father comes, whoſe dire, whoſe mournful deed
Rome from the bloody yoke of *Appius* freed.

For this his name was to his country dear.—
What drew the *Roman*, claims the *Britiſh* tear.
Our author hopes ſlight errors you'll excuſe;
Since who could ever boaſt a faultleſs muſe?
His *Roman* ſubject, with attention due,
With candour treated, he ſubmits to you.
To your high judgment he ſubmits his cauſe;
Alike reſign'd to cenſure or applauſe.—
Britons! your native equity diſplay,
And judge, like *Romans*, of what *Romans* ſay.

EPILOGUE to *APPIUS*.

Written by a FRIEND. *Spoken by Mrs.* BELLAMY.

I Told the bard—(ay, yonder he ſtands quaking,
Alas! poor ſoul, he's in a piteous taking!)
I hope, ſir, you'll excuſe what I ſhall ſay:—
But truely, ſir, I tremble for your play.
There's a wild greatneſs in the plot, I own:
But then, I doubt, it may diſpleaſe the town.—
"The town (reply'd our author) diſapprove
"A plot that's built on liberty and love?
"Is not the fav'rite character a woman?
"The moral chaſte and pure? The ſubject *Roman?*"—
Roman indeed!—I hope ſuch heath'niſh nonſenſe
Will ne'er infect an honeſt *Chriſtian* conſcience.—
The ſtory may (for aught I know) be true:
But *here* no tale improbable will do.—
What, rather periſh by untimely fate,
Than ſmile upon a princely magiſtrate!
So raſh, he could not reign another year;
So rich, ſhe might have had ten thouſand clear!
And then what wife *Plebeian* would decline
A match with the *Decemvir*'s concubine?—
"How (ſays a critic) quit her faithful lover,
"Young, handſome, brave, for ſuch a wicked rover?

"For one—(a thouſand other faults combining)—
"That now was to the vale of years declining?—
So then, had APPIUS been but five and twenty,
The maid perhaps would not have prov'd ſo dainty.—
ICILIUS vow'd indeed, and promis'd well:
But where was he when his VIRGINIA fell?
He ſhould have ſkreen'd from death his blooming bride;
Or dy'd,—like a true lover,—by her ſide.—
VIRGINIA's death he never could ſurvive;
But that he was, in duty,—bound to live.—
He liv'd then, to diſſolve his country's chain;
Avenge his miſtreſs, and—make love again.
Then for the grim old ſire, with frenzy wild,
To be the butcher of his only child!—
True, 'twas the virgin daughter's choice to die,
Rather than bear to live with infamy.—
This muſt be *Roman, Engliſh*, or romance:—
Such virtue would not be believ'd in *France*.

Whereas, ſeveral of our friends, have been ſollicitous about the continuation of this work, and its being compleated in the time propoſed in our plan; we here beg leave, to aſſure them, the work is in ſo great forwardneſs in every part already, and, will be ſtill further advanced, by a daily application thereto, that, in all human probability, there will be no occaſion to fear its being diſcontinued; eſpecially, as we have received ſo great encouragement from a general Reception of the work, we ſhall be thereby animated, not only to purſue it, but alſo, to improve, and enrich our plan far beyond what we at firſt propoſed. Beſides, it ought to be conſidered, that, from the nature of ſuch a work, it muſt be compleat, as far as it goes, let it terminate where it will; ſince, the ſubjects in every part, are independent of each other, and, each one in particular, is finiſhed, in a few numbers. In the laſt place, as we write only for the ingenious, *and* ingenuous, *'tis preſumed, none of our readers can ſet any part of ſcience at ſo low an eſtimation, as to think any particular number not worth the few pence he gives in exchange for it.*

ERRATA in our laſt. Page 22, Line 6, 8, 11, 18, 19, 26, for 1 read *s*.

A CHRONOLOGICAL MEMOIR of Occurrences, For MARCH, 1755.

Turkey.

THE new grand ſignior, who ſeems to do every thing in his power to gain the affections of his people, has ordered the duty on corn to be taken off.

The baſhbacha Kouli is changed and exiled. He is the ſecond officer in the teſterdarat, or treaſury, and properly the chief caſhier. Other changes are ſaid to be expected.

Genoa. Letters from Baſtia, of the 6th of February laſt, mention, that the inhabitants had been kept under arms all the 21ſt and 22d of the month then laſt paſt, the chiefs of the malecontents having laid a plan to ſurprize the city, under pretence of levying a general tax of one livre on each family, on the whole iſland. The rebels marched a corps of about 1000 men, ſecretly, in the night, near to the city, to levy the tax on the inhabitants in the ſuburbs. This was reported to conceal their true deſign, which was to ſurpriſe the old town, called Terra Vecchia, and, if it had ſucceeded, was to have attempted ſcaling the wall of the new town, called Terra Nuova. — It is not certain what could encourage them to make this attempt, only it is conjectured, that they were to be joined by ſome deſerters; but finding the inhabitants under arms, they retired without doing any thing at all.

Sweden. Several conferences have lately been held at Stockholm between the French and Spaniſh ambaſſadors, and the miniſters of this court, in relation (as 'tis ſaid) to a contract for building ſome men of war, and other ſhips for the ſervice of thoſe crowns.

Spain. We are informed that the Conception ſailed from Cadiz on the 21ſt of laſt month for Vera Cruz, and that ſeveral other ſhips are getting ready in that port for Carthagena and the South Sea.

Portugal. The fleet bound for Rio de Janeiro, conſiſting of 29 ſhips, under the convoy of a man of war, of 50 guns, ſail'd from Liſbon, a few days ago, with a fair wind. Two others, embrac'd the opportunity of ſailing with them, one bound for Angola, and the other for Mazagnan.

United Provinces. The States open'd their aſſembly, on February the 26th, and the college of the committee of Council, having, with the approbation of her royal highneſs, the princeſs Governante, appointed the ſieur Enekuyſen, to have the principal direction of their Foundry of Cannon, he was accordingly ſworn into that office, on the 24th of February, before their High-mightineſſes.

On February the 25th, the college of the admiralty of Amſterdam, put three men of war into commiſſion: and, on the 26th of the ſame month, the ſtates of Holland, and Weſt-Friezland, open'd their aſſembly. On the ſame day, the marquiſs de Grimaldi, the Spaniſh ambaſſador to their High-mightineſſes, arriv'd at the Hague, with a numerous retinue.

PLANTATION NEWS.

March 1. They write from *Philadelphia*, of the 12th of Dec. laſt, that the aſſembly had that day ordered a bill to be prepared for granting 20,000l. for the king's uſe.

Alſo unanimouſly reſolved, to defray the charges of thoſe Indians, who have removed from the Ohio, and rejected the offers of the French.

Letters from America adviſe, that the people of Carolina are apprehenſive of the French falling into that colony from the Mobile and Alibamus rivers.

March 4. We learn from Philadelphia, of the 31ſt of Dec. that on the Friday before came to town ſeveral French deſerters, who aſſured, that, in the month of June laſt, there arrived at Quebec, in Canada, ſix men of war with ſeveral thouſands of land forces; many of whom are now at the Ohio, where the French are ſtrengthening themſelves with the utmoſt application.

LONDON.

Mar. 6. EARL Paulet reſigned his place of firſt lord of the bedchamber.

March 8. His grace the duke of Marlborough took the ſacrament at St. Andrew's church, to qualify himſelf for Lord Privy Seal.

11. Lord Cathcart appointed commiſſioner to the general aſſembly at Edinburgh, in the room of the earl of Leven deceaſed.

13. A fire broke out in the tarring-houſe of his majeſty's dock-yard at Plymouth. Admiral Moſtyn alarmed the harbour, and by the aſſiſtance of the ſhip's crews, and the workmen in the yard, it was happily extinguiſhed.

15. The united Eaſt-India company entered at the Cuſtom-houſe, 390,000 ounces of ſilver coin for their factories abroad.

19. A large quantity of money was ſhipped from the Tower for America.

20. His majeſty went to the houſe of peers, and, among others, gave the royal aſſent to the following bills, viz.

For

For veſting Montague-houſe in truſtees, for the Britiſh Muſeum, for a general repoſitory.——For preventing the holding of any market in the High-ſtreet in the Borough of Southwark.——For eſtabliſhing a Ferry acroſs the Thames, from Ratcliff to Rotherhith.——For enlightening the ſtreets, &c. of St. Bartholomew the Great, in the City of London.——For enlightening the ſtreets, eſtabliſhing a watch, &c. in the city of Briſtol. And, likewiſe for allowing further time for the enrollment of deeds and wills made by Papiſts.

A Regiſter *of* THEATRICAL ENTERTAINMENTS.

	Drury-Lane.	Covent-Garden.
Feb 20.	*The Fairies.*	*The mourning Bride.* —— *Orpheus.*
22.	*Meaſure for meaſure.* —— *Proteus.*	*Mourning Bride.* —— *Orpheus.*
24.	*The Fairies.*	*The Earl of Eſſex.*
25.	*Creuſa.* —— *Lethe.*	*The Rehearſal.* —— *Orpheus.*
27.	*Meaſure for Meaſure.* —— *Proteus.*	*The Earl of Eſſex.* —— *Orpheus.*
Mar. 1.	*Creuſa.* —— *Duke and no Duke.*	*The mourning Bride.* —— *Orpheus.*
3.	*The Fairies.*	*Hamlet.* —— *Orpheus.*
4.	*King Lear.*	*The Way of the World.* —— *Orpheus.*
6.	*Mackbeth.* —— *Anatomiſt.*	*Appius.* A new Tragedy.
8.	*Phædra and Hippolitus.* —— *Proteus.*	*Appius.*
10.	*The Fairies.*	*Appius.*
11.	*King Lear.* —— *Lying Valet.*	*Appius.*
12.	*Abel.* —— *An Oratorio.*	*Judas Maccabæus.* An Oratorio.
13.	*The Miſtake.*—*Engliſhman in Paris.*	*Appius*—*Orpheus.*
14.	*Abel. An Oratorio.*	*Judas Maccabæus. An Oratorio.*
15.	*Venice preſerv'd.*—*Intriguing chambermaid.*	*Appius.*
17.	*Every man in his humour.*—*London Prentice.*	*The Conſtant Couple.*—*Scapin.*
18.	*Tancred.*—*Lethe.*	*Alzira* — *and Taſte.*
19.	*Alfred. An Oratorio.*	*Meſſiah. An Oratorio.*

BIRTHS.

Feb. 22. The lady of the right hon. the lord Abergavenny, deliver'd of a ſon and heir.

24. The right hon. the lady viſcounteſs Parker, deliver'd of a ſon and heir.

MARRIAGES.

Feb. 17. The hon. Mr. Bateman, brother to the right hon. lord viſcount Bateman, and nephew to his grace the duke of Marlborough, to miſs Hedges.

18. Captain Barragon, of general Wolf's regiment, to miſs Faſſel.

24. Mr. Thomas Pilcher, purſer of his majeſty's ſhip, the Prince, to miſs Towler, a lady of great fortune.

March 5. Iſaac Buxton, oil-merchant, to miſs Fowell.

6. George Taſburgh, Eſq; of Norfolk, to the hon. miſs Tereſa Gage, a lady of 20,000 l. fortune.

13. Captain Matthew Floyer, to miſs Wightwick.

DEATHS.

Feb. 19. Mr. Benham, one of the commiſſioners of the court of requeſts.

Mr. Pegg, another commiſſioner of the ſame court.

21. Her grace, the dutcheſs of Mancheſter.

John Flower, Eſq.

22. Maurice Johnſon, Eſq; of Lincolnſhire, counſellor at law.

23. John Bance, Eſq; formerly a director of the Eaſt India company, and ſince, one of the directors of the bank of England.

24. Mrs. Ann Buck, a widow lady of great fortune.

Lady Bridget Williams, widow of the late rev. Mr. Williams, one of the daughters of the duke of Ancaſter.

25. Aaron Levi, many years, keeper of Woodſtreet compter.

26. Mrs. Lethiullier, lady of William Lethiullier, Eſq; one of the daughers of ſir John Taſh.

March 1. Dr. GeorgePaul, his majeſty's advocate gen. &c. &c.

3. The rev. Mr. Ralph, rector of Ingateſtone, Eſſex.

6. Dr. Mangey, golden prebend of Durham, and rector of St. Midreds, Breadſtreet.

7. The right rev. Dr. Thomas Wilſon, biſhop of Sodor and Man.

13. Francis Manning, Eſq; formerly reſident at Bern.

Civil

Civil and Military Preferments.

March. 2. Earl of Rochford, appointed by his Majeſty, groom of the Stole, in the room of the late hon. Earle of Albemarle.

8. Francis Atkinſon, of Lancaſter, Eſq; appointed one of the maſters extraordinary of the high court of Chancery.

March 18. The King has been pleaſed to conſtitute and appoint.

John Murray, Eſq; commonly called, John Lord Murray — The right hon. John Earl Loudoun — Maurice Bockland, Eſq; — The right hon. William, Earl of Penmure — George Beauclerk, Eſq; commonly call'd, Lord George Beauclerk — William Herbert, Eſq; — George Sackville, Eſq; commonly called, Lord George Sackville — Wm. Kerr, Eſq; commonly called, Earl of Ancram — William Stanhope, Eſq; commonly called, Lord Viſcount Peterſham — Hugh Warburton, Eſq; — William Shirley, Eſq; — Sir Wm. Pepperel, Bart. — His grace, John duke of Bedford — Cuthbert Elliſon, Eſq; — His grace Peregrine, duke of Ancaſter — His grace Evelyn, duke of Kingſton — John Manners, Eſq; commonly called, Marquiſs of Granby — The right hon. George, Earl of Cholmondeley — The right hon. George Dunk, Earl of Halifax — The right hon. Hugh, viſcount Falmouth — The right hon. Simon, earl of Harcourt — The right hon. Henry Authur, earl of Powys — The right hon. Richard lord Edgcombe — The right hon. John, earl of Sandwich — The right hon. William earl of Home ——— To be major generals of all his majeſty's forces.

Ecclesiastical Preferments.

The rev. John Sampſon, M. A. appointed domeſtic chaplain to the right hon. Harry duke of Bolton.

The rev. Hen. Gower preſented to the rectory of St. Mary, in the iſle of Ely.

The rev. Henry Harcourt, appointed domeſtic chaplain to the right hon. Simon, earl of Harcourt, one of his majeſty's hon. privy council.

The rev. mr. Jeffries, to the vicarage of Ringland in Norfolk.

The rev. mr. Zac. Sugar, M. A. appointed domeſtic chaplain to the right hon. ducheſs dowager of Gordon, Scotland.

The rev. Richard Hawkins, B. L. to the rectory of Newton Buſhel, in Shropſhire.

The rev. mr. Samuel How, appointed domeſtic chaplain to the right hon. Anne, counteſs dowager of Albemarle.

The rev. Sam. Richards, M. A. to the rectory of Leuden, Pembrokeſhire.

The rev. Joſeph Fox, appointed domeſtic chaplain to the lord biſhop of St. David's.

The rev. mr. Smith, to the rectory of Theydon Mount, Eſſex.

The rev. Tho. Lane, B. A. to the vicarage of Broadwater, Lincolnſhire, worth 120l. per ann.

The rev. G. Woodward, collated by the lord biſhop of Saliſbury, to the prebend of Stratton in that church, vacant by the death of Dr. Wynne, late Canon of the ſaid Cathedral.

The rev. John Joyce, B. L. to the rectory of St. Mary, in the dioceſe of Wincheſter.

The rev. Wm. Foſter, M. A. appointed domeſtic chaplain to the right hon. earl of Strathmore, in Scotland.

The rev. mr. Moor, choſen head maſter of the grammar-ſchool at Leeds in Yorkſhire.

The rev. mr. Henry Hewgill, to the rectory of Smeaton in Yorkſhire.

Dispensations *to hold two livings.*

Feb. 19. The rev. mr. Wm. Smith, B. L. preſented to the rectory of Stapleford Tawney, Eſſex; with the rectory of Theydon Mount in the ſame county, worth 270l. per ann.

The rev. Peter Petit, M. A. to the vicarage of Royſton, Hertfordſhire; with the vicarage of Sawbridge, in the ſame county, worth 250l. per annum.

Feb. 24. The rev. Tho. Pickering, M. A. to the rectory of Southchurch, Eſſex, with the vicarage of Northweald, otherwiſe Northweald Baſſet, in the ſame county, worth upwards of 300l. per ann.

March 8. The rev. Zac. Sugar, M. A. to the rectory of Barnolby Lebeck, Lincolnſh. with the rectory of Hotham, in Yorkſhire, worth upwards of 270l. per ann.

March 15. The rev. Tho. Rock, to the rectory of Bitterley in Shropſhire, with the vicarage of Tenbury, and chapel of Rochford thereto annexed, in Worceſterſhire, worth upwards of 300l. per ann.

The rev. Sam. How to the rectory of Weſt Hanningfield, Eſſex, and to the rectory of South Hanningfield, in the ſame county, worth 270l. per annum.

Bill *of Mortality from* Feb. 18. *to* Mar. 18.

Buried			Chriſtened		
Males	942	1864	Males	616	1149
Females	922		Females	533	
Under 2 years old	636				
Between 2 and 5	150		Buried,		
5 and 10	51		Within the walls		168
10 and 20	46		Without		456
20 and 30	146		*Mid.* and *Surry*		814
30 and 40	161		City & Sub. *Weſt.*		426
40 and 50	200				
50 and 60	172				1864
60 and 70	130				
70 and 80	106		Weekly *Feb.* 25.		468
80 and 90	59		*Mar.* 4.		474
90 and 100	7		11.		460
100 and 109	0		18.		462
		1864			1864

B ——— KR ——— TS.

Feb. 25. Jonathan Weſton, of Briſtol, vint.
Mar. 1. Thomas Lyon, of London, watch-m.
Henry Cooper and Thomas Paine, of London, Hardwaremen.
John Roberts, of Petworth in Suſſex, Innkeeper.
James Graham, of Middle-Row, Holborn, Cheeſemonger.
John Roberts, late of Petworth, Innkeeper.
4. Thomas Sayſe, of Glouceſterſh. malſter.
William Garner, of the Old Artillery-Ground, butcher.
James Pointer, of Rotherhith, anchor-ſmith.
Henry Blaine, of Huntingdon, maltſter.
Thomas Church, of Norfolk, upholſterer.
Thomas Farrer, of Norfolk, Linnen-draper.
8. J. Gronous and W. Carter, of Craven-Buildings, taylors.
John Battiſon, of Nottinghamſh. and Thomas Taylor, late of London, hoſiers.
Edward Cleaver, of London, victualler.
11. John Smith and John Ruſſel, of Surry, leather-dreſſers.
Jacob Valk, of London, merchant.
Nathaniel Studd, of Suffolk, ſhopkeeper.
Richard Copland, of Norf. worſted-weaver.
15 Joan Dyke, of Taunton, widow, ironm.
18. Edward Long, of Yorkſhire, clothier.
William Beammand and Robert Readhead, of Middleſex, taylors.
22. John Berckenhout, of Leeds, merchant.

BOOKS publiſhed ſince our laſt.

APPIUS, a tragedy. 1s. 6d. *Millar.* (See p. 26 and 27 in our poetry.

—Tho' it is not our province, neither is it any article of our plan, to take any farther notice of books, or pamphlets, than their titles; yet we ſhall take the liberty, now and then, as occaſion offers, to make our curſory remarks. — And in regard to this play, we hope a ſhort account of the ſubject-matter, will be thought not improper.

Appius Claudius, the chief character of the play, was the ſon of *Appius Claudius*, or *Clauſus*, who was born at *Regellum*, a city of the *Sabines*, and becauſe he diſſuaded his countrymen from entering into a war with the *Romans*, was conſtrained to retire to *Rome*, where he was received into the number of the ſenators, and changing his name of *Clauſus* into *Claudius*, became the head of the *Claudian* family, which was afterwards remarkably illuſtrious.

Appius Claudius, here ſpoken of, had neither the virtues, nor merits of his father; for abandoning himſelf to his luſt, he committed thoſe crimes for which he juſtly loſt both his life and his honour.

Upon the change of the Conſular government he was made one of the Decemviri, who had the abſolute authority of the Conſuls; and during the time he was poſſeſſed of that high poſt, he fell in love with *Virginia*, the daughter of *Lucius Virginius* (a military tribune) related to one *Lucius Icilius*, who had been a tribune of the people; but not being able to accompliſh his ends by the fair means of adulations, and rich preſents, he ſuborn'd one *M. Claudius*, to demand the virgin as his fugitive-ſlave, born in the houſe of one of his bond-ſlaves, who had ſold her to the wife of *Virginius*.

The ſuit coming before him, he adjudged *Virginia* to *Claudius*, who carried her away by force; upon which, *Virginius*, ſeeing his daughter dragged into captivity, ſtabbed her to the heart.

Theſe violences occaſioned tumults, the effects of which were, that the Decemviri were pulled down, and the Conſuls reſtored.

Appius was accuſed for his injuſtice to *Virginius*, and committed to priſon, where, for fear of a worſe puniſhment, he was his own executioner, by voluntarily taking a large doſe of poiſon.

Explanation of this years Oxford Almanac, 6d. *Crowder.*

Ellis's Natural Hiſtory of Corals, &c. 12s. 6d. ſew'd. *Millar.*

—This is a piece, which, we imagine, claims the attention of the curious. And as we ſhall have occaſion in the proſecution of our natural hiſtory, to ſpeak of Foſſils, it is highly probable, we may take the liberty to tranſcribe ſome of it; but then we ſhall aſſume no merit to ourſelves, from any ſuch extract; but in that, as in all other caſes of the like nature, we ſhall endeavour to do our authors juſtice, and ingenuouſly acknowledge to whom we are indebted for our literary amuſements.

Fielding's Journal of a voyage to Liſbon, 3s. *Millar.*

Heiſter Dr. his medical, chirurgical, and anatomical caſes and obſervations, 1l. 1s. *Hitch*, &c. 4to.

Hiſtory of the marquiſs Fratteaux, 3s. *G. Woodfall.*

Letter to the Rev. Tho. Jones, 6d. *Collyer.*

——— To the author of conſiderations on the marriage-act, 1s. 6d. *Hawkins.*

Letters (four) on the ſtudy of the Hebrew ſcriptures, 1s. *Withers.*

The laſt blow, or, an unanſwerable anſwer to the vice chancellor of Oxford, Dr. King, &c. 1s. *Crowder.*

Matrimonial Preceptor, 3s. *J. Payne.*

Rival Mother, a novel, 6s. *Noble.*

EACH DAY's *Price of* STOCKS, *in* MARCH 1755.

☞ Books shut, is signified thus, ———

Days	Bank Stock.	E.-India	South Sea	S. Sea old An. 1st Su	S. Sea old A. 2d Sub.	S. Sea An. new 1st S.	S. Sea An. 2d Subsc.	3½ Ba. An 1st Subsc.	3½ Ba. An 2d Subsc.	3½ per C. India An.	3 per Cent India An.	Ba. 3 per Cents.	3 per Cent An. 1751.	India Bon præm.	B. Cir. per l. s. d.	Wind at Deal.	Days
25	130¾a131	176a177½	113a¼a½	102⅛	100⅜	100¼	101½	102⅛a¼	101a100⅞	100⅛a¼	100a99⅞	101⅛	100⅛a¼	6 2s a 03	1 2 6	E b N	25
26	131	177¾a½	114	Do	101	Do	100	102⅛a¼	No Price.	100¼a⅜	100	100⅞	100⅛	Do	Do	E N E	26
27	130¾a131	177¼a178	No Price.	102⅝	No Price.	101	No Price.	102⅛a102	100⅛	100¼	Do	100¼	100a99⅛	Do	Do	N E	27
28	130½	177	113a½	102½	Do	Do	Do	101⅞	No Price.	100	99⅝	Do	No Price.	63s	Do	N E	28
1	No Price.	No Price.	No Price.	Do	Do	100⅞	Do	101a100¾	Do	99⅛	No Price.	100¼a100	100⅛	60s	o 17 6	W b N	1
2	Sunday															N W	2
3	No Price.	No Price.	112¼	102	No Price.	No Price.	No Price.	101⅛a101	No Price.	99	99⅞a⅜	99¼	99½	60s a 58	1 o o	N	3
4	130½a130	176a175¾	No Price.	102a101¼	Do	100⅛a100	Do	100⅞	99⅝	Do	98⅛a⅝	99⅛a⅜	99¼a½	57s a 58	1 o o	S W	4
5	129⅞	175½	Do	101⅛	99¼	100a⅛	99	100⅛a¼	99⅝	98¾	98½	99⅛	99⅛	57s a 55	No Price.	Do	5
6	129¾	175¼	Do	101⅛	No Price	100.	No Price.	Do	99¾	99½	98⅛a99	99⅛a⅜	99½	55s	1 o o	W S W	6
7	129½a129		Do	101a100¼	Do	No Price.	Do	100¾a½	No Price.	98⅛a⅛	98½	99⅝a99	No Price.	54s a 52	o 17 6	N E	7
8	No Price.		Do	No Price.	98⅞	Do	98	100a⅜	98⅞a99		97⅝a½	98¼	98¼	50s a 52	No Price.	N b E	8
9	Sunday															N	9
10	128½a½		No Price.	100½	No Price.	99	No Price.	99¼	No Price.		No Price.	No Price.	98⅛a½	26s	Par.	N W b N	10
11	128¼a128		Do	99⅝a½	Do	98¼a⅛	Do	99⅞a99⅝	97½a98			97⅛a98	No Price.	27s a 26	Par.	N N W	11
12	128		110¼a110	99½	97⅛a⅜	98⅛	97⅛	99a98⅞	No Price.			97⅛a⅝	97¼	32s a 33	o 10 o	E b N	12
13	128		No Price.	Do	No Price.	97⅝a98	No Price.	98⅞a99	97⅝a¾			97⅝a¾	96⅞a¾	31s	o 7 6	N E b N	13
14			109½	99⅛a½	Do	97¼a⅞	Do	98⅛a¼	No Price.			97⅜a½	96½	32s a 31	Do	N	14
15			109¼	99¼	97⅜	98	96¼	98⅝a¼	97⅛			97a½	Do	31s a 32	Do	S	15
16	Sunday															S W b S	16
17			109½	99½	No Price.	98	No Price	99a98¼	97¼			97a⅜	96½	32s a 31	Do	E	17
18	128		No Price.	99⅛a½	97⅛	98⅛	96⅜a⅞		97½a⅜			Do	Do	30s a 31	o 10 o	N b E	18
19	127⅞		109¾		97⅜	Do	96⅛a97					97⅛	96⅛a97	Do	o 12 6	Do	19
20			109¼a110			98⅛a⅛	No Price.					97⅜	97⅛a¼	30s a 34	o 15 o	Do	20
21			102½			98⅜a½	97⅛a⅛					97⅛a⅜	97¼	33s a 34	o 17 6	W S W	21
22			No Price.			98⅜a99	97⅛a⅞					97⅛a¼	97⅜a¼	35s a 37	1 o o	Do	22
23	Sunday															S W	23
24			112¼			99¼a100⅝	99					98⅜a99	98⅛a99	37s a 40	1 o o	Do	24

Prices Corn.	Mark-Lane,	Basingstoke.	Reading.	Farnham.	Henley.	Guildford.	Warminster.	Devizes.	Glocester.	London.
	Wheat 23s to 26s qr.	110s to 135s l.	61 10s to 81 8s l.	107s to 145 load	61 10 to 81 5 lo.	130s to 160 lo.	27s to 34s qr.	25s to 32s qr.	5s od bush.	W. Pec. Loaf 2o
	Barley 13s to 14s od	13s to 14s qr.	149 6s 18s 3d qr.	14s to 43 6d qr.	15s to 17s qr.	14s to 16s od qr	13s to 16s	12s to 15s	2s to 2s 4d	
	Oats 12s to 13s 6d	13s to 14s 6d	14s to 20s od	23s 9d to 15s	14s to 17s 6d	12s 6d to 16s	11s to 13s	12s to 14s	1s 6d to 8d	
	Beans 17s to 18s od	19s to 22s od	19s to 23s od	21s to 21s 6d	19s to 22s 6d	22s to 24s	23s to 27s	22s to 25s	2s 8d to 3s	

Miſcellaneous Correſpondence,

For *APRIL*, 1755.

The ESSAY on the *Uſefulneſs* of MATHEMATICAL LEARNING, *continued from Page 38 of our laſt.*

The uſefulneſs of *mathematics* in ſeveral other arts and ſciences, is fully as plain. Every body knows, that *chronology* and *geography* are indiſpenſible preparations for hiſtory: a relation of a matter of fact being very imperfect, without the circumſtances of time and place. To have a true idea of any city, or country, we ought to know the relation it bears to any other place, its climate, heat, cold, length of days, *&c.*

Nobody, I think, will queſtion the intereſt that *mathematics* have in *painting*, *muſic* and *architecture*. With reſpect to *painting*, perſpective, and the rules of lights and ſhadows, are owing to *geometry* and *optics*. If *mathematics* had not reduced *muſic* to a regular ſyſtem, it had been no art, but enthuſiaſtic rapture, left to the roving fancy of every practitioner. This appears by the extraordinary pains taken by the antients to fit numbers to the three ſorts of muſic, the *diatonic*, *chromatic*, and *enharmonic:* but *muſic* had been ſtill imperfect, had not arithmetic ſtepped in once more, and *Guido Aretinus*, by inventing the temperament, and making the fifth falſe, by a certain determined quantity, taught us to intermix all the three kinds of the antients, to which we owe all the regular and noble harmony of our modern *muſic*. As for civil architecture, there is hardly any part of *mathematics*, but is ſome way ſubſervient to it: *geometry* and *arithmetic*, for the due meaſure of a building; for plans, models, computation of materials, time and charges; for ordering right its arches and vaults, that they may be both firm and beautiful: *mechanics*, for its ſtrength and firmneſs, tranſporting and raiſing materials; and optics for the ſymetry and beauty of the whole. It muſt, however, be owned, that he, that ſhould pretend to *draw*, without any other knowledge of the art, but the geometrical rules of perſpective; or compoſe muſic merely by his ſkill in harmonical numbers, would produce very aukward performances. Since all theſe arts, beſides the ſtiffneſs of rules, require fancy, genius, and habit. Yet, nevertheleſs, theſe arts owe their being to mathematics, as laying the foundation of their theory, and affording them precepts, which, being once invented, are ſecurely relied on by the artiſt.

I proceed now, to ſhew the more immediate uſefulneſs of *mathematics* in *civil affairs*. To begin with *arithmetic*, it would be an endleſs taſk to relate its ſeveral uſes in public and private buſineſs. If we ſhould feel the want of it in the eaſieſt calculations, how much more ſhould we do it in thoſe that are ſomething harder; as intereſt, ſimple and compound, annuities, *&c.* in which it is incredible, how much the ordinary rules and tables influence the diſpatch of buſineſs. *Arithmetic* is not only the great inſtrument of private commerce; but by it are, or ought to be, kept the public accounts of a nation, in regard to the number, and fruitfulneſs of its people, the increaſe of ſtock, and the improvement of lands and manufac-

tures; the balance of trade, public revenues, coinage, military power by ſea and land, &c. In ſhort, numbers are applicable even to ſuch things as ſeem to be governed by no rule; I mean ſuch as depend on chance: in which the degree of probability, and its proportion in any two propoſed caſes, is as much a ſubject of calculation, as any thing elſe.

The ſeveral Uſes of *geometry* are not much fewer than thoſe of *arithmetic*. It is neceſſary for meaſuring diſtances, laying down plans and maps of countries; for aſcertaining of property both in plains and ſolids, or in ſurveying and gauging. By the help of this ſcience, land is ſold by the meaſure, as well as cloth: workmen are paid the due price of their labour, according to the ſuperficial or ſolid meaſure of their work: and the quantity of liquors determined, for a due regulation of their price and duty.

From *aſtronomy* we have the regular diſpoſition of our time, in a due ſucceſſion of years, which are kept within their limits, as to the return of the ſeaſons, and the motion of the ſun. This is of no ſmall advantage in our public, private, military, and country affairs. The adjuſting of the moon's motion to that of the Sun is required for the celebration of the *church-feaſts* and *faſts*, according to the antient cuſtom and primitive inſtitution; and likewiſe for knowing the ebbing and flowing of the tides, the ſpring and neap tides, currents, &c. Beſides, without a regular chronology, there can be no certain hiſtory.

Mechanics have produced ſo many uſeful engines, that it would be a taſk too great to relate the ſeveral ſorts of them. If we conſider ſuch as are invented for raiſing weights, and are employed in building and other great works, in which no impediment is too great for them; or *hydraulic* engines for raiſing water; or ſuch as by making wind and water perform works which would require a great number of hands; or thoſe invented by mankind to give delight by imitating the motions of animals, &c. we ſhall have reaſon to extol ſo excellent an art. How admirable are thoſe invented to meaſure time, as *clocks*, *watches*, *ſun-dials*, &c. or thoſe for aſcertaining the changes in the air, as *barometers*, *thermometers*, &c. To this ſort of engines ought to be referred ſpheres, globes, aſtrolabes, projections of the ſphere, the orrery, &c. by which we are able in our cloſets to judge of the celeſtial motions, and to viſit the moſt diſtant parts of the earth, without the fatigue and danger of voyages; to determine their diſtances, ſituations, and climates; the nature of their ſeaſons, the length of their days, and their relation to the celeſtial bodies. To theſe may be added thoſe inſtruments invented by mathematicians for the execution of their own precepts, for making obſervations either at ſea or land, ſurveying, gauging, &c.

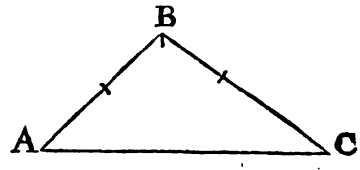
Catoptrics and *dioptrics* furniſh us with variety of inventions, by which ſight, the great inſtrument of our perception is ſo much improved, that neither the diſtance nor the minuteneſs of the object are any more impediments to it: they have produced a heat inimitable by our hotteſt furnaces, and have furniſhed infallible, eaſy, cheap, and ſafe remedies for the decay of ſight, commonly ariſing from old age, and for pur-blindneſs.

Again, *mathematics* are highly ſerviceable to a nation in *military affairs*, which take in number, ſpace, force, diſtance, time, &c. as in *tactics*, *caſtramation*, *fortifying*, *attacking*, and *defending*. The modern method of fortification is built on geometry, by which the lines and angles of a fortification, that contribute moſt to its ſtrength, are determined. But there

(To be concluded in our next.)

MATHEMATICAL QUESTIONS Anfwered.

Queſtion 3. *Anſwered by* P. N. *of* Briſtol.



PUT x = Sine of the leſſer Angle at Baſe = fine of Angle A, a = leſſer ſide = A B = 20, b = greater ſide = 25 = B C, m = fine of the included Angle B = 110° = fine 70°, n & u = fine and coſine of its Sup. to 180° = fine and coſine of 70°, then $x : a :: m : \frac{am}{x}$ = baſe = A C. But, $1 : a :: n : an$, and $1 : a :: u : au$, and $\sqrt{\overline{b + an}^2 + \overline{au}^2} = \frac{am}{x}$. Reduced, $\frac{\overline{am}^2}{\overline{b + au}^2 + \overline{au}^2} = x^2$ hence $x =$ fine 30° 32′ and the Baſe 37.

The ſame Anſwered by T. L.

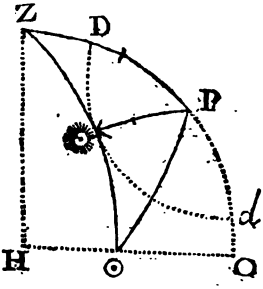
IN any plain triangle, put p and q = fine and coſine of half ſum of the angles at baſe, *i. e.* A and C, and the tangent of the ſaid half ſum will be $\frac{p}{q}$, let x = fine of half difference of the angles at the baſe, then $\sqrt{1 - x^2}$ will be the coſine, and $\frac{x}{\sqrt{1 - x^2}}$ = the tangent of the ſaid half difference, put s = ſum of the ſides, and d = difference of the ſides, then $s : d :: \frac{p}{q} : \frac{dp}{sq} = \frac{x}{\sqrt{1 - x^2}}$, which reduced, &c. gives $x^2 = \frac{dp}{s^2p^2 \pm d^2p^2}$, hence $x = 4°\ 28'$, the greater angle 39° 28′, the leſſer angle 30° 32′, and the baſe 37.

The ſame Anſwered by Tycho.

PUT $25 + 20 = 45 = s$, $25 - 20 = 5 = d$, p = fine of half ſum of the angles at baſe = fine of 35°, and q its coſine, and t = tangent of half the ſum of the angles at baſe. By the common theorem $s : d :: t : \frac{dt}{s}$ = tangent of half difference of the angles at baſe, whoſe ſecant is $\sqrt{1 + \overline{\frac{td}{s}}^2}$, and its coſine $\frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \overline{\frac{td}{s}}^2}}$. But $t = \frac{p}{q}$ which written for t gives $\frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \overline{\frac{pd}{qs}}^2}}$ = coſine of half difference of the angle at baſe, from which theorem the parts required are determined as above.

Being informed, by the Propoſer, that this queſtion was not ſo much to exerciſe the genius, as to procure (if poſſible,) an eaſy theorem for ſolving the caſe in plain trigonometry with fines only. If ſuch ſhould be hereafter communicated to us, it ſhall be duly inſerted in our magazine.

Queſt. 4. *Anſwered* By Mr. DUNN.



PRoject the ſphere ſtereographically on the plane of the meridian of the place of obſervation H Z O, draw the parallel of declination D ✱ *d*, and let down the quadrant Z ⊙ touching D ✱ *d* in ✱, and draw P ✱ the Sun's diſtance from the pole, then becauſe P ✱ is the neareſt diſtance to Z ⊙, the angle Z ✱ P will = 90° = angle ⊙ ✱ P. Here are given ✱ P = 67° 56′, Z P = 85° and angle Z ✱ P = 90°. To find the greateſt azimuth, ſay, as coſine of the latitude : radius : : ſine of the Sun's diſtance from the pole : ſine of the greateſt azimuth, and when D *d* cuts the horizon H ⊙ to find the amplitude ſay, as coſine of latitude : ſine of the declination : : radius : ſine of the amplitude.

OPERATION.

Coſine 5° 0′	Co. ar. 0.001656	Co. ſine 5° 0′	Co. ar. 0.001656
Rad. 90° 0′	10.	Sine 22° 4′	9.574824
Sine 67° 56′	9.966961	Rad. 90°	10
Sine 68° 29′	9.968617	Coſine 67° 51′	9.576480

Hence the amplitude was 67° 51′, the greateſt azimuth 68° 29′, and the leaſt azimuth 0° 0′, from the north, reſpectively.

COROLLARY.

☞ *HEnce we have a new, eaſy, and correct method, for finding the variation of the magnetic needle, and alſo the latitude of a place, without the help of any altitude inſtrument whatſoever.*

EXAMPLE.

LET D ✱ *d* repreſent the parallel of declination of any phænomenon, *viz.* the ſun, moon, a planet, fix'd ſtar of the firſt magnitude, *&c.* whoſe declination is greater than the latitude of the place of obſervation, and is alſo known by ſome ephemerides or table of the ſun's place, moon's place, planets, ſtars places, *&c.* From Z the zenith let down the quadrant Z ⊙ to touch the parallel of declination in ✱, the angle Z ✱ P will be a right angle, and the angle ✱ Z P the greateſt azimuth that ſuch a phænomenon can make in that latitude. Both before and after the phænomenon is on the meridian, let this greateſt azimuth be very carefully taken †, the horizontal middle of theſe two obſervations will be the true meridian, and ſhews the variation of the needle required. If the time between theſe two obſervations be thought too long, an obſervation may be made at the riſing or ſetting, and another

† *This gentleman hath alſo favoured us with the deſcription and uſe of a new azimuth compaſs (invented (he ſays) by* Gowen Knight, M. D. & F. R. S. *and made by an artiſt, but little known, who, for accuracy, is exceeded by none, Mr.* John Morgan, *mathematical inſtrument-maker in* London) *which is applicable to ſurveying and other parts of practical mathematics, and particularly navigation. We ſhall publiſh it in ſome future number.*

another at the greateſt azimuth, and the ſolution of a ſpheric triangle will anſwer the ſame end.

Having the variation of the needle, there are given, the greateſt azimuth, *viz.* the angle ✱ Z P, the co-declination ✱ P, and the angle Z ✱ P a right angle, from whence the co-latitude Z P is eaſily determined, *i. e.* as the ſine of the greateſt azimuth : to the ſine of the co-declination : : ſo is radius : to the coſine of the latitude.

General SCHOLIUM.

This property, not taken notice of in any treatiſe of the ſphere or public mathematical correſpondence, admits a very great variety of practical problems entirely new, which may be compounded and formed as the mathematician ſhall think fit.

Threadneedle-ſtreet,
13th *March*, 1755.

MATHEMATICAL QUESTIONS to be anſwered.

Queſtion 11. By ASTRONOMICUS.

THE firſt of *December*, 1754, in the evening, at Sea, in 2° N. Lat. the amplitude of the Moon was taken at riſing 70°, and the ſame evening her greateſt azimuth from the North, was obſerved 72°. Required, the variation of the needle?

Queſt. 12. By Mr. JOHN ASH.

ON the firſt of *April*, 1754 (declination 4° 37′ N.) the Sun came due Eaſt 38 minutes after his riſing. *Quære* the Lat. of the place of obſervation ?

Queſt. 13. By a Wheelwright.

THE ſpokes of cart and waggon wheels being placed not perpendicular to their axes, leſt the carriage ſhould overturn in roads which are not horizontal from ſide to ſide; under what angle, with the perpendicular to the horizon, muſt I fix the ſpoke, to diminiſh its ſtrength thereby but $\frac{1}{2}$, when the carriage is on an horizontal plane?

Queſt. 14. By W. F. of *Chatham*.

I Have a right cone which coſt me 5*l.* 13*s.* 7*d.* at 10*s.* per foot ſolid, its diameter at baſe being $\frac{5}{8}$ of its altitude; I would have its convex ſurface divided in the ſame ratio by a plane parallel to its baſe. *Quære*, the ſlant height of each part?

Queſt. 15. By LONDINENSIS.

THE ſide of a rock riſes perpendicularly 30 feet above an horizontal plane, and a ſtream of water is driven over the top of the rock with ſuch a force as to project the water 20 feet from the ſide of the rock on the horizontal plane. *Quære*, the diameter of the greateſt wheel that can be driven in an over-ſhot manner within thoſe limits?

Queſt. 16. By MECHANICUS.

WHICH is the ſtrongeſt, an oak beam of 10 feet long and 1 foot ſquare, or one of the ſame timber 15 feet long and 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet ſquare; and what is the difference of their ſtrength?

Queſt.

Queſt. 17. By Mr. JOHN SHIPMAN of *Hull*.

A Ship ſailed from Lat. 53° 40′ N. on a certain courſe, between north and eaſt, until her departure was 84 miles; and after ſailing 34 miles more upon the ſame courſe, ſhe was in Lat. 55° 20′ N. Required her courſe and diſtance run, without algebra?

Queſt. 18. By L. T.

IF the altitude of a ſugar loaf be 20 inches, and the diameter of its baſe 16 inches; quære the dimenſions of each part when it is cut by a plane parallel to its altitude, ſo that the weight of the greater part is $\frac{3}{4}$ of the leſſer?

Queſt. 19. By L. B.

IN Lat. 51° 32′ N. ſtand two pillars S. W. and N. E. of one another at the diſtance of 200 feet, the height of the ſouthermoſt pillar is 60 feet, and that of the northermoſt 40 feet. At what time of day on *June* 20th 1755, will the ſhadows of their ſummits approach the neareſt to each other?

Queſt. 20. By X. Z.

THE top diameter of a ſilver cup (in form of the fruſtum of a cone) is 3 inches, its bottom diameter 4 inches, and altitude 6 inches, being fill'd with liquor, a perſon drank until he could ſee the middle of the bottom. Quære what was left?

Obſervations on the Weather.

Mar.	Barometer.	Therm.	Pluviameter.
21	29 : 6¼	19¾	0 : 0
22	29 : 5	20	0 : 9
23	29 : 6	21	21 : 1
24	29 : 4¾	21	20 : 3
25	29 : 6	21	4 : 5
26	29 : 8	24	15 : 2
27	29 : 9¾	25½	3 : 2
28	29 : 8¾	25½	0 : 0
29	30 : 0	25	0 : 0
30	29 : 9¾	25	0 : 0
31	29 : 7½	25½	0 : 0
April 1	29 : 8¾	25½	0 : 0
2	29 : 7½	26	18 : 1
3	29 : 7½	25½	10 : 2
4	29 : 6¾	25½	14 : 8
5	29 : 4	26	20 : 4
6	29 : 6¾	23½	9 : 8
7	29 : 6	24¼	5 : 0
8	29 : 5½	24	0 : 8
9	29 : 5	23½	13 : 0
10	29 : 8¼	25½	0 : 2
11	29 : 5½	27½	0 : 0
12	29 : 6½	26	7 : 5
13	30 : 0	26	1 : 2
14	30 : 0¾	26½	0 : 0
15	30 : 1½	27	0 : 0
16	30 : 1¾	27	0 : 0
17	30 : 0½	27½	0 : 0
18	30 : 0½	27½	0 : 0
19	30 : 0¼	28½	0 : 0
20	29 : 8¾	32½	0 : 0
21	29 : 7½	33	0 : 0

A SONG.

CAn'ſt thou, unkind *Roſetta*, doubt
Thy *Strephon*'s ardent love?
Thy every glance muſt ſpy it out,
His every action prove.

When thou'rt in ſight his raviſhed eyes
On thee alone can gaze;
And when he ſpeaks, his treach'rous voice
The latent flame betrays.

His conſcious cheeks, their proof to join,
With warmth, unuſual, glow:
Happy! cou'd they thy breaſt incline
A mutual warmth to know.

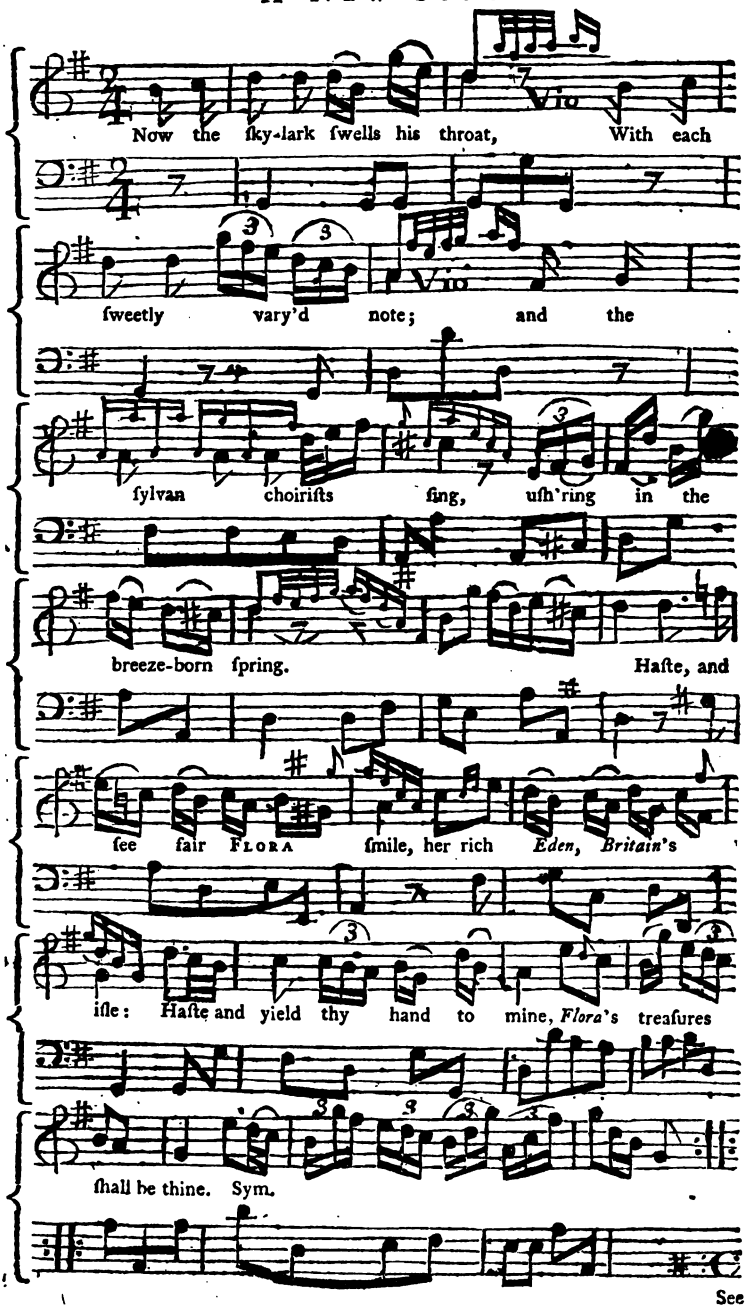
The infant paſſion in his breaſt
An eaſy lodging found;
But ſoon, by vig'rous growth encreas'd,
It burſt the native bound.

Since then the love thou did'ſt impart
Can't ſuch confinement bear;
What's now too big for *Strephon*'s heart,
Let thine, *Roſetta*, ſhare.

To Mr. DUCK.

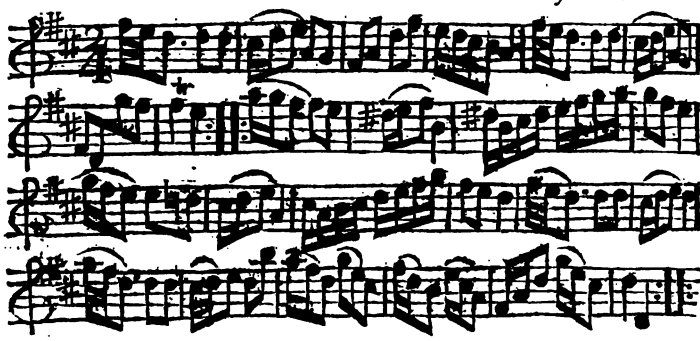
On his Poem, called CÆSAR'S CAMP: *Or, St.* GEORGE'S HILL.

TO *Duck*, *Apollo* lent his lyre,
And bad him try his ſkill;
Duck tun'd it, at the God's deſire,
And ſung *St. George's Hill*.

A NEW SONG.

Now the ſky-lark ſwells his throat, With each
ſweetly vary'd note; and the
ſylvan choiriſts ſing, uſh'ring in the
breeze-born ſpring. Haſte, and
ſee fair FLORA ſmile, her rich *Eden*, *Britain*'s
iſle: Haſte and yield thy hand to mine, *Flora*'s treaſures
ſhall be thine. Sym.

See! the little lambkins bound,
Gameſome, o'er the flow'ry ground.
Mild, and innocent, as thee;
Happier far, my maid, than me.
They never felt a lover's pain;
Never met with cold diſdain:
And, like thee, they ſtart away,
When I aſk thee but to ſtay.

Cælia, ſhall my tuneful reed,
Never gain a lover's meed?
Muſt I throw my pipe away,
And no more reſume the lay?
Know, my fair one, love, refin'd,
Dignifies the human mind:
Heav'n-born virtue ſmooths thy brow,
And ſays, "that love is all below."

Princeſs AUGUSTA's Tamborine. *A Country-dance.*

The 1ſt Couple caſt off two Coup. ∴ Lead up to the Top, and caſt off one Coup. ∴ Lead thro' the Bottom and caſt up, foot it and turn your Partner ∴ Hands ſix round, and Right Hand and Left ∴

SONG.

"CONtented all day I will ſit by your ſide,
"Where poplars, far ſpreading, o'er-arch the cool tide:
"And while the clear river runs purling along,
"The Lark and the Linnet contend in their ſong.

Perhaps, when the Nightingale opens her throat,
And fills the gay concert in every note;
Or, when Turtles' ſoft murmurs are heard thro' the grove,
You'll ſoften to pity, and liſten to love.

Still ſhould you neglect the diſtreſs of my heart,
And muſic no tender emotions impart;
In queſt of new charms the dull time I'd beguile,
And bathe in the glow of a look or a ſmile.

Kent.

To a married Lady with Dr. WATTS's LYRIC POEMS.

By her Huſband.

INdulge, my fair, the lays thy charms inſpire:
For love, like ours, great *Watts* attun'd his lyre.

Our ſouls firſt rapt in *virtue*'s ſacred cauſe,
He forms us next to *friendſhip*'s gen'rous laws.
How potent *each* in this confed'rate view,
Not leſs than us, *the letter'd poet* knew.
Finiſh'd in *both*, ſtill may we riſe in life;
Nor death, 'till late, diſſolve the noble ſtrife.
Tho', light as chaff, to the looſe, ſportive winds,
It's vows, too oft, the treach'rous heart reſigns;
Yet, in each ſcene, with thy dear form impreſt,
And aw'd by *grace*, which guards the lover beſt:
Herſelf the pole ſhall bright *Sariſſa* be,
And *Lemuel*'s tend'reſt paſſions point to thee.
Others ſhall ſink in thy ſuperior Ray,
As darkneſs flies before the blaze of day.

SONG.

COme, *Lucinda*, nymph divine,
Siſter of the tuneful nine;
Haſte thee to the vocal grove,
Breathing odours, breathing love.

Be thy temples deck'd around,
With a flow'ry chaplet crown'd:
Curling locks o'erſpread thy breaſt,
In a mantle lightly dreſs'd.

On

On the moſſy bank reclin'd,
Gently wafted by the wind,
Circling Sylvans round thee there
Shall forget their fleecy care.

Phœbus, come, forſake thy choir,
Wond'ring drop the yielding lyre;
If *Lucinda* ſweeps the ſtring,
Raptur'd Syrens ceaſe to ſing.

To *Favonius* be the ſong,
God whom vernal muſes throng;
While the warblers of the ſky,
Swell the chorus as they fly.

Come then, fair one, come away,
Kindly now reſume the lay:
Hear, oh! hear, an artleſs ſwain
Penſive woo thy gentle reign.
Kent, 1741.

OCCASIONAL EPILOGUE to *APPIUS*.

By the AUTHOR.

PLACE antient *Rome* and *Britain* in the ſcale:—
Which would for ſolid liberty, prevail?—
Come; let us fairly poiſe them, if you pleaſe;
'Twill furniſh out an epilogue with eaſe.
Here too the critics will perhaps admit,
That ſuch a ſort of epilogue is fit;
To ſuch a *Roman* ſubject tack'd:—at leaſt
Is fitter than a wanton ill-tim'd jeſt.—
While *Rome* the ſweets of her republic felt,
Within her walls a manly freedom dwelt.
Of virtue, freedom is the ſource and food:
Her ſons were valiant, and their morals good.
Weak in its texture, but in virtue ſtrong;
'Twas thus that her republic laſted long.
From what elſe could (conceive it as we liſt)
Such a frail form of government ſubſiſt?
Soon as the race of royalty was run,
A wild, licentious anarchy begun:
Deep were the roots of diſcord and debate;
For *Rome* was ſplit into a double ſtate:
This way the ſenate, that the people drove;
The rich and few with needy numbers ſtrove;
While equal pow'rs their adverſe leaders crown'd,
Without a prince, to caſt the balance, found.—
Dire was the ſtrife; nor otherwiſe appeas'd,
Than as the virtue of the victors pleas'd.
In *Rome*, when antient virtue ceas'd to dwell,
Forthwith the frame of her republic fell.
The laſt great champions of her rights ill-ſped;
And freedom, with the love of country, fled.—
Be this truth grav'd on her republic's tomb:
It bore the viper, ruin, in its womb.—
Not ſo with *Britain*'s kingly commonwealth;
Her ſource is wiſdom, and her baſis health.
Firm as a rock the noble ſyſtem ſtands;
Faſhion'd by time, and reaſon's ſkilful hands.—
With liberty, not leſs than *Rome*, inſpir'd;
By the ſame ſparks of human diſcord fir'd;
In one well-jointed ſtate, of form compleat,
Commons and peers, pois'd by the ſcepter, meet.—
Mighty the monarch's pow'r on *Britain*'s throne;
As much as heav'n and nature meant to one;
He, ſtrong to bleſs his people, and to ſave;
Only wants pow'r to ruin and enſlave.—
Princes, vain is the pride, the pleaſure low,
Which from an abject, ſervile homage flow.
Would ye grow truly great; look here, and then,
Like *Britain*'s monarch, be the kings of men.
Inſtead of forging foreign fetters, deign
To free your ſubjects, and by reaſon reign.—
How great, how godlike is the king! how bleſt,
Who ſtands the ſhield of liberty confeſt!
Whom princely merit, mercy, juſtice crown:
Who deems the public happineſs his own:
The widow-making ſword who never draws,
Except for freedom and in *Europe*'s cauſe!
Him hail, ye *Britons*. Hail him every land,
Which feels the prop of his imperial hand.
Be this the nation's and the muſes's ſong:—
Live GEORGE, the father of his people, long.

☞ *We have received ſeveral anſwers to the anatomical queſtion in* N°. II. *for which we return our correſpondents thanks; eſpecially* J. W——tt, H. Wood, *&c. which ſhall be inſerted the firſt opportunity.*

A CHRONOLOGICAL MEMOIR *of* Occurrences.

For *APRIL*, 1755.

Barbary.

THE government of Algiers is preparing to ſend a ſhip with preſents for the grand Signior, as uſual, on a new Dey's acceſſion, and to deſire of the Sultan the inveſtiture of the Caftan for him; as, till that is ſent

the Dey is never looked upon to be abſolutely confirmed in his office, and it is never refuſed by the Porte. The new Dey has publiſhed an edict, forbidding the Moors to wear gold and ſilver upon their cloaths. The Spaniſh miſſionaries for the redemption of ſlaves, left this City, on their return to Cartagena, on the 24th of December laſt, having ſettled the Cartel for the exchange of priſoners. About a month ſince, a Saletine cruiſer, of 18 guns, and 150 men, entered this port with a French prize, and has been allowed to ſell both ſhip and cargo.

The Dey has confirmed and put his ſeal to the peace, and to the additional article made by commodore Keppel, concerning the Engliſh packet boats; but has declared war againſt the Dutch and Imperialiſts.

On the 24th of July laſt, the late Baſhaw of Tripoly departed this life, after a tedious and painful illneſs, about ſix in the evening, and at ſeven, his eldeſt ſon Sidi Ali was inſtalled, and ſat in the chair of ſtate; at ten the ſame evening, he was proclaimed through the city, and early the next morning, the Divan, officers of ſtate, and all ranks of people within, 20 miles of that Capital, paid him their reſpective congratulations; as did likewiſe all the European conſuls; and according to the eaſtern ſtyle, every one carried with him a preſent. This prince is poſſeſſed of the univerſal affection and eſteem of all degrees of people: He is now about 23 years of age, of a very affable preſence and behaviour, temperate, juſt, and an utter enemy to all manner of vice.

On the 7th of October laſt, he renewed and confirmed all former treaties, ſubſiſting between his Britannic Majeſty and the ſtate of Tripoly.

Turkey. The grand Vizir of Conſtantinople is depoſed, and the Janizar Aga is made Caimacan, until another Vizir is named, who, it is expected, will be Aly Paſcha Echim Oglu, for the third time, who ſet out from Tribizonde about the beginning of March laſt, but was detained for ſome time, through the badneſs of the roads.

The Dey has ſent ſeveral Chriſtian ſlaves, blacks, and wild beaſts, as a preſent to the grand Signior, who, in return, has given him ſome cannon and ammunition, and aſſured him of his protection.

Poland. Baron Scarffenſtein, who had reſided at Warſaw for forty four years, in quality of reſident, from their imperial Majeſties, died there in the 73d year of his age, and was buried with great funeral pomp in the church of the convent of the Capuchins.

The ambaſſador, who is coming from Conſtantinople, to notify to the king and republick of Poland, the acceſſion of Oſman III. to the Ottoman Throne, arrived ſome time ago at Dubno, and is daily expected at Warſaw.

The navigation of the Elbe, which had been interrupted for ten weeks by the ice, became free on the 8th of March laſt.

Count Potocki, great cup-bearer to the Crown, is appointed to compliment the new grand Signior, upon his acceſſion to the Ottoman Throne.

Portugal. The fleet bound for the Bay of All-Saints, is already equipped; and that for Maragnan and Para will be ready to put to ſea in a few days.

His Majeſty has ordered the ſum of fourſcore thouſand cruzades to be paid to the religious of the order of Mercy, to enable them to ranſom ſuch of his majeſty's ſubjects who are in ſlavery at Algiers, or elſewhere upon the coaſt of Barbary.

Italy. Mount Veſuvius, about the fourth of March laſt, began to throw out greater quantities of bituminous matter than it did at the preceding eruptions.

About the 16th of February laſt, two Malteſe men of war, having fallen in with three Tuneſian corſairs, off Meſſina, a ſmart engagement enſued, in which, the Malteſe ſunk one of the corſairs, and took the other two. There were 250 Turks on board, whom they carried into ſlavery.

The king's Chebecks are on their cruize againſt the Barbary pirates, who greatly interrupt their navigation.

United Provinces. The ſtates of Holland, on the 21ſt of March laſt, were in deliberation upon the reports of the admiralties concerning the affairs of the free port. The government here is expecting farther news from Algiers; as the report of a rupture with the republick differs ſo widely from the accounts of the Dutch conſul there, of the 18th of February laſt, in which he mentions his having renewed the treaty with the new Dey.

On the 15th of this inſtant April, their high mightineſſes reſumed their deliberations. The deputies of the ſeveral Colleges of the admiralty, are taking the neceſſary meaſures to protect the navigation and commerce of this kingdom from the Algerines.

Their high mightineſſes, by an ordonnance lately publiſhed, ſuſpended from the 1ſt of April to the end of May, the prohibition againſt bringing horned cattle into Holland; on condition, nevertheleſs, that all cattle from Denmark, Jutland, or any of the adjacent countries, ſhould be brought only by ſea, and that the neceſſary certificates ſhould be produced, of their being in health, and of their coming from uninfected places.

On

On the 25th they reaſſumed their deliberations; and the deputies of the ſeveral Colleges of the admiralty meet regularly to conſider of the affairs of their department.

Plantation News. Letters from New-York, dated January 6. ſay, that near 6000 pick'd grenadiers, had lately arrived from France, at the Fort on the Ohio, who were immediately employed in digging mines to blow up the Engliſh in their approaches to attack them; and, that the French threaten they will by force compel the Engliſh Indians to join them.

Extract of a letter from Mr. W. Fr. Phillips, *a volunteer in Sir* Peter Halket's *regiment, dated from* Hampton Road, Virginia, *7th* March, 1755.

'The Fiſhbone and the Aſgood tranſports arrived here the laſt day of February, after a pleaſant paſſage of ſeven weeks. The convoy and the reſt of the tranſports are not yet come in; however, we can form a body of 200 men, which, with 400 Americans that are to join us, are to go upon immediate action, by attacking Monogaheley Fort. We did not loſe a man in the voyage, except one, who, by accident, fell over-board. We are this day to ſail up the river Patamack, and you will certainly hear of our taking the Fort.'

The aſſembly of north Carolina, have paſs'd a bill for raiſing 8000 l. for aſſiſting the colony of Virginia, againſt the encroachments of the French.

Scotland. The linnen cloth ſtampt here for ſale, from November 1. 1753, to Nov. 1. 1754, amounted to 8,914,369 yards, which was valued at 506,816 l. 18 s.

Ireland, Dublin, April 1. *Extract of a letter from* Peake, *in the pariſh of* Aghabulloge, *and barony of* Muſkerry, *in this county, about ten miles from this city, from the Rev.* Marmaduke Cox, *rector of the ſaid Pariſh.*

'Laſt Thurſday, as labourers were making a ditch to incloſe a potatoe garden, one of them dropp'd his ſpade into a deep hole, which obliged him to open the earth to get up his ſpade, where he found a paſſage into fifteen (ſome ſay ſeventeen) very large ſubterraneous rooms or caverns; in one of which, by eſtimation, were about 500 ſkeletons; in another 5 ſkeletons; all intire, and laid at a diſtance of about a foot from each other. I examined one of the ſculls, and found it more perfect and clean, than any boiling or chirurgical art could prepare it; the teeth very regular and diſtinct; but, upon being expoſed a while to the air, it opened and mouldered into pieces. The bones were of a pale reddiſh, or brick colour; ſome others of them appeared as if they were burned. The country people flock'd in ſo faſt, on hearing of this antique piece, that they trod the bones into powder, they being quite deſtitute of oil or ſubſtance, for they were indeed as the ſhadow of bones, *pulvis et umbra ſumus.*

'It is imagined, that there muſt be another paſſage to theſe ſubterraneous chambers from a Daniſh fort about 150 yards from the preſent place of entrance, this being very narrow. The rooms are about five feet high. There are other chambers that are not yet got into, the entrance being defended by large ſtones laid in the doors, which cannot eaſily be removed.

'Whether they were the habitation of the Aborigines Iriſh, or contrived by the Danes about the year 8 or 900, the curious may judge.

'There was a beautiful carved wood comb and comb-caſe found in one of the rooms, but the air mouldered it to duſt.

'P. S. It is ſuppoſed, if an entrance can be made into theſe chambers, defended by the ſtones, that ſome curioſities will be found that will give further light to this affair; for one part of thoſe caverns was their dwellings, and the other part their graves.'

April 15. Laſt Saturday the paving of Eſſex-Bridge was finiſhed, when vaſt numbers of people walk'd over it, and great rejoicings have been made on the occaſion. The paſſage of the old bridge was ſtopt up on the 19th of January, 1753, and the firſt ſtone of the north abutment was laid on the 28th of September following. This is the firſt bridge that has been executed after this manner in any of theſe kingdoms, and intirely executed by our own countrymen, without ſo much as the loſs of life or limb of any perſon, except one man, who being intoxicated fell in.

LONDON.

Mar. 25. HIS Majeſty having, by a moſt gracious meſſage to the houſe of Lords, ſignified the neceſſity of augmenting our forces by ſea and land, in order to provide for the ſecurity of our colonies in America, as well as for the defence of theſe kingdoms; their Lordſhips addreſſed his Majeſty thereon: to which his Majeſty returned the following moſt gracious anſwer.

"My Lords,

"I thank you for this affectionate addreſs. Nothing ſhall be wanting on my part, that

may tend to the effectual ſupport of the juſt rights and poſſeſſions of my crown, and of the true intereſts of my people. The confidence which you repoſe in me, ſhall always be made uſe of with the ſtricteſt regard to thoſe great and important objects."

25. The Trimmer, Bellamy, arrived at Plymouth from Rochelle, who reports, that the French have fifteen men of war, and 20 frigates at Breſt; five at Toulon; four ſeventy-four gun ſhips, and two frigates, lying at anchor near the iſle of Dien; and that they have 20,000 men on the iſland of St. Martins ready to embark.

29. This day the Eaſt India Company ſhipped 2000 ounces of gold coin and 12000 ounces of ſilver coin for their factories.

April 23. About 11 o'clock laſt Sunday night, the poſt-boy was ſtopt, between Market-harborough and Kibworth, by two men, who took from him the Leiceſter, Loughborough, Nottingham, Derby, and Aſhbourn Bags, and then rode off full ſpeed towards Harborough.

A Regiſter *of* THEATRICAL ENTERTAINMENTS.

	Drury-Lane.	Covent-Garden.
Mar. 20.	*Hamlet.*	*Alzira.* —— *Orpheus.*
21.	An *Oratorio.*	An *Oratorio.*
22.	*The mourning Bride.*—*Engliſhman in Paris.*	*The mourning Bride.*—*Iriſhman in London.*
31.	*King Henry* VIII.—*Proteus.*	*Coriolanus.*—*Orpheus.*
April 1.	*The Provoked Wife.*—*Duke and no Duke.*	*The Earl of Eſſex.*—*The Lover his own Rival.*
2.	*The Stratagem.*	*The Stratagem.*
3.	*Every man in his humour.*—*Engliſh-man in Paris.*	*Romeo and Juliet.*
4.	*The Chances.*—*Miſs in her Teens.*	*Hamlet.* —— *Lying Valet.*
5.	*The Miſtake.*—*Marplot in Liſbon.*	*Venice preſerv'd.*—*Orpheus.*
7.	*The Orphan.* —— *Engliſhman in Paris.*	*The Provok'd Huſband.*—*Miſs in her Teens.*
8.	*Zara.*—*The Chaplet.*	*The Spaniſh Friar.*—*The Preſs-Gang.*
9.	*Meaſure for Meaſure.*—*Proteus.*	*Comus.*
10.	*Creuſa.*—*The Devil to pay.*	*Henry* IV.—*Taſte.*
11.	*The Suſpicious Huſband.*—*Devil to pay.*	*Romeo and Juliet.*—*Preſs-Gang.*
12.	*Much ado about Nothing.*—*Proteus.*	*Henry* IV. — *Orpheus.*
14.	*Jane Shore.*—*Lethe.*	*The Rehearſal.* *Lottery.*
15.	*The Schemers.*	*Jane Shore.*—*Damon and Phillida.*
16.	*The Diſtreſſed Mother.*——*Lethe.*	*The Miſer.*—*Miſs in her Teens.*

BIRTHS.

March, 25. The lady of George Low, Eſq; delivered of a daughter.

29. The right hon. the marchioneſs of Granby, of a daughter.

April, 1. The right hon. the lady Romney, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

March, 20. The right hon. the earl of Fingale, to miſs Woolaſcott.

22. Mr. Joſhua Ruddock, to miſs Feſtin.

23. The rev. Dr. Abbott, to miſs Farr.

The rev. mr. Powlett, chaplain to his grace the duke of Bolton, to miſs Gunman.

25. Mr. Cloveſley, to miſs Lintott, with a fortune of 14,000l.

31. Sir James Cockburn, bart. to miſs Douglas, with a fortune of 10,000l.

April, 1. Mr. Woodgat Hodges, to miſs Atkins.

Mr. W. Hanſon, to miſs Keen.

2. Matt. Howard, Eſq; to miſs Ardeſoif.

The right. hon. George Drummond, Eſq; to mrs. Elizabeth Green, a widow lady of great fortune.

3. Mr. John Wale, to mrs. Croſsfield.

5. Mr. Francis Methold, wine-merchant, to miſs Magdalen Lys.

10. Mr. Richard Matthew, to miſs Felton.

George Barclay, Weſt-India merchant, to Mrs. Mary Richards.

11. Mr. W. Ruſſel, to Mrs. Sanderſon, relict of Edward Sanderſon, Eſq; late high ſheriff of the county of Surry.

13. Mr. Chambers, an eminent painter, to miſs Weſt, with a fortune of 2000l.

15. —— Grimſton, Eſq; to miſs Shaw.

DEATHS.

March 21. The rev. mr. Alex. Young, late rector of Wickham and Eaſt-church in Kent,

22. Mr.

22. Mr. Hodges, hofier, of an apoplectic fit.

The hon. lady Wilmanſon.

23. Mrs. Overall, relict of the late mr. Overall.

24. Mr. John Atkins, coal-merchant.

25. John Edwards, Eſq;

27. The lady Feaſt, relict of the late Sir Felix Feaſt.

28. Mr. Murden, merchant.

April, 2. Iſaac Grantham, merchant.

4. Capt. E. Atkinſon, Weſt-India mer.

5. Mr. Spencer, of London, braſier.

8. Mr. Joſeph Garret, Spaniſh merch.

Mr. Rogers, many years ſexton of St. Michael's Cornhill.

9. Mr. Joſeph Crowdel, merchant.

15. Mr. John Turner, linner-draper.

Mr. Bourn, bookſeller at the Royal Exchange.

Civil and military preferments.

March, 27. The right hon. William, lord Cavendiſh of Hardwycke (commonly called marqueſs of Hartington) was declared by his majeſty lieutenant general, and general governor of his majeſty's kingdom of Ireland.

29. His grace Lionel, duke of Dorſet, made maſter of his majeſty's horſe.

Joſeph York, Eſq; appointed colonel of the regiment of Foot whereof John Waldegrave, Eſq; was late colonel, and likewiſe captain of a company in the ſaid regiment.

April, 3. The right hon. Other Lewis, earl of Plymouth, appointed lord lieutenant of the county of Glamorgan.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, *April* 5.

HIS Majeſty has been pleaſed to appoint the following Field-Officers, Captains, and firſt Lieutenants, for the fifty Companies of Marines to be forthwith raiſed, to wit:

Lieutenant-Colonels. James Patterſon. Theodore Drury. Charles Gordon.

Majors. Rd. Bendyſhe. Charlton Leighton. James Burleigh.

Captains.	Firſt Lieutenants.
Hector Boiſrond.	Daniel Campbell.
Gabriel Sediere.	Dudley Crofts.
John M'Kenzie.	George Langley.
Charles Repington.	James Hill.
Alexander Cumming.	Alexander Cathcart.
Sir R. Abercrombie.	Francis Hay.
Alexander Douglaſs.	Donald M'Donald.
Edward Rycaut.	John Suttie.
John Wright.	Edward Howarth.
Thomas Dawes.	Robert Douglaſs.
John Tufton Maſon.	John Phillips.
Thomas Sheldon.	John Brown.
Thomas Moore.	Collin Campbell.
John Gordon.	Robert Ewer.
Richard Barker.	Archibald Campbell.
James Dundas.	George Ord.
George Maxwell.	Lancelot Willan.
James Robertſon.	William Frazier.
John Campbell.	James Short.
Claud Hamilton.	George Boſſuque.
John Bell.	James Mercer.
John Dennis.	John Frazer.
Thomas Dalton.	Wm. Aytoun Douglas
Thomas Whitwick.	Denis Bond.
James Hamilton.	Thomas Backhouſe.
Roger Baſket.	Gerrard Dennit.
Henry Greeme.	Thomas Troy.
John Beaghan.	Edward Kyffin.
Samuel Proffer.	George Gulſton.
Patrick M'Donal.	Richard Denniſon.
Alexander Irons.	William Thompſon.
Charles Webb.	John Elliot.
William Stacey.	John Pitcairn.
Richard Brough.	James Perkins.
Henry Smith.	William Dennis.
John Johnſton.	Ralph Teeſdale.
Leathes Johnſton.	Pierce Dent.
Chriſtopher Gauntlet	Robert Shirley.
Tooker Collins.	Daniel Campbell.
Walter Caruthers.	John Blinkhorn.
John Vere.	William Lutman.
William Picton.	Thomas Wight.
Richard Shuckburgh.	William Rowley.
Richard Hawkins.	Thomas Stamper.
George Maddiſon.	Thomas Airy.
Charles Grey.	Thomas Smith.
Robert Burdet.	——— Waller.
John Yeo.	Charles Fletcher.
Robert Parkhurſt.	Benjamin Edwards.
Alexander Leſlie.	Enoch Markham.

Whitehall, April 12. The king has been pleaſed to conſtitute and appoint the right hon. James lord Tyrawly, lieutenant-general of his majeſty's forces, to be colonel of the Coldſtream regiment of foot-guards, whereof the right hon. William Anne earl of Albemarle, deceaſed, was late colonel; and likewiſe to be captain of a company in the ſaid regiment.

The king has been pleaſed to conſtitute and appoint the right hon. George earl of Albemarle, to be colonel of his majeſty's own regiment of dragoons, whereof the right hon. James lord Tyrawly was colonel; and likewiſe to be captain of a company in the ſaid regiment.

The king has been pleaſed to conſtitute and appoint Philip Honeywood, Eſq; to be colonel of the regiment of foot, whereof the right hon. George earl of Albemarle was colonel; and to be captain of a company in the ſaid regiment.

The king has been pleaſed to conſtitute and appoint Montague Wilmot, Eſq; to be lieutenant-colonel of the regiment of foot, commanded by Hugh Warburton, Eſq; major-general of his majeſty's forces.

The

The king has been pleaſed to conſtitute and appoint George Lawſon Hall, Eſq; to be major to the queen's regiment of dragoons, commanded by the hon. ſir John Cope, knight of the Bath, lieutenant-general of his majeſty's forces.

The king has been pleaſed to conſtitute and appoint David Bell, Eſq; captain of a troop in the regiment of dragoons commanded by William Kerr, Eſq; commonly called earl of Ancram.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

The rev. mr. Dreffield of Featherſtone near Pontefract, made prebend of that collegiate church, vacant by the death of mr. Warwick.

The rev. mr. Thomas Green to the rectory of Coltſworthy, Norfolk.

The rev. mr. William Daddo to the rectory of Off, otherwiſe Offwell, Devonſhire.

The rev. mr. Eraſmus Saunders, D. D. to the vicarage of Wantage, Berkſh.

The reverd. mr. Adams to the rectory of Counde, near Shrewſbury, vacant by the death of the late biſhop of Landaff.

The rev. Dr. Warburton is inſtituted by the Ld biſhop of Durham into the prebend of Durham, late vacant by the death of Dr. Mangey.

The rev. mr. Samuel Welſh to the rectory of Teckenham, Devonſhire, worth upwards of 120l. per annum.

The rev. mr. Parker Rowlands appointed one of the duke of St. Alban's chaplains.

The rev. mr. Chriſtopher Hildyard to the vicarage of North Keſley, Loudon.

The revd. Thomas Bounce, B. A. to the rectory of Ingram in Yorkſhire.

The rev. Sam. Harvey to the rectory of St. Andrew in the Vale, in the county of York.

His grace the Archbp. of Canterbury (on the 3d of *April* laſt) appointed Dr. Hay chancellor of the dioceſe of Worceſter, *&c.* to be vicar-general to his grace, in the room of Dr. Paul lately deceaſed.

His grace the Archbp. of Canterbury (on the 5th of *April* laſt) appointed Dr. Simpſon, chancellor of the dioceſe of London, to be commiſſary of the dioceſe of Canterbury, in the room of Dr. George Paul deceaſed.

His grace the Archbp. of Canterbury has conferred the degree of Doctor of Divinity on the rev. mr. Hildſley, vicar of Hitchin in Hertfordſhire.

The reverd. mr. John Folds is appointed chaplain to the Rt. hon. the marqueſs of Hartington.

The reverd. mr. Thomas Hay is appointed one of the domeſtic chaplains to the Rt. hon. Henry earl of Lincoln.

The rev. Dr. Nicholas Webb is made a prebend of St. Paul's cathedral.

DISPENSATIONS *to hold two livings.*

March 27. The rev. George Secker, A. M. chaplain to the biſhop of Oxford, to the vicarage of Yardley, Hertfordſhire, with the rectory of St. Mildred in Breadſtreet and Margaret Moſes thereto annexed, London, worth upwards of 250l. per ann.

April 4. The rev. William Daddo, A. M. to hold the vicarage of Dunsford in Devonſhire, with the rectory of Offwell in the county aforeſaid, worth upwards of 280l. per annum.

April 12. The Rt. rev. Dr. Richard Newcombe (now biſhop of Landaff) to hold the rectory of Whitchurch, with the chappel of Tilſtock, in Shropſhire; with the rectory of Bedives in Monmouthſhire, with the chappel of Rud Doy in Glamorganſhire.

April 18. The rev. John Eyton, M. A. chaplain to the duke of Roxburgh, to the rectory of Pulverhatch, Shropſhire; with the ſecond portion of the rectory of Weſtbury in the ſame county.

BILL *of Mortality from* Mar. 18. *to* Apr. 22.

Buried		Chriſtened	
Males 1072 } 2186		Males 162 } 915	
Females 1114 }		Females 753 }	
Under 2 years old	765	Buried,	
Between 2 and 5	165	Within the walls	179
5 and 10 —	66	Without	460
10 and 20 —	62	*Mid.* and *Surry*	1045
20 and 30 —	200	City & Sub. *Weſt.*	502
30 and 40 —	218		
40 and 50 —	211		2186
50 and 60 —	173		
60 and 70 —	160	Weekly *Mar.* 18.	477
70 and 80 —	106	*Apr.* 1.	442
80 and 90 —	50	8.	480
90 and 100 —	10	15.	348
100 and 109 —	0	22.	439
	2186		2186

BT——KR——S.

Mar. 25. Peter Henry Otterſenn, of Hoxton, dyer.

29. Jeremiah Wakefield Hartçup, of Canterbury, inn-holder.

Thomas Hobday, of Bermingham, tallow-chandler.

April 1. Richard Mills, of Old Brentford, diſtiller.

Richard Hawkſworth, of Burſtall, Yorkſhire, woollen-draper.

5. Robert Vicary, of Newton Buſhell, Devon, ſerge-maker.

Thomas Bell, of the Strand, linnen-draper.

8. Tully Lamb, of New-Caſtle upon Tyne, woollen-draper.

15. Tho. Clipperton, of Southgate, carpent.

Wil-

William Kell, of Weſtminſter, taylor.
John Price, of Hay, Brecon, taylor.
Samuel Oakes, of Scarborough, merchant.
19. Robert Manſer, of Norwich, worſtead-weaver.
John Homan, of London, ſugar-baker.
Julius Homan, of London, alſo ſugar-baker.
Thomas Wickens, of Northampton. carrier.
Henry Cowle, of Berwick upon Tweed, cooper.
22. J. Johnſton of London, wine-merchant.
Edward Baker, of Weſtminſter, victualler.
R. Jennings, of St. Clement danes, victual.
Francis Hammond, jun. of Norfolk, tanner.
Edman Crook, of Briſtol, barber and peruke-maker.

BOOKS, publiſhed ſince our laſt. 1755.

ANſwer to *Romaine*'s comment. *Owen.*
Annals of the Empire, 6s. *Millar.*
Authentic Memoirs of the Life of *Richard Mead*, 1s. *Whiſton.*
Addreſs to the Electors of *England*, 6s. *Crowder.*
Bigg's Military Hiſtory of Europe, 6s. *Baldwin.*
Bulkley's notes on the philoſophical writings of lord Bolingbroke, 2s. 6d. *Noon*, &c.
Birth-day of Folly, 1s. *Cooper.*
Commentary on *Boerhaave*, on the venereal diſeaſe, 1s. *Owen.*
Centaur not fabulous, 5s. *Millar.*
——As the title of this work is ſomewhat ludicrous and obſcure, at firſt ſight, and not obvious enough to the underſtanding of common readers; we think it highly requiſite, to introduce here a remarkable paſſage in the dedication to a lady of high taſte, which will fully ſolve the riddle, beyond all diſpute. The words of the author, whoever he may be, are there very clear and expreſſive, and evidently enough ſhew, that his ſole, or principal aim, is to reform an impious, abandoned, and licentious age.—"You will probably aſk (ſays he) why Centaur is prefixed as a title to the following letters. The men of pleaſure, the licentious and profligate. madam, are the ſubject of them: and in ſuch, as in the fabled Centaur, the brute runs away with the man; therefore call them Centaurs. And farther I call them Centaurs, not fabulous, becauſe by their ſcarce half-human conduct and character, that enigmatical, and purely ideal figure of the antients, is not unriddled only, but realized."
Collection of the Moral Sentiments in Pamela, Clariſſa, and Sir Charles Grandiſon. 3s. 6d. *Hitch*, &c.
Country Gentlemans advice to his neighbours, 3d. *E. Owen.*
—The deſign of this little tract is truly honeſt, and praiſe-worthy, it is intended to reclaim, if poſſible, the preſent profligate age from all the reigning vices now in vogue; and had the author called it a country parſons ſerious exhortation to his too modiſh pariſhoners, we ſhould have contented ourſelves with his title only.
Chit Chat, a novel, 2 vol. 12mo. *Dodſley.*
Dodſley's Collection of Poems, vol. IVth, 3s.
Detraction, an Eſſay, 6d. *Bouquet.*
Duncan's *Cæſar*'s commentaries, 2 vol. in 8vo, *Tonſon.*
Eſſay on Architecture, 3s. *Oſborne.*
Fothergill's Free Thoughts, &c. 4s. *T. Payne.*
Fitz Oſborne's treaty of fruit-trees.
Free (Dr.) his ſeaſonable reflections on the importance of the name of *England*, *Sandby.*
French Scholar's Guide, 2s. 6d. *Keith.*
Hoadley (Biſhop) his 20 ſermons. *Knapton.*
Heathcote's ſketch of lord Bolingbroke's philoſophy, 1s. 6d. *T. Payne.*
Hutton's Eſſay on the character of count Zinzendorff.
Leman (Sir Tanfield) his matrimony analyſed, 1s. 6d. *Griffiths.*
Letters on the *Engliſh* Nation, by an *Italian* Jeſuit. 8s. *Scott.*
— — to a young Prince, 5s. *Linde.*
— — to dean Swift, Eſq; from the Author of the Obſervations, &c. 6d. *Reeve.*
Man's miſtaken (the) 1s. *Swan.*
Memoirs of Sobrina, 6s. *Woodyer.*
Muzel's medical and chirurgical Caſes, 2s. *Owen.*
Meadus: Poema in memoriam Richardi Mead, 6s. *Browne.*
Maſters (Mary) her familiar Letters. *Henry* and *Cave.*
Number of a Set of Figures of Plants adapted to *Millar*'s Gardiner's Dictionary, 2s. 6d. *Rivington.*
Owen Torlin (Dr.) his Intent of Scripture-miracles, 2s. *Whiſton.*
Orlando Furioſo, in Ital. and Engl. 1l. 11s. 6d. few'd, and ſold at Mrs. *Croker*'s in Rupert-ſtreet.
Ode to the Prince of Wales, 1s. *Cooper.*
Reflections on theatrical expreſſions, 1s. *Johnſton.*
Second Thoughts on War, 1s. 6d. *Cooper.*
Scripture-Account of Sacrifices, 5s. *Bathurſt.*
State of the Britiſh and French colonies, 2s. 6d. *Millar.*
Sharp's Review, and defence of his two diſſertations, part II. and III, 2s. 6d. *Knapton.*
Smollet's tranſlation of Don Quixot, 2 vol. 4to, with fine cuts, 2l 10s. *Rivington*, &c.
Tomb of Shakeſpear, a viſion, 6d. *Dodſley.*

EACH DAY's *Price of* STOCKS, *in* APRIL 1755.

☞ Books shut, is signified thus, ———

Days	BANK Stock.	E.-India	South Sea	S. Sea old An. 1st Su	S. Sea old A. 2d Sub.	S. Sea An. new 1ſt S.	S. Sea An. 2d Subſc.	3½ Ba. An 1ſt Subſc.	3½ Ba. An 2d Subſc.	3½ *per* C. India An.	3 *per* Cent India An.	Ba. 3 *per* Cents.	3 *per* Cent An. 1751.	India Bon prem.	B. Cir. *per* *l. s. d.*	Wind at *Deal.*	Days
25			No Price.			95½	98⅛					98⅛a⅜	98⅜	41s a 46	1 5 0	S W	25
26			D6			99⅜a100	98¼a99⅞					98⅛a99⅞	98⅜	46s a 47	Do	W	26
27			Do			99⅜	98⅝					98⅝a99	98⅛a⅜	44s a 43	1 2 6	S W	27
28			Do			99⅝a⅞	98⅜a⅝					98⅝a⅜	98⅛a⅜	42s	Do	S	28
29			Do			99½	98⅜a⅝					98⅜a⅝	98¼	43s a 44	Do	W S W	29
30	Sunday															S E	30
31			Do			99⅝	98⅛					98⅝	98⅛a⅜	Do	Do	S W	31
1			Do			Do	Do					Do	Do	Do	Do	Do	1
2			Do			99½	Do					98⅛a⅜	98⅜	42s a 43	Do	W	2
3			Do			99⅜a100	No Price.	100⅜a⅛				99a98⅞	98⅛a⅜	43s a 44	1 5 0	S W b W	3
4	129⅛		110¼			99⅜a⅞	98¾a⅞	100⅛a100				98⅞a99	98⅝a⅜	44s a 46	Do	W b S	4
5			No Price.			99⅝	98⅛a⅜	100				98⅛	98⅛	44s	Do	S S E	5
6	Sunday															W	6
7			Do			98⅛	No Price.	99⅛a⅞				98⅛	98a⅜	42s a 41	Do	Do	7
8	128¾		109¾a¼			99a98⅛	97⅛a¾					98⅛a⅜	97⅞	37s a 32	Do	W S W	8
9			109a108¾			97⅛a98	96⅛					97⅛a⅜	96⅞	26s	10s a 20	S W	9
10		172	No Price.			98⅛	97					97⅛	97	29s a 30	1 0 0	W S W	10
11		Do	109a¾			98a⅜a⅛	Do			95⅛a⅛		97⅜a⅛	96⅞a97	30s a 31	1 2 6	S W	11
12		171½	No Price.			98	96⅞a⅜	99⅛a¼		95a⅛	94⅞	97½	97	30s a 28	Do	S W b S	12
13	Sunday															S W	13
14		171⅛a172	109½a½			98⅛	97	99⅛a⅜		94¾	94⅛	97½	97⅛	29s a 32	Do	Do	14
15		171¼a172	No Price.			98a⅛	Do			95	94⅜a⅝	97¼	97	32s a 33	Do	W S W	15
16	128¾	No Price.	Do			98	96⅛			94⅝a¾	94½a⅝	97½a⅞	96⅞	31s a 32	Do	S W	16
17	126¼	171½	Do			98a97a¼	No Price.			94¾	94⅛	97	96¼	Do	Do	W S W	17
18	125¾	No Price.	109			97⅛	Do	98⅛		94½a94	94a93⅞	96⅛a⅜	96	30s	Do	S	18
19	125½	Do	No Price.			96½	95¾a½	98¼a⅜		93½a¼	93¼a92¼	No Price.	No Price.	27s a 23	No Price.	Do	19
20	Sunday															W S W	20
21	125½	Do	Do			97⅞	No Price.			93	92⅜	Do	95½	24s	Do	S S E	21
22	125¼	171½	Do			97⅞a¾	96¼	98¾		93½	93¼	96⅜	No Price.	24s a 25	Do	W S W	22
23	No Price.	No Price.	Do			97⅛	No Price.			93⅜a⅜	93¼a⅜	96½	95⅜a96	26s	Do	S E	23

Prices Corn.	Mark-Lane.	Baſingſtoke.	Reading.	Farnham.	Henley.	Guildford.	Warminſter.	Devizes.	Glouceſter.	London.
Wheat	22s to 24s qr.	05l to 6l load	06l to 10l load	13s 6s to 14 7 load	6l 10 to 8l 0 load	07l 7s 6d load	27s to 34s qr.	25s to 32s qr.	5s od buſh.	W. Pec. Loaf 19d
Barley	11s to 13s 6d	13s to 15s qr.	16s to 18s od qr	14s to 4s 9d qr.	14s to 17s qr.	15s to 16s od qr	13s to 16s	12s to 15s	2s to 2s 4d	
Oats	19s to 11s 6d	13s to 15s od	14s to 16s od	14s to 14s 9d	13s to 17s 6d	12s to 13s 6d	11s to 13s	12s to 14s	1s 6d to 8d	
Beans	12s to 14s od	19s to 22s od	19s to 23s od	21s to 22s od	20s to 23s od	24s to 26s	23s to 27s	22s to 25s	2s 8d to 3s	

Miſcellaneous Correſpondence,

For *MAY*, 1755.

The ESSAY on the *Uſefulneſs* of MATHEMATICAL LEARNING, *continued from Page* 54 *of our laſt.*

is another much harder piece of *geometry*, which gun-powder has given us occaſion to improve, and that is, the doctrine of projectiles, on which the art of *gunnery* is founded.* Here the geometers have invented a beautiful theory, and rules and inſtruments that have reduced the caſting of bombs to great exactneſs.

Laſtly, navigation, which is made up of aſtronomy and geometry, is ſo noble an art, and to which mankind owe ſo many advantages, that upon this ſingle account thoſe excellent ſciences deſerve moſt of all to be ſtudied, and merit the greateſt encouragement from a nation that owes to it both its riches and ſecurity. And not only does the common art of *navigation* depend on *mathematics*, but whatever improvements are to be made in *naval architecture*, whether the veſſels are deſigned for merchant-men, or ſhips of war; whether for ſwift running, bearing a great ſail, or lying near the wind.

Since then it has been ſhewn, how much *mathematics* improve the mind, how ſubſervient they are to other arts, and how immediately uſeful to the common-wealth, there needs no other arguments to recommend them to the ſtudy of mankind, or any motives to a government to encourage them.

* There has as yet been no *true theory of the art of gunnery* publiſhed; that on the hypotheſis of the *Parabola* being every way falſe, and quite an *Opprobrium* to mathematical Philoſophy; this great deficiency we ſhall endeavour to ſupply, by a new theory of Projectiles, founded on the moſt certain principles of Philoſophy, and plaineſt demonſtrations of geometry; when we come to treat of this neceſſary art in the courſe of our inſtitutions.

A clear and ſuccinct Account of NORTH AMERICA, Hiſtorical, Geographical, &c. *ſo far as it reſpects the Arguments of the preſent Time, done from authentic Records, and the beſt Relations extant.*

THE beſt writers agree in calling that country *North America* which extends from the *Iſthmus* of *Panama*, in the Latitude of 8° 30′ North, and as the ſame is now divided between *Great Britain*, *France* and *Spain*; claiming under their reſpective diſcoveries.

As to what regards *Great Britain*, or more properly *England*, in particular, and upon which our claims are founded, our rights propoſed to be eſtabliſhed, owe their being in the firſt place to the diſcovery of the *Cabots*, in the latter end of the 15th century, about the years 1496 and 1497, and more aſſuredly to the ſeveral grants from the crown, and the reſpective ſettlements in conſequence made therein.

The diſcovery of the *Cabots*, according to the accounts of the generality of our own writers, extends only from the latitude of 38 to 68, including the great iſland of *Newfoundland*, and other leſſer iſlands on the coaſt of

the continent within thoſe latitudes, and the *Spaniards* generally pretend that ſuch are the utmoſt bounds of our diſcoveries; but we find that even ſome of their moſt early hiſtorians are leſs partial, in particular *Anthony Golvano*, governor of *Ternata*, one of the *Molucca* iſlands, in a hiſtory which he wrote, of diſcoveries about the year 1550, admits it to be the common opinion, that the *Cabots* diſcovered as far ſouthward as Cape *Florida* in the latitude of 25. And the beſt *French* authors ſeem clearly of the ſame opinion, who, ſpeaking of a previous pretended diſcovery of *John Ponce* of *Leon*, a *Spaniard*, in 1512, *Thuanus* ſays, it is more certain what many affirm, that *Sebaſtian Cabot* had been there 15 years before; and *Richelet*, who publiſhed a tranſlation of the hiſtory of *Florida* from the *Spaniſh* in 1709, in his notes thereon, expreſsly agrees with *Thuanus*; ſo that as to matter of diſcovery, our claim ſeems undoubted from the latitude of 25 to 68, as before mentioned. And *Peter Martyr*, from *Cabot*'s own relation, ſays, that he was in the gulph of *Florida* ſouth of the cape, having the iſland of *Cuba* on his left hand.

The point then of our right by diſcovery being out of the queſtion, it falls next under conſideration what we claim againſt other *Europeans*, by the right of ſettling under ſuch diſcovery, and this will gradually lead us into the hiſtory and geography of this extenſive tract.

The firſt attempt we meet with was by Sir *Humphry Gilbert*, under letters patent from queen *Elizabeth*, dated the 11th of *June* 1578, but which, through various diſappointments were retarded to 1583, when, being joined by ſeveral perſons of diſtinction, he ſailed to St. *John*'s harbour in *Newfoundland*, of which having taken formal poſſeſſion, and made ſeveral grants of the adjacent country, he ſtood away for the more ſouthern parts of *America*; where, after having met with many interruptions and diſappointments, he was, in his return home, by his veſſel foundering, loſt at ſea.

Sir *Humphry* was the half brother of Mr. *Walter Raleigh* by the mother's ſide, who, on Sir *Humphry*'s misfortune, obtained letters patent from the queen, of the like import as his brother's, dated *March* 25, 1584, and under that ſanction, and in concert with Sir *Richard Greenville* and others, his friends and relations, fitted out two ſmall veſſels and ſent them to ſea under the command of captain *Phillip Amidas* and *Arthur Barlow*, the firſt a ſeaman, the other a land-officer. They left *England* in *April* 1584, and taking an unaccountable circuit round by the *Weſt-Indies*, on the 2d of *July*, fell in with the coaſt of *Florida*, from whence coaſting northward about 120 miles, they happened on a convenient harbour, in an iſland of about 15 miles in length and ſix in breadth, ſituate between cape *Hatteras* and cape *Fear*, ſuppoſed to be that now called *Ocacoe*. Here they found Indians and good refreſhment, when after a mutual intercouſe of civilities, and having made ſome ſlight diſcoveries up *Albemarle Sound*, about the middle of *September* they returned ſafe to *England*, bringing with them two of the Natives. This diſcovery, and the fine account they gave of the richneſs, plenty, and beauty of the country gave the queen ſo much ſatisfaction that ſhe named it *Virginia*.

Mr. *Raleigh*, tho' not actually on the voyage himſelf, was on this occaſion, and for other his diſtinguiſhed merits, knighted; and having procured his patent to be confirmed in parliament, with the addition of a proviſo, and the advantageous account of this country having elated the ſpirits of his co-adventurers, induced Sir *Richard Greenville* to make the next voyage in perſon; he ſailed from *Plymouth* the 9th of *April*, and fell in with cape *Fear* the latter end of *May*; when, after many tranſactions and diſcoveries, and leaving behind him 108 perſons, on the iſland *Roanoke*, at the mouth of *Albemarle Sound*, under the government of Mr. *Ralph Lane*, a military man of note, and capt. *Phillip Amides*, returned the ſame year to *England*.

This firſt ſettlement, after various adventures were reduced to very great diſtreſſes, when they were luckily relieved by Sir *Francis Drake*; who, on his return from the taking of *Carthagena*, was eſpecially directed to viſit this colony, and to give them all neceſſary aſſiſtance and encouragement, who propoſed to have left with them ſome ſmall veſſels, 100 men and four months proviſions; but various accidents occurring, and the ſettlers wearied with diſtreſſes, and deſirous to be at home, Sir *Francis* took them aboard; and ſo this attempt towards a ſettlement proved abortive. Sir *Francis*, in his way, touched on the coaſt of *New England*, where he ſtaid a few days, trading with the natives and ſurveying the country, and where one of the *Indian* chiefs made a formal ſubmiſſion to queen *Elizabeth*.

Mr. *Lane* and his company carried home ſome tobacco, the firſt Mr. *Campden* thinks brought into *England*. Sir *Walter Raleigh*, then in high vogue, and much eſteemed by the gay, as well as gallant world, ſoon brought this odoriferous plant into ſuch eſteem, that many great ladies, as well as noblemen, made no ſcruple, ſometimes, to take a pipe; and which the political

litical queen did not fail to encourage, and ſome ſay, uſed it herſelf.

In the interval of Sir *Francis Drake*'s voyage home, with the ſettlers on board him, Sir *Walter* had diſpatched one ſhip, Sir *Richard Greenville* in perſon, with three ſhips, were ſailed to the relief of the colony; but the immature departure of the ſettlers having blaſted their auſpicious views; Sir *Richard*, reſolving not to abandon the country, left, on the iſland *Boanoke*, 50 perſons with two years proviſion, and then returned to *England*.

In 1587 three ſhips were diſpatched under the command of Mr. *John White*, under Sir *Walter*'s patent, and expreſsly directed to ſettle at *Cheſepeake* on the continent. On their arrival they went to *Roanoke*, to look for the 50 men left there; but none were found, and all the information they could obtain on the moſt ſcrupulous enquiry was, that they had been attacked by 300 Indians, in which one *Engliſhman* was ſlain, and the reſt gone they knew not whither.

The ſame year Mr. *White*, at the deſire of the colony, returned to *England* to ſollicit ſupplies, at that unlucky time, when the whole nation was preparing for their defence againſt the intended *Spaniſh* invaſion; however, Mr. *White* obtained two veſſels, but was intercepted by the enemy, and was obliged to return back; and Sir *Walter* being now deeply engaged in the public ſervice, made an aſſignment of his intereſt to Mr. *Thomas Smith*, after Sir *Thomas*, to the ſaid Mr. *White*, and to other merchant-adventurers, and preſented them at the ſame time with 100 *l.*

Theſe new adventurers delayed ſending relief to the colony until *March* 1589-90, when Mr. *White* ſailed with three ſhips from *Plymouth*, and arrived on the coaſt the 3d of *Auguſt*; but not finding any of the people left there, they returned to *England*.

The year following, Sir *Richard Greenville* being ſlain in an engagement with the *Spaniards* at the *Weſtern iſles*, and Sir *Walter Raleigh* in diſgrace with the queen, for cauſes not pertinent here, and his aſſignees proving totally negligent, the ſettlements were entirely abandoned, and the ſettlers left to their fate.

In *March*, 1602, *Bartholomew Goſnold* ſailed from *Dartmouth*, in a bark with 32 men, and, in *May*, fell in with that part of the *American* coaſt now called *New England*; and making ſome ſlight diſcoveries returned home.

In 1603, the mayor, aldermen, and merchants of *Briſtol*, at the requeſt of Mr. *Hackluit*, a prebendary of *Weſtminſter*, fitted out two veſſels, but following *Goſnold*'s courſe, made no ſignificant diſcoveries.

Captain *Gilbert*, the ſame year, made a voyage to *Virginia*: They reached *Cheſepeake* bay, where the captain and four of his men being killed, the ſhip returned.

In 1605, Captain *George Weymouth* was ſent by the Earl of *Southampton*, and Lord *Arundel* of *Wardour*; he intended to the ſouthward of 39, but was, by the North-weſt winds, forced among ſome ſhoals in the latitude of 41; on the 18th of *May*, they made land, being an iſland on the coaſt; after ſome time ſearching, they fell in with the main land, and ſailed ſeveral leagues up a river, ſuppoſed to be *Connecticut*; when after viewing the country, and having ſome intercourſe with the *Indians*, they ſailed for *England*, and arrived at *Dartmouth* the 18th of *July*.

Thus far the reader has been only entertained with attempts and diſappointments, but no other nation, during this courſe, in any ſenſe intervened. Theſe ſlight ſketches have been given to evince our previous claim to this coaſt, which until many years after paſſed entirely by the name of *Virginia*; and as, for the future, theſe adventures wore a more encouraging aſpect, tho' ſubject to various miſhaps and diſcouragements, we ſhall proceed to touch as lightly as poſſible ſuch future attempts as occur until the more firm ſettling of the reſpective colonies, before we can poſſibly give a clear and explicit account of our rights and intereſts in *America* excluſive of all other nations whatſoever, and then ſhall ſtate the geography, topography, and natural hiſtory in the faireſt, and moſt perfect light, that candor, intelligence, and the beſt accounts extant, can make us capable of effecting.

(To be continued.)

Obſervations on the Lunar Eclipſe, March 27, 1755. *Obſerved at* London, *by* T. L.

AT 11^h 12$'$ apparent time (by a four foot Refractor and corrected Clock) the Moon was juſt touched by the Shadow; after which, Clouds interpoſed, and no farther obſervations could be made.

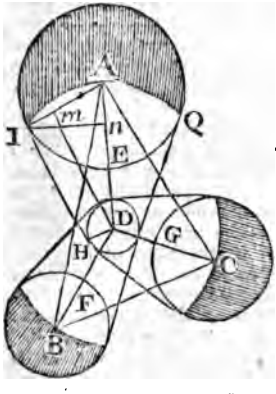
The ſame obſerved at Milverton, *in* Devonſhire.

By Mr. SAMUEL KINGDON.

APparent time, 1755, March 27d 11h 4′ (before which time the Moon was obſcured by Clouds) the Eclipſe had been on ſome minutes, 13h 20′ 34″ the ſea Eatremus (at one end of mount Taurus) emerged; 13h 33′ 38″ the Eclipſe ended; 13h 35′ 48″ the penumbra was quite off the Moon's diſk. The time was obtained by correſpondent altitudes of Arcturus, Capella, and Pollux (in the intervals of flying Clouds) at the time of the Eclipſe.

MATHEMATICAL QUESTIONS *Anſwered.*

Queſtion 5, *anſwered by the Propoſer.*



IT is evident that the luminous body muſt be between the other three. Let A, B and C repreſent the three opaque balls, and D the luminous one; for their ſemi-diameters put e, f, i and d; draw D m parallel to H I; let $e - d = q = \mathrm{A}\,m$, $f - d = r$, and $i - d = s$, and put $x = \mathrm{A\,D}$, $y = \mathrm{BD}$, $z = \mathrm{CD}$. By ſim. $\triangle$s, As $x : q :: e : \frac{qe}{x} = \mathrm{A}\,n$, hence $\frac{ex - eq}{x} = \mathrm{E}\,n$, and $\frac{ex - eq}{x} \times 2e \times 3.1416 = \mathrm{I\,E\,Q}$, the enlightened part of the ball A. In like manner, we get $\frac{fy - fr}{y} \times 2f \times 3.14156$, and $\frac{iz - is}{z} \times 2i \times 3.1416$ for the balls B and C, the ſum of which is a maximum. In Fluxions, $\frac{e^2 q\dot{x}}{x^2} + \frac{f^2 r\dot{y}}{y^2} + \frac{i^2 s\dot{z}}{z^2} = o$. Let $x + y + z = w$, and $\dot{z} = -\dot{x} - \dot{y}$, which put for z in the equation above, reduced, &c. $z^2 = \frac{i^2 s x^2}{e^2 q}$, $y^2 = \frac{f^2 r z^2}{i^2 s}$ and $x^2 = \frac{e^2 q y^2}{f^2 r}$. Or, let $z = nx$, $y = mz$, $x = py$. Now, if $\mathrm{A\,B} = a$, $\mathrm{B\,C} = b$, and $\mathrm{A\,C} = c$, we may have the angle A C D, and the angle B C D *(We ſee no reaſon for this concluſion, as the values of x, y, and z are yet undetermined.**) Hence, if the diameters of the dark balls = 3,5 and 4, and 4,5, and the diameter of the luminous one = 1; alſo A B = 15, B C = 16, and C A = 17, we have A D = 7.4022, B D = 9,2678, and C D = 11,2602.

W. BEVIL.

* T. L. *having given the inveſtigation of this problem from* A B, B C, A C, *and the* four ſemi-diameters *of the balls; we refer, for a determination of this point, to our correſpondents.*

991.15 Inches. Laſtly, the angle EAD is given = 52° 6′ and AD = 991.15, from whence ED = 782.1, and AE = 608,84.

Hence { The perpendicular height of the octagonal pyramid = 622.97 Inches
{ ——— pentagonal pyramid = 782.10
{ Central diſtance — — — — — — = 685.64

N. B. The ſlant height of the octagonal pyramid is ſuppoſed to have been taken from the middle of one of the ſides.

Anſwered by Mr. J. HORSFALL.

ON *May* 21, 1754, having given the latitude, declination, and azimuth, as in the queſtion, his altitude is found = 52° 4′, and the time 10^h 35′. On *Feb.* 3, 1755, having the ſame data, the altitude is found = 13° 8′, and the time 9^h 43′ *mane.* *Yds. In.*

An octagon whoſe ſlant height is 17 15, and periphery at baſe ¾ of the *Yds. In.*
ſame, will have = 17 9, perephery, height, and the radius of its circumſcri- *Yds. In.* *Yds In.*
bing circle = 2 5. By plain Trigonometry, As tangent 13° 8′ : 17 9 :: *Yds. In.*
Radius : 73 34 = OX. (Suppoſing X the point where the rays, paſſing by *Yds. In.* *Yds. In.* *Ys. In.*
D and C, meet the horizon EF produced) Now, 73 34 + 2 5 = 76 3 = OX, from which and the two angles X(B)DA and D(B)XA, *per* plain Trig. *Yds. In.*

ED the height of the pentagonal pyramid is found = 21.5
OE the central diſtance — — — — — = 19.2

This queſtion was alſo methodically and truly anſwered by Mr. Thomas Bowen and *Mr.* Carter *of* Clanfield.

Queſtion 8, *anſwered by* R. E. Henley, Oxon.

LET the given fraction = $\frac{ac}{bc}$; and if the Number required was = bc, Then $\frac{abcc}{bc}$ would be a whole N° = ac. But $\frac{abc}{bc}$ will be a leſs whole N° = a. And ſince $\frac{ac}{bc} = \frac{a}{b}$, and a, and b, are prime quantities, therefore the N° ſought will be always equal to the denominator of the loweſt term of the given fraction.

Anſwered

Anſwered by Mr. THOMAS-BOWEN, *of* Briſtol.

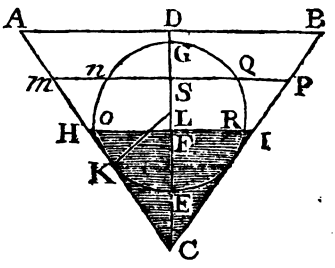
IT being, As the denominator of any fraction : to its numerator : : ſo is the denominator of any other fraction equal in value to the former : to its numerator ; the leaſt whole number that will anſwer the condition of the queſtion, is the denominator of the fraction propoſed, reduced to its loweſt terms.

The Propoſer's Anſwer.

LET $\frac{ny}{dy}$ = the given fraction, or any value thereof in lower terms, = $\frac{n}{d}$ in its loweſt terms, and d is the number required. For if n be ſo ſmall as unity, the required number cannot be leſs than d, and if n be greater than unity (putting x = required number) nx cannot exceed d, or dy. Now, when $n=1$, x is $=d$; and when $\frac{ny}{dy}$ is in its loweſt terms $=\frac{n}{d}$ (putting z for any other number greater than x, and not xy) $z \times \frac{n}{d}$ will leave ſome remainder; wherefore when x or $z=d$, that will be the number required.

This queſtion was anſwered arithmetically by Mr. B. Webb, *and Mr.* David Kennebrook, *without demonſtration. Alſo by* J. W. *of* Baldock.

Queſtion 9, *anſwered by Mr.* CHARLES DYER *of* Deptford.



SUppoſe ABC the glaſs, HI the ſurface of the liquor when a quarter full, and GKEG the round ball therein. Now it is plain by the figure, that the liquor will be raiſed above the ſurface HI, as much as the ball is depreſſed in ſolidity below the ſurface HI, which, by the queſtion, muſt be greateſt, or a maximum, but the liquor which is raiſed will be contained all round between the ball and glaſs, ſuppoſing between mnHO, PQIR.

Then let a = CF, the height of the liquor when a quarter full, and $\overline{CD}^3$: ſolidity ABC, as $\overline{CF}^3$: ſolidity HIC. That is, as 27 : 12,5664 : : a^3 : 3,1416; whence $a=\sqrt[3]{6,75}=1,88988$. Again: Let x = KL = GL = EL, and b = AD = 2, c = AC = 3,60555; then $b : c : : x : \frac{cx}{b}$ = CL, and $\frac{cx}{b}-x$ = EC. Let $\frac{c}{b}-1=d=,802775$, then $a-dx$ = EF. But $3\,GE \times \overline{EF}^2 - 2\overline{EF}^3 \times ,5236$ = ſolidity OER. *Per Ward's* Theorem. That is, $\overline{ba^2x - 12adx^2 + bd^2x^3 - 2a^3 + ba^2dx - bad^2x^2 + 2d^3x^3} \times ,5236$ = maximum. In Fluxions, and reduced, $d^3x^2 + 3d^2x^2 - 4adx - 2ad^2x = -a^2 - da^2$. Let $\overline{3+d} \times d^2 = b$, and $\overline{2+d} \times ad = k$, and

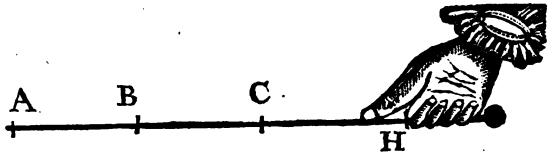
and $\overline{1+d} \times a^2 = g$, then $x^2 - \frac{2kx}{b} + \frac{k^2}{b^2} = \frac{k^2}{b^2} - \frac{g}{b}$ and $x = \frac{k}{b} - \sqrt{\frac{k^2}{b^2} - \frac{g}{b}} = 1{,}11604286$, the radius of the ball.

So that the diameter is 2,2320857; but to find how high the liquor will riſe on the ſide of the glaſs, will admit of another queſtion. To proceed: Let $y = ES$, $a = EC$, $c = ,7854$, and x as above; then $\overline{CD}|^3$: ſolidity ABC :: $\overline{CS}|^3$: ſolidity MPC; but the ſolidity MPC, leſs the ſolidity HIC = ſolidity MPIH = ſolidity NQEN, *per* queſtion; that is, 27 : 125664 :: $a^3 + 3a^2y + 3ay^2 + y^3 : ba^3 + 3ba^2y + 3aby^2 + by^3$ = ſolidity MPC, and $4c$ = ſolidity HIC.

Then $ba^3 + 3ba^2y + 3bay^2 + by^3 - 4c$ = ſolidity MPIH = NQEN; but $3GE \times \overline{\overline{ES}|^2 - 2\overline{ES}|^3} \times ,5236$ = ſolidity $NQEN = \overline{bxy^2 - 2y^3} \times ,5236$; then $ba^3 + 3ba^2y + 3bay^2 + by^3 - 4c = \overline{bxy^2 - 2y^3} \times 5236$: This equation reduced is $3{,}25y^3 - 4{,}8455y^2 + 2{,}408073y = 6{,}030845$; and by ſeries $y = 1{,}698104$, then CS = 2,594034, and CM or CP = 3,11764, the height of the liquor on the ſide of the glaſs.

W. W. D.

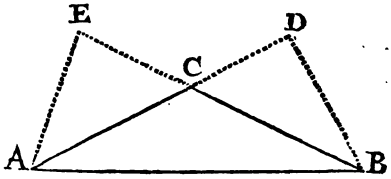
Queſtion 10, *anſwered by Mr.* BAMPFIELD, of HONITON.



BY Fluxions, the center of percuſſion (which is the place where the ſtaff will give the greateſt blow) is = ⅔ of the its length from the end, ∴ BH = 26.666, and AB = 13.333; and 'tis obvious that BC muſt be = AB, to give an equal blow, becauſe equidiſtant from the center of the greateſt power, ∴ CH = 13.333 = the required diſtance from the hand.

New QUESTIONS *to be anſwered.*

Queſtion 21. *By Mr.* G. MURRANT *of* Darlington.



THere is a triangular field ABC, whoſe baſe is 360 yards, and if the ſide BC be continued 'till the ⊥ AE falls thereon, the area will be increaſed 6440 yards; but if AC be continued 'till ⊥ BD falls thereon, the area will be increaſed 6600 yards. *Quere*, the ſides and area of the field.

Queſtion 22. *By* T. L.

Given $x^y + y^{\frac{y}{x}} = 5000$, and $y^x + x^{\frac{x}{y}} = 2000$, Quere x and y?

A

A VOYAGE *to the* PLANETS.

By the Rev. Mr. FAWKES,

SAY, what uncommon cares disturb my rest,
And kindle raptures foreign to my breast:
From earth's low confines lift my mind on high,
To trace new worlds revolving in the sky.
Yes — I'm impatient of this orb of clay,
And boldly dare to meditate my way,
Where Fontinelle first saw the planets roll,
And all the God tumultuous shakes my soul.
'Tis he! He comes, and thro' the sun-bright skies
Drives foaming Pegasus, and thus he cries:
"Cease, cease, dear youth, too studiously employ'd,
And wing with me the unresisting void;
'Tis thine with me round other worlds to soar,
And visit kingdoms unexplor'd before;
While I succinctly shew each various race,
The manners and the genius of the place."
I (tho' my mind, with lively horror fraught,
Thinks on Bellerophon, and dreads the thought)
Mount quick the winged steed; he springs, he flies
Fleet thro' the liquid azure of the skies.
— First, Mercury, swift circling round the Sun,
We reach, when thus my friendly guide begun:
"Mark well the genius of this fiery place,
The wild amusements of the brain-sick race,
Whose minds the beams of *Titan*, too intense,
Affect with frenzy, and distract the sense.
A monarch here gives subject-princes law,
A mighty monarch, with a crown of straw.
Here the lone lover, on the cieling bare,
With charcoal paints his *Chloe* heav'nly fair:
In sadly-soothing strain rude notes he sings,
Or grates harsh discord from the jarring strings.
Lo! an astrologer, with filth besmear'd,
Rough and neglected, with a length of beard,
Pores round his cell for undiscover'd stars,
And decks the wall with triangles and squares.
Lo! — But the radiant car of *Phœbus* nigh
Glows with red ardour, and inflames the sky —
Oh! waft me, hide me in some cool retreat;
I droop, I sicken with the fervent heat."
Thence to that milder orb we wing our way,
Where *Venus* governs with an easy sway:
Soft breathes the air; fair *Flora* paints the ground,
And fruitful *Ceres* deals her gifts around.
This blissful Tempe no rough blasts molest,
Of bluft'ring *Boreas*, or the baleful east;
But gentle Zephyrs o'er the woodlands stray,
Court the tall trees & round the branches play,
Their genial gales dispensing as they flow,
To fan those passions which they teach to glow.
Here the gay youth in measur'd steps advance,
While sprightly music animates the dance;
Here the soft sounds of melody inspire,
Sighs to the song, and languors to the lyre:
Fair nymphs and amorous youths, a lovely band,
Blend in the dance, light-bounding, hand in hand.
From ev'ry grove the buxom Zephyrs bring
The rich ambrosia of eternal spring.
Care dwells not here their pleasures to destroy,
But laughter, jest, and universal joy:
All, all is love; for *Venus* reigns confest
The sole Sultana of each captive breast:
Cold *Cynthia* here wou'd *Cupid*'s victim prove,
Or the chaste daughter of imperial *Jove*,
And rigid *Cato* be the slave of love.
Now thro' the destin'd fields of air we fly,
And leave those happy mansions with a sigh:
Thence the dire coast we reach, the dreary plains,
Where *Mars*, grim god, and bloody discord reigns.
The host in arms embattled sternly stands,
The sword, the dart, the dagger, in their hands.
Here no fair nymphs to silver sounds advance;
But buskin'd heroes form the Pyrrhic dance;
And brazen trumpets terrible from far,
With martial music fire the soul to war.
Here mourns the lonely bride, her husband fled,
The sterile nuptials, the deserted bed,
Sighs the long nights, and, frantic with despair,
Beats her bare breast, and rends her flowing hair:
In vain she sighs, in vain dissolves in tears —
In sleep perhaps the warrior-lord appears,
A fleeting form that glides before her sight,
A momentary vision of the night.
Mean while, regardless of her tender woe,
The hardy husband rushes on the foe;
Our ears the clang of ringing armour rends,
And the immortal battle never ends.
Hence thro' the boundless void we nimbly move,
And reach the wide extended plains of *Jove*.

Here the ſtern tyrant ſways an iron rod;
A thouſand vaſſals tremble at his nod.
How ſhort the period of a tyrant's date!
The pois'nous phial ſpeeds the work of fate:
Scarce is the proud, imperious tyrant dead,
But, lo! a ſecond lords it in his ſtead.
Here peace, as common merchandize, is ſold,
Heav'n's firſt beſt bleſſing for pernicious gold:
War ſoon ſucceeds, the ſturdy ſquadrons ſtand
Wide o'er the fields, a formidable band;
With num'rous fleets they croud the groaning main,
And triumph for the victories they feign:
Again in ſtrict alliances unite,
'Till diſcord raiſe again the phantom of a fight;
Again they ſail; again the troops prepare
Their falchions for the mockery of war.
The ſon inhuman ſeeks his father's life,
The ſlave his maſter's, and her lord's the wife.
With vengeance thus their kindling boſoms fire,
Since *Jove* uſurp'd the ſceptre of his ſire.
Here frauds, bribes, poiſons, perjuries betray,
And thirſt of gold, and avarice of ſway.
At length we land, vaſt fields of æther croſt,
On *Saturn*'s cold, uncomfortable coaſt;
Here in the gloom the pamper'd ſluggards lull
The lazy hours, lethargically dull.
In caves they live: were ſluggards ever known
To raiſe a citadel, or build a town?
The ſame ſtupidity infects the whole,
Fix'd in the breaſt, and center'd in the ſoul.
Theſe never feel th'ambitious fires of *Jove*,
To induſtry not *Mercury* can move,
Mars cannot ſpur to war, nor *Venus* wooe to love.
Here rove thoſe ſouls, 'tis ſaid, when life departs,
Who left uncultivated uſeful arts;
But ſtupify'd with plenty and repoſe,
Dreamt out long life in one continu'd doze.
No feather'd ſongſters, with ſweet-warbled ſtrains
Attune to melting melody the plains;
No flocks, no herds here feed in paſtures wide;
No fountains muſically murm'ring glide;
Th' ungenial waſte no tender herbage yields;
No harveſts wave luxuriant in the fields.
The woods, if woods there be, lie, leafleſs, low
Beneath bleak mountains of eternal ſnow.
Dull animals inhabit this abode;
The owl, mole, dormouſe, tortoiſe, and the toad.
Dull rivers roll within their channels deep,
And only feed the poppy as they creep;
Whoſe ſtagnant fumes, and dozing draughts invite
Perpetual ſlumbers in perpetual night.
Aghaſt I ſtood, the drowſy vapours lull
My ſoul in gloom, ev'n *Pegaſus* grew dull.
My guide obſerv'd, and thrice he urg'd his ſpeed,
Thrice the loud laſh reſounded from the ſteed;
Fir'd at the ſtrokes, he flies with ſlacken'd rein
Swift o'er the level of the liquid plain,
Glides with the gentle gale, and lights on earth again.

To a young LADY, *attending Mr.* MARTIN's *Lecture on Air, in which a Lark was put into the Receiver, and the Air exhauſted, but was redeemed from death by her Requeſt.*

I.

CLarinda, my enchanting fair,
You know that life depends on air;
As without *Sol*'s prolific rays,
No roſe, or flow'r the fields would grace.

II.

You ſaw the lark, poor harmleſs thing,
With blithſome eye, and flutt'ring wing,
Soon change, and on the verge of death,
Panting in vain for ſuccouring breath.

III.

You ſaw, and your requeſt reſtor'd
The needful fluid to the bird:
Then ſhall he ſpend his future days,
To ſing his benefactor's praiſe.

IV.

An emblem here obſervant find,
Of beauty's empire o'er the mind:
As air to birds, to fiſh the ſea,
Supporting are your ſmiles to me.

V.

Are theſe withdrawn, I find with grief
The world can yield me no relief:
Are theſe reſtor'd, no woe I feel;
Suſceptive of no other Ill.

VI.

Then let that paſſion for me plead,
Which roſe to give the ſongſter aid;
So ſhall my lyre unceaſing ſound,
The nymph, as angels fair, is kind as angels found.

To Mr. MARTIN.

SIR,

BY inſerting the under-written Soliloquy in your next Magazine (if you have room) you will oblige

March *Your conſtant reader,*
W. W—TY.

ELEGY *on a Lady in a Monaſtery.*

HAVE pity, ye ſhepherds, and hear me complain,
Complaint is my only relief;
O! give me by ſorrow to waſh away pain,
By ſong to anticipate grief.
Ah! wherefore was *Laura* ſo beautiful made?
Yet made like a ſtar in the ſky,
To have her bright luſtre at diſtance ſurvey'd,
Admir'd but never come nigh.
And why was ſhe made like the radiance of light,
To cheriſh all life by her ray?
And yet, by religion eclips'd from the ſight,
Not permitted to out-ſhine the day.
Have pity, ye ſhepherds, and hear my fond tale,
O! hear me and join my complaint;
For why ſhould ſuch virtue be hid by the veil?
Ah why, when already a ſaint?
The dew on the graſs did not ſhine like her eye;
The roſe did not bluſh like her cheek;
The breath of the morn was not ſoft as her ſigh;
As her temper the lamb not ſo meek.
On the high mountain-top ſnow was not ſo white;
The ſwan as her boſom ſo fair;
The jet not ſo black, nor the mirror ſo bright;
As the black and the gloſs of her hair.
Than the coral's bright colour her lips were more red,
More ſoft than the plum or the peach;
Good-nature gave *tongue* to each word that ſhe ſaid,
And *muſic* gave *voice* to her ſpeech.
That ſuch was my *Laura*, ye ſhepherds, confeſs,
And have I not cauſe to complain?
Condemn'd to *deſire*, but never poſſeſs,
To *adore* what I cannot *obtain*.

6th May, 1755.

EPIGRAM *on a proud rich Man. By a Lady.*

EXult not *ſo*, proud breathing *clay*?
Forgetful that thou *borrow'ſt all*:
Remember, there muſt come a *day*,
When *he*, who *lent thee*, will *recal*.
Then *tremble*, that thy bleſſings paſt,
Have been *unthankfully* enjoy'd:
They were no more deſign'd to *laſt*,
Than to be baſely *miſemploy'd*.

A SOLILOQUY *on* Death.

TO die is to be robb'd of ev'ry ſenſe,
To drop from life into a heap of clay,
To rot and pulverize, and ſhrink to nought.
This much we know——this dying nature teaches.
The lifeleſs trunk, the duſt-corroded urn,
The ſacred grave, and the ſepulchral ſtone,
And hollow vault this doctrine do confirm.
But oh! where flies that being; call'd the ſoul,
Of heavenly formation, that exiſts
To perpetuity, that breath of God,
Which, when enclos'd in man's corrupted fleſh,
Beſtows the pow'r, and faculty of thought?
Oh! thou myſterious death! tremendous name!
And thou her ſiſter, dread eternity!
To you I ſpeak. Oh! ſay, are we to float
On bliſsful oceans in hereafter hours,
Or ſteer our barks acroſs the *Stygian* gulf,
To where grim *Pluto* wrapt in horror ſits,
And knits his brows into a ghaſtly frown?
Ah! why do I invoke theſe ſiſter-twins
To name that ſecret, which mortality
Corruptible, and frail, muſt never hear?
As yet no mortal knows, but by conjecture:
The vaſt, th' extenſive philoſophic ſearch
Is fruitleſs all, and puzling to the will.
Reſt here the ſtrict, the great, preſumptive ſearch;
For countleſs, incoherent doubts ariſe;
Thought preſſes thought, in one perplexing round,
And horror ſtupifies inquiring ſenſe.

N. B. *We have omitted* Shakeſpeare's *Speech to Mr.* H——tt, *as it will undoubtedly give Offence to thoſe Gentlemen now living whoſe Names are mentioned therein.——Some other ingenious Pieces we have alſo omitted for Want of Room, but they will be inſerted according to the Priority of their Dates.*

The Method of taking off IMPRESSIONS *from* MEDALS *with Iſinglaſs.*

WE ſhall here communicate what we think the beſt method of taking off the *impreſſions of medals*, which is done with Iſinglaſs, or Fiſh-glue, in the following manner. Take an ounce of Iſinglaſs, beat it in a mortar; then pick it into ſmall pieces and put them into a *half pint phial*, and then fill it up with a ſpirituous liquor: *common brandy*, or *geneva*, is what we generally uſe; put a cork into the phial, with a notch cut in one ſide of it for a paſſage for air, and ſet it by a fire for three or four hours, ſhaking it often in that time; (the heat ſhould be great enough to keep it near boil-

ing all the while.) The Iſinglaſs will then be ſufficiently diſſolved, and the whole muſt be poured into a cloath, and ſtrained off; it is then to be put into a clean phial, well corked, and kept for uſe.

When you propoſe to uſe it, take the glue and ſet it by the fire, and it will ſoon liquify, or become fluid; then, having made the medal clean, and placed it quite level, pour on ſo much of the Glue as will cover it all over, and lie without running off. You then let it ſtand to dry; which, in the ſummer-time, and dry weather, will be in *one day*; at other times it will take near *two:* when it is quite dry, it is ſcarcely ſeen on the medal; and muſt be taken off, by entering the point of a penknife under one ſide, and it will eaſily riſe off the medal in a clear, tranſparent, and perfect reſemblance of the whole, and every the minuteſt part of it.

It may be coloured at pleaſure; *yellow*, with *ſaffron*; *green*, with *verdigreaſe*; *crimſon*, with *cochineal*, *&c.* but we think they look beſt when quite colourleſs.

Alſo, when the Glue is firſt poured on, if you drop over it a piece of *leaf-gold*, or *ſilver*, they will become gilt with thoſe metals in the moſt perfect and beautiful manner. —— This Glue is not only applicable to the purpoſes above-mentioned, but is extremely uſeful in gluing all kinds of *hard wood* (which common glue will not touch); yea, even glaſs and china-ware, when broke, may be joined together again ſo very ſtrong as to ſerve for any common uſe, nor is the joint in china viſible, if dexterouſly put together. And we know, by experience, that a tea-cup, thus put together, will endure the boiling water the uſual time of drinking tea; but as ſoon as it is done with, it muſt be wiped dry.

We ſhall only take notice farther, that this method may be of the greateſt ſervice to the *Antiquarian*; becauſe he can hereby take off the true *antique figure* of his medals, and tranſmit as many of them as he pleaſes to his friends at a diſtance, by letter. Of this we had a curious inſtance of the impreſſions from a *Bulla* of Pope *Innocent* IIII. lately found near *Dover*; this is a kind of ſignet, ſtampt in lead, and appended to thoſe writings, or inſtruments of the Popes, which, from thence, are called *Bulls*. We thought to have gained an *Icon* a little more like the thing, but the workman (who is allowed to be the beſt in his way) has uſed the utmoſt art to repreſent it; and which therefore we hope will be acceptable.

The abbreviation SPASPE, we ſuppoſe, ſtands for *Sanctus Pater*, *Sanctus Petrus*; *i. e.* Holy Father, and St. *Peter*, the two faces on the medal.

Something farther on this ſubject we may give in a future Number.

N. B. *As perſpicuity in the ſciences is what we principally aim at, and without which no progreſs can be made in the ſtudy of them; we ſhall always think ourſelves greatly obliged to our readers, if they ſhall pleaſe at any time to ſignify to us what they think not ſufficiently explained, and we will endeavour to make it intelligible.* —— *Therefore, as it is deſired to know, what is meant by* Rev. *in the two laſt Examples of Inſt.* 41. *in page* 11. *of arithmetic, we anſwer; that* Rev. *ſtands for* Revolution; *by which is meant the motion thro' a* compleat Circle, *or the motion of* 360 *Degrees.*

Rev. Sg.

(ſee Inſt. 40.) *Hence* 175 10 28° 51′ 42″ *ſignifies, that the Sun or Moon, &c. has made* 175 Revolutions *thro' the Ecliptic, and is advanced* 10 *Signs*, 28 *Degrees*, 51′, *and* 42″. *towards another; and ſo of the reſt.*

Mr. T. Rider's *curious account from* Staffordſhire, *ſhall be inſerted when we come to that county.*

ER-

ERRATA in N°. IV. Natural Hiſtory, *page* 27, *line* 25, *for* tho' 50, *read*, about 12. *P.* 29, *l.* 31, *for* Fig. 11. *read* Fig. 2. *P.* 30, *l.* 34, *for* Circumference, *read* Area. *P.* 31, *l.* 17, *for* are, *read* is. *P.* 31. *l.* 30, *for* fowl, *read* foul.

A CHRONOLOGICAL MEMOIR *of* Occurrences. For *MAY*, 1755.

Spain.

ON the 16th of April laſt, an engagement happened at ſea, a few leagues to the eaſtward of Alicant, between five Spaniſh and three Mooriſh Zebecks, in which the Spaniards ſunk the Mooriſh veſſels, and took 500 priſoners, amongſt whom were the captain and crew of a Dutch ſhip laden with corn, which had been taken by the Moors the day before.

Italy. Two ſhips of war, now at Porto Farain, are fitting out directly, in order to protect the navigation againſt the Algerines, who already infeſt the coaſt. For ſome time paſt one ſhip of 26 guns, one Zebeck of 16, and one of 10, with Algerine colours, have been cruizing in ſight of Leghorn, where they have already taken three Neapolitan veſſels, one Genoeſe, and one Felucca belonging to Corſica; ſo that neither the Tuſcan nor Dutch ſhips dare put to ſea. Every thing ſeems to be quiet in Corſica. The Barbary cruizers, in ſhort, infeſt the Sicilian coaſt ſo much, that no ſhips dare put to ſea, but thoſe who are in amity with them.—Letters from Algiers of the 4th of April laſt, mention, that the Swediſh and Daniſh conſuls have prevailed on the Dey not to break the peace with their maſters.

Plantation News. At Wilmington iſland, the inhabitants are at open hoſtilities with the French, particularly on the back of Virginia, being about 300 miles from Auguſta, on the river Ohio.

We have advice from Boſton in New-England, that the four provinces have raiſed 7000 men, who are gone on an expedition againſt the French.

Scotland. The ſociety, formed at Edinburgh for the improvement of arts and ſciences, manufactures and agriculture in this country, have agreed to give premiums of different values, for the beſt diſcovery in ſciences; for the beſt printed book of ten ſheets; for the beſt printed cotten or linen cloth; for the beſt imitation of Engliſh blankets; for the beſt ale and porter; for the beſt imitation of Dreſden-work; and for the moſt uſeful invention in arts, &c.

The honourable the barons of the Exchequer have received his majeſties royal warrant in order to paſs the privy-ſeal, granting to the royal infirmary of Edinburgh, the ſum of 8160l. 10s. 6d ½. ſterling. This fund, which commonly went by the name of the invalid fund, was eſtabliſhed before the union of the two kingdoms, by a deduction out of the pay of the forces in Scotland, in order to create a ſum for giving charity to ſuch ſubalterns and ſoldiers, as through age, and being diſabled, were incapable of ſervice; and as through length of time, the invalids eſtabliſhed on the ſaid fund are all dead, the fund became thereby at his majeſty's diſpoſal.

His majeſty has likewiſe been pleaſed to give 2000l. ſterling (500l. to be paid yearly for 4 years) towards carrying on the public buildings in this city.

Ireland. On a rumour that prevailed at Galway in this kingdom, that the French intended to make a deſcent on that coaſt, the principal gentlemen of the Roman catholic religion waited on Stradford Eyre, Eſq; their governor, to aſſure him of their inviolable attachment to his majeſty's ſacred perſon and government, and their utmoſt deteſtation of all his enemies.

On the 23d of April laſt, a ſerjeant's guard was ordered by the general to be poſted at the weſt gate of Galway above mentioned, another at the abby gate; and a third at Dublin-gate; beſides the main-guard being doubled, and a piquet guard, commanded by a captain who mounted every night at the exchange, and patrolled every ſecond hour.

On the 4th of May, his excellency the marquis of Hartington, lord lieutenant of this kingdom, embarked at Holyhead, on board the Wyvill packet-boat, and landed the next morning about 5 o'clock at Skerries. Their excellencies the lords juſtices and ſeveral perſons of diſtinction, ſent their coaches to bring his excellency and retinue to Dublin, where he arrived about two o'clock, accompanied by a great number of the nobility and gentry; and was received on his arrival by the lord mayor, alderman, ſheriffs, &c. with all the demonſtrations of public joy imaginable.

LON-

LONDON.

April 25. HIS Majeſty went to the houſe of Peers, with the uſual ſtate, accompanied by his grace the duke of Dorſet, maſter of the horſe, and the Lord of the bedchamber in waiting, and was pleaſed to give the Royal aſſent to divers Acts, and amongſt the reſt to an Act for granting to his Majeſty the ſum of one million to be raiſed by a lottery.

An act for the encouragement of the Britiſh white herring fiſhery.

An act for the encouragement of the whale fiſhery.

An act for encouraging the making of indigo in the Britiſh plantations in America.

An act for the better preventing theft and robberies, and for regulating places of public entertainment.

An Act for Relief of inſolvent debtors, &c. and to 15 private bills. After which his Majeſty made a moſt gracious ſpeech from the throne; in which he acquainted the two Houſes, that the zeal they had ſhewn for ſupporting the honour, rights and poſſeſſions of his crown had afforded him the greateſt ſatisfaction; that his deſire to preſerve the public tranquillity had been ſincere and uniform; that he had thoroughly adhered to the ſtipulations of the treaty of Aix la Chapelle; and made it his care not to injure or offend any Power whatſoever; but never could entertain a thought of purchaſing the *Name* of *Peace*, at the expence of ſuffering encroachments upon, or of yielding up what juſtly belongs to Great Britain, either by ancient poſſeſſions or ſolemn treaties; that the vigour and firmneſs of his Parliament on this important occaſion had enabled him to be prepared for ſuch contingencies as might happen; that if reaſonable and honourable terms of accommodation could be agreed upon, he would be ſatisfied; and in all events relied on the juſtice of his cauſe, the effectual ſupport of his people, and the protection of the divine providence.

After which the Rt. hon. the lord chancellor, by his Majeſty's command, prorogu'd the Parliament to Tueſday the 27th of May next enſuing.

26 There was a great council held at St. James's, at which Time his Majeſty appointed the Regency during his ſtay at Hanover; and the next day the Rt. Hon. the counteſs of Yarmouth, the right hon. lord Anſon and the earl of Holderneſs, ſet out for Harwich to embark for Holland, in order to attend his Majeſty to his German dominions; and on the 28th his Majeſty ſet out for the ſame place himſelf.

72. A fire broke out at a workſhop and warehouſe of mr. Smith, a tallow-chandler, &c. at Guilford in Surry, which conſumed the ſame, and did conſiderable miſchief beſides.

29. The Lords of the Admiralty have ordered, that the officers in the fifty new companies of Marines do repair to their ſeveral head-quarters with the utmoſt expedition.

The Bank of England paid into the treaſury upwards of 700,000 l. for contributions to the lottery.

The Peggy ſloop of war, capt. Obrian, ſail'd from Shields this day on a ſecret expedition; as alſo the Macclesfield Tender, full of volunteers, &c. for the fleet at the Nore.

30. The Committee of the Manſion-houſe had a meeting, and came to a reſolution, that the ſaid houſe ſhould be forthwith finiſhed, and that all proper furniture ſhould be provided for it.

May 1. Arrived an expreſs at St. James's, which brought an account of his Majeſty's ſafe arrival at Helvoetſluys on the 29th of April laſt.

This Day being the anniverſary meeting of the treaſurers and truſtees of the ſeveral charity ſchools within the cities of London and Weſtminſter, &c. the Rt. rev. the lord Biſhop of Norwich preached a ſermon before them on that occaſion, at Chriſt-church in Newgate-ſtreet. About 5000 children went in proceſſion to attend divine ſervice; a very agreeable ſight to abundance of beholders, who rejoiced to ſee ſo many poor deſtitute children ſo decently cloathed, and educated in ſo chriſtian a manner.

5. About ten at night a fire broke out at mr. Walker's a coal-merchant, near lady Parſon's brewhouſe in St. Catherine's, which ſoon communicated itſelf to ſeveral warehouſes, in which were contained hemp, pitch, tar, &c. which were entirely conſumed, and ſeveral houſes were damaged before the flames could be extinguiſhed; the engines for a long time had a great ſcarcity of water; a party of guards from the Tower attended to keep off the populace; and about two in the morning it was got happily under.

8. The lords of the Regency ſat from 5 o' clock in the afternoon 'till two the next morning, on account of the expreſſes from admiral Boſcawen.

9. About 12 o' clock this night a meſſenger was diſpatched from the ſecretary's office to his Majeſty.

12. This morning commodore Holbourne was appointed an admiral; and the next day ſet out from London for Portſmouth, and ſail'd the day afterwards from Spithead

on

on a ſecret expedition with eight men of war of the line.

13. The Lords Juſtices, in council this day, ordered that the Parliament which ſtood prorogu'd to Tueſday the 27th of this inſtant May, ſhould be farther prorogued to Tueſday the firſt day of July next.

13 Laſt night a terrible fire broke out at an oil-ſhop, juſt beyond Whitechapel bars, and the flames reaching a barrel of gunpowder, by the exploſion thereof a croſs-beam was thrown over the dwelling-houſe into the ſtreet; and one man was killed, and another died as he was carrying to the Infirmary. The poor man in the ware-houſe was killed in a dreadful manner, and one man more is ſaid to be miſſing.

On the 15th of May 7000 ſtand of arms were ſhipped from the Tower for Ireland.

A Regiſter *of* THEATRICAL ENTERTAINMENTS.

	Drury-Lane.	Covent-Garden.
April 17.	*The City match.*——*Proteus.*	*Richard* III. — *School-boy.*
18.	*The Miſtake.* — *The Devil to pay.*	*The Fatal marriage.* — *School-boy.*
19.	*Henry* VIII. — *Bays in petticoats.*	*The Earl of Eſſex.* — *Orpheus.*
21.	*The conſcious lovers* — *Engliſhman in Paris.*	*The Rehearſal.* — *Virgin unmaſked.*
22.	*Coriolanus.* — *The Devil to pay.*	*The conſcious Lovers.* — *Scapin.*
23.	*The Mourning bride.* — *Marplot in Liſbon.*	*The Diſtreſſed Mother.* — *Harlequin Statue.*
24.	*The Inconſtant.* — *The King and the Miller.*	*Love for Love.* — *Dragon of Wantley.*
25.	*The Man of mode.* — *Tom Thumb.*	*Hamlet.*
26.	*King Richard* III. — *Tom Thumb.*	*The Relapſe.* — *Scapin.*
28.	*The Careleſs Huſband.* — *Miſs in her teens.*	*The Mourning Bride.* — *Sequel to the Dragon of Wantley.*
29.	*The Recruiting officer.* — *Miſs in her teens.*	*Venice preſerved.* — *Lying Valet.*
30.	*Zara.* — *Harlequin in China.*	*The Nonjuror.* — *Miſs in her teens.*
May 1.	*Mackbeth.* — *Proteus.*	*The Way of the World.* — *Virgin unmaſked.*
2.	*The Merry wives of Windſor.* — *Miſs in her teens.*	*The Merchant of Venice.* — *Harlequin Skeleton.*
3.	*The Conſcious Lovers.* — *Miſs in her teens.*	*Henry* IV. — *Virgin unmaſked.*
5.	*Oroonoko.* — *Anatomiſt.*	*Mackbeth.*
6.	*The Provoked Huſband.* — *Miſs in her teens.*	*The Stratagem.* — *Scapin.*
7.	*Every man in his humour.*	*Lady Jane Grey.*
8.	*The Way of the World.* — *Miſs in her teens.*	*Othello.* — *Dragoneſs.*
9.	*Zara.* — *Britannia,* a Maſque.	*The Provoked Huſband.* — *School-boy.*
10.	*The Miſtake.* — *Britannia.*	No Play this Night.
12.	*The Drummer.* — *Miſs in her teens.*	*The Old Bachelor.* — *Scapin.*
13.	*As you like it.* — *Miſs in her teens.*	*The Spaniſh Fryar.* — *Scapin,*
14.	*The Fair penitent.* — *Britannia.*	*Romeo and Juliet.* — *Orpheus.*

BIRTHS.

April 25. Lady Harriot Conyers, delivered of a ſon.

27. The lady of Lewis Monſon Watſon, Eſq; of a ſon.

May 5. The lady of the right hon. the earl of Oſſory, of a ſon.

MARRIAGES.

Apr. 22. W. Salvin, Eſq; to miſs Gaſcoigne.

24. Mr. George Neale, ſurgeon of the London Hoſpital, to miſs Adams, with a fortune of 10,000 l.

Wm Hemming, merchant, to miſs Amey Hamilton, with a fortune of 30,000 l.

25. Sir John Pole, Bart. to miſs Mills.

30. Lewis Way, of Richmond, Eſq; one of the directors of the S. Sea Comp. to miſs Payne, ſiſter to the counteſs of Northampton.

James Evelyn, Eſq; to miſs Medley.

May 1. Sir Bouchier Wrey, Bart. to miſs Threſher, with 20,000 l. fortune.

John Brettle, Eſq; to the hon. miſs Hawley, only daughter of the right hon. lord Hawley.

Tho. Monk, Eſq; to lady Aminta Berresford, daughter of the earl of Tyrone.

DEATHS.

DEATHS.

April 10. Sir Patrick Grant, of Dalvey, Bart. Scotland.

15. The right hon. Ann, counteſs of Dumfreys, daughter of the late earl of Aberdeen, and ſiſter to the preſent earl.

20. Henry Migget, Eſq; captain in the royal regiment of horſe-guards blue.

Henry Barnard, Eſq;

Mr. Wilkins, clerk in the accountants office, at the general poſt-office.

The rev. mr. Raynes, vicar of Iſfield, Suſſex.

23. Samuel Berkley, Eſq;

Capt. William Snell.

Dr. Gideon Harvey, late phyſician to his majeſty's tower, and ſenior fellow of the college of phyſicians.

Richard Hamerſley, Eſq; chief clerk in the land-tax office in his majeſty's exchequer.

Capt. John Field, a commander in the Eaſt-India company's ſervice.

26. Sir John Chardin, Bart.

29. Felix Calvert, Eſq;

The right hon. Philip, lord Aſton, baron of Forfar in Scotland.

Mr. Reynell, one of the common council of Walbroke Ward.

Thomas Foley, Eſq; (late commander of the Savage ſloop) who went round the world in the Centurion.

William Strode, Eſq; late member of parliament for Reading.

Sir Edmund Bacon, premier baronet of England.

May 6. Sir Charles Loraine, bart.

8. The rev. mr. Martin, of Corſton in Warwickſhire.

10. The rev. mr. Adderley, late rector of Newton St. Loe, near bath.

11. The rev. mr. Carr, late rector of Charing in Kent.

13. Mr. Samuel Rodbard, one of the directors of the million bank.

Mr. Jones, one of the ſealers under the lord high chancellor.

Civil and Military Preferments.

April 23. Dr. Harding, brother to Nicholas Harding, Eſq; member of parliament for Eye in Suffolk, is appointed phyſician of the Tower, in the room of Dr. Gideon Harvey, deceaſed.

25. Dr. Hay, of Doctors Commons, conſtituted his majeſty's advocate general, in the room of Dr. Paul, lately deceaſed.

Major Dalrymple, appointed lieutenant-colonel of gen. Cholmondeley's regiment of dragoons.

Capt. Hepburn, major of the ſaid regiment.

Lieutenant-col. Webb, lieutenant-col. of the earl of Albemarle's regiment of dragoons.

26. His majeſty in council, this day, declaring his intention of going out of the kingdom, for a ſhort time, was pleaſed to nominate the following perſons to be lords juſtices for the adminiſtration of the government during his majeſty's abſence, *viz.*

His royal highneſs William, duke of Cumberland.

Thomas, archbiſhop of Canterbury.

Phillip, earl of Hardwicke, lord chancellor of Great Britain.

John, earl Granville, lord preſident of the council.

Charles, duke of Marlborough, lord privy-ſeal.

John, duke of Rutland, lord ſteward of his majeſty's houſhold.

Archibald, duke of Argyll.

Thomas Holles, duke of Newcaſtle, firſt commiſſioner of the treaſury.

Lionel, duke of Dorſet, maſter of the horſe.

William, lord Cavendiſh, of Hardwycke, commonly called marqueſs of Hartington, lord lieutenant of Ireland.

Robert, earl of Holderneſſe, one of his majeſty's principal ſecretaries of ſtate.

William Henry, earl of Rochford, groom of the ſtole.

George, lord Anſon, firſt commiſſioner of the admiralty.

Sir Thomas Robinſon, another of his majeſty's principal ſecretaries of ſtate. And Henry Fox, his majeſty's ſecretary at war.

28. John Tracy, of Lincoln's Inn, Eſq; is appointed curſitor-baron, in the room of Edward Barker, Eſq; who reſigned.

May 1. Andrew Coltee Duncarol L.L.D. was by the maſter and chapter of St. Katherine's appointed commiſſary, or official principal of that antient and royal juriſdiction in the room of Dr. George Paul, dec.

2. Mr. John Saville, made vicar choral of Litchfield cathedral.

3. Claudius Amyand and James Rivers, Eſqrs. to be ſecretaries to the lords juſtices.

Henry Cavendiſh, to be a baronet of the kingdom of Great Britain.

6. His majeſty hath been pleaſed to make the following promotions in the army on the Iriſh eſtabliſhment.

Quality.	Officers names.	Whoſe room.	Reg.
Capt.	John Scottow.	Wilſon, dec.	Sack.
Capt. Lt.	Phin. Bowles.	Scottow, pr.	Ditto.
Capt. Lt.	T. Deſbriſay.	Bowles, pre.	Ditto.
Cornet.	R. Bowater.	Deſbriſay, pr.	Ditto.
Enſign.	Trev. Winder.	Bartman, pr.	Richb.
Chapl.	Hen. Bayly.	Coote, reſig.	Black.

12. Commodore Holbourn, created an admiral.

14. W. Bruton, maſter tackle-houſe-porter

ter to the merchant taylors company, was ſworn in a ruler of the ſociety of tackle-houſe and ticket-porters, in the room of Mr. Eggleſton, deceaſed.

ECCLESIATICAL PREFERMENTS,

The rev. R. Alleyne to the rectory of Stanford, Nottinghamſhire, worth 180l. per annum.

The rev. W. Davenport, A. M. domeſtic chaplain to his grace the moſt noble duke of Beaufort.

The rev. mr. Dampier one of his majeſty's chaplains.

The rev. Tho. Webb, A. B. to the rectory of Bampton, Wiltſhire.

The rev. Brownl. Toller, domeſtic chaplain to the Rt. hon. Hannah Sophia, counteſs dowager of Exeter.

The rev. Cha. Dodgſon, B. A. to the rectory of Kirkby upon Wiſke, worth upwards of 200l. per annum.

The rev. Tho. Lane, A. B. to the rectory of Saffron Would, Worceſterſhire.

The rev. W. Langhorn, domeſtic chaplain to the Rt. hon. Cha. earl of Peterborough.

The rev. mr. J. Rolle to the living of Berwick St. John, Wiltſhire.

The rev. mr. Dodgſon, domeſtic chaplain to the earl of Northumberland.

The rev. Sayer Rudd, M. D. to the vicarage of Weſtwell, Kent.

The rev. mr. Rd. Berney to the vicarage of Calthorpe in Norfolk.

The rev. mr. Finch elected Tueſday lecturer at St. Bartholomews behind the Exch.

The rev. Herbert Lewis, A. M. made domeſtic chaplain to the Rt. hon. Sackville, earl of Thanet and baron Tufton.

The rev. Tho. Dumford, A. M. to the rectory of Whiteham, Devonſhire.

The rev. mr. Geo. Newton, A. B. to the rectory of Iſcfield, Eſſex.

Whitehall, April 29. Francis Seymour, commonly called lord Fran. Seymour, made prebendary of the collegiate church or free chapel of St. George in the caſtle of Windſor, void by the promotion of dr. Rd. Newcome, to the biſhoprick of Landaff.

J. Davis, A. M. made canon or prebendary of Canterbury, void by the death of dr. Sam. Shuckford, late canon thereof.

Tho. Curtis, A. M. made canon or prebendary of Canterbury, void by the death of dr. Hen. Dawnay, late canon thereof.

J. Oſwald, LL. B. made prebendary of Weſtminſter, void by the death of dr. Rd. Bullock, late prebendary thereof.

DISPENSATIONS *to hold two livings.*

April 19. The rev. Michael Dorret, M.A. chaplain to the right rev. the lord biſhop of Chicheſter, collated to the livings of Walberton; with the the united vicarages of Ruſting cum Yapton.

23. The right rev. Mark Hildeſley, D.D. biſhop elect of the iſles of Sodor and Man, to hold with that biſhoprick the rectory of Holwell, Bedfordſhire; with the prebend of Marſton, otherwiſe Marſton St. Lawrence, founded in the cathedral church of Lincoln.

26. The rev. Sackville Spencer Bale, M. A. to the rectory of Withyham, Suſſex; with the rectory of Chiddington, otherwiſe Chiddingſtone, Kent, worth upwards of 400l. per ann.

Dr. Mark Hildeſley, conſecrated biſhop of Sodor and Man, and on the 27th confirmed.

29. The rev. Richard Wynne, M. A. to the rectory of Ruſhden, Northamptonſhire, with the rectory of Gumley, Leiceſterſhire.

May 3. The rev. Thomas Broughton, M. A. to the rectory of Woffon, Surry, with the rectory of All-hallows in Lombard-ſtreet, London, worth together upwards of 300l. per annum.

6. The rev. Richard Bullock, M. A. to the conſolidated rectory of Copdock with Waſhbrook, Suffolk; and alſo the rectory of Drayton, otherwiſe Dry-Drayton, worth upwards of 300l. per annum.

B——KR——TS.

April 26. Richard Blackburn, Michael-Cope Hopton, and William Swan, of London, merchants, and partners.

Joſeph Smith, of Enfield, victualler and Butcher.

John Hatchman, of Prittlewell, Eſſex, ſhopkeeper.

John Flint, of London, ſtationer.

29. John Bell, of Sunderland, leather-ſeller.

Alex. Thompſon, of Weſtminſter, embroiderer.

John Robinſon, of Hoxton-ſquare, weaver.

Gilbert Wood, of London, warehouſeman.

May 3. William James, of Ruſſel-ſtreet, Covent-garden, upholſter.

James Pickett, of London, orange-merch.

Henry Wheatley, of Southwark, ſhip chand.

John Bradley, of Covent garden, diſtiller.

6. John Colliſon, of Chatham, butcher.

Robert Kitchen, of Mancheſter, dyer.

James Farmer, of Alie-ſtreet, Middleſex, merchant.

10. Robert Lower, of London, merchant.

Thomas Woodcock, of Norwich, worſted-weaver.

13. William Gaſkell, of Pall-mall, taylor.

17. Ayeliff Buddle, of Fiſh-ſtreet-hill, London, ſtationer.

Robert Croſs, of Norfolk, butcher.

20. Jane Papworth, of Cornhill, London, vintner.

John Hayman, of Weſtminſter, hoſier.

Moſes Moravia, of Duke's Place, London, chapman.

BILL *of Mortality from* Apr. 22. *to* May 20.

Buried			Christened		
Males	704	1484	Males 667	Females 653	1320
Females	780				
Under 2 years old		533	Buried,		
Between 2 and 5		141	Within the walls		105
5 and 10 —		43	Without		358
10 and 20 —		39	*Mid.* and *Surry*		698
20 and 30 —		109	City & Sub. *Weſt.*		323
30 and 40 —		149			1484
40 and 50 —		142			
50 and 60 —		135			
60 and 70 —		96	Weekly *Apr.* 29.		361
70 and 80 —		62	*May* 6.		350
80 and 90 —		28	13.		440
90 and 100 —		7	20.		333
100 and 109 —		0			1484
		1484			

Obſervations on the Weather.

Mar.	Barometer.	Therm.	Pluviameter.	Hygrometer.
Apr. 22	29 : 9	31	0 : 0	
23	29 : 8	28½	5 : 0	
24	29 : 7	28½	8 : 2	
25	29 : 6¼	27½	12 : 1	
26	29 : 5	26	16 : 3	
27	29 : 4¾	26½	0 : 0	
28	29 : 3½	25½	20 : 0	
29	29 : 5¼	23	1 : 0	
30	29 : 9	22	2 : ⅓	
May 1	29 : 7	24	0 : 0	
2	29 : 6	24¾	5 : 5	
3	29 : 7½	24	5 : 6	
4	30 : 0	22	0 : 7	
5	29 : 8	24	0 : 0	
6	29 : 6	24	0 : 1	
7	29 : 6	24	18 : 7	
8	29 : 8	24	4 : 8	
9	30 : 1	24	0 : 1	
10	29 : 9½	24	0 : 0	
11	29 : 7½	25	5 : 1	
12	29 : 7	25	0 : 1	
13	29 : 7	25	18 : 0	
14	29 : 8½	25¾	9 : 5	28 Moiſt.
15	29 : 8	27	0 : 0	16 Dry.
16	29 : 9½	27½	3 : 0	20 D.
17	29 : 9½	25½	0 : 0	20 D.
18	30 : 2	26	0 : 0	30 D.
19	30 : 3	24	0 : 0	29 D.
20	30 : 2	26	0 : 0	20 D.
21	30 : 1½	29	0 : 0	20 D.
22	30 : 2	29½	0 : 0	16 D.

BOOKS, publiſhed ſince our laſt. 1755.

AN Addreſs to the Clergy for raiſing and eſtabliſhing a Fund, by the Aid of Parliament, to make Proviſion for their Widows and Children. *Owen.* 6d.

Advice to Poſterity. *Freeman.* 6d. — A Pamphlet wrote with Spirit; but no way, it is hop'd, applicable to the preſent Times.

An Apology for the Clergy. *Bladen.* 1s. —wherein the Author undertakes a Vindication of them, from the Abuſes which he thinks are thrown on them by Mr. Romaine, in his Preface to his Commentary on the 109th Pſalm.

Dr. Batt's Oratio Harvæana. *Dodſley.* 1s.

Carte's Hiſtory of England, 4th Vol. *Ruſſel.* 1l. 10s.

Compleat Drawing Book. *Sayer.* 4s.

The Country Gentleman's Advice to his Son, on his coming of Age, in the Year 1755, with regard to his political Conduct, &c. *Owen.* 1s.—The Deſign of this Pamphlet ſeems to be, to lower the violent Spirit of Party in this Kingdom, and conciliate the Affections of all Honeſt Men to one another, which would tend to unite them in every Meaſure for the Good of their Country.

The Free-thinker's Criteria exemplify'd, in a Vindication of M T. Cicero and the late D. of Marlborough, againſt the Cenſure of the late Ld. Bolingbroke. *Owen.* 1s. 6d.

The Natural Hiſtory of Norway. *Linde.* 1l. 5s. in Sheets. —This Book we ſhall ſay ſomething of in our Natural Hiſtory of that Country.

Johnſon's Dictionary of the Engliſh Language, 2 Vol. Fol. *Knapton, Longman,* &c. 4l. 10s. bound. — As the Plan of this Work cannot but be ſufficiently known from the great Numbers of it diſtributed *gratis* for ſeveral Years paſt, we ſhall only ſay, that, in the Opinion of good Judges, the Work has great Merit, perhaps more than any other ſingle Hand could have given it.— The ingenious Author traces our Language from the Days of King Alfred, when he firſt judges it capable of expreſſing all the Sentiments of a civiliz'd People: He gives ſeveral Specimens of the Manner of Writing at that Time, and the many Variations our Language has ſince undergone; illuſtrating his Obſervations by proper Examples in Style and Orthography according to the prevailing Modes at different Periods. — We ſhall give the following Article for a Sample of his Method:

PLEASURE, n. ſ. (*Plaiſer*, French.)

1. DELIGHT; *Gratification of the Mind or Senſes.*

Pleaſure, in general, is the conſequent Apprehenſion of a ſuitable Object, ſuitably applied to a rightly diſpoſed Faculty.

South's Sermons.

A Cauſe of Men's taking Pleaſure in the Sins of others, is that Poor-ſpiritedneſs that accompanies Guilt. South's Serm.

In hollow Caves ſweet Echo quiet lies;
Her Name with Pleaſure once ſhe taught the Shore,
Now Daphne's *dead, and Pleaſure is no more.* Pope.

2. LOOSE GRATIFICATION.

Convey your Pleaſures in a ſpacious Plenty,
And yet ſeem cold. Shakeſpear.

Behold yon Dame does ſhake the Head to hear of Pleaſure's Name. Shakeſ. K Lear.

Not ſunk in carnal Pleaſure. Milton.

3. APPROBATION.

The Lord taketh Pleaſure in them that fear him. Pſalm.

4. WHAT THE WILL DICTATES.

Uſe your Pleaſure, if your Love do not perſuade you to come, let not my Letter.
Shakeſp. Merch. of Venice.

He will do his Pleaſure on Babylon. *Iſ.* xlviii.

5. CHOICE; ARBITRARY WILL.

We aſcribe not only Effects depending on the natural Period of Time unto arbitrary Calculations, and ſuch as vary at Pleaſure; but confirm our Tenets by the uncertain Account of others.
Brown's *Vulgar Errors*, B. IV.

——Half their Fleet offends
His open Side, and high above him ſhews;
Upon the reſt at Pleaſure he deſcends,
And doubly harm'd, he double Harm beſtows.
Dryden.

Raiſe Tempeſt at your Pleaſure. Dryden.

We can at Pleaſure move ſeveral Parts of our Bodies. Locke.

All the Land in their Dominions being acquir'd by Conqueſt,
Was diſpoſed by them according to their Pleaſure. Arbuthnot.

To pleaſure, *v. a.* [*from the* Noun.] To pleaſe, to gratify: *This Word, though ſupported by good Authority, is, I think, inelegant.*

——Things, thus ſet in Order,
Shall further thy Harveſt, and pleaſure thee beſt. Tuſſer.

I count it one of my greateſt Afflictions, that I cannot pleaſure ſuch an honourable Gentleman. Shakeſpear.

If what pleaſes him, ſhall pleaſure you,
Fight cloſer, or good Faith you'll catch a Blow. Shakeſpear.

When the Way of pleaſuring and diſpleaſuring lieth by the Favourite, it is impoſſible any ſhould be over-great. Bacon.

Nothing is difficult to Love; it will make a Man croſs his own Inclinations, to pleaſure them whom he loves. Tillotſon.

Pleaſureful, Adj. [*Pleaſure and full*] pleaſant, delightful, obſolete.

This Country, for the Fruitfulneſs of the Land, and the Conveniency of the Sea, hath been reputed a very commodious and pleaſureful Country. Abbot's Diſ. of the World.

The Chriſtian Philoſoper and Politician; N°. 1. Vol. 3. *Owen.* Price 4d. — This is a Collection of Eſſays chiefly on religious Subjects; to be continued once a Fortnight.

Remarks on the ſecond Vol. of the Lord Biſhop of London's excellent Diſcourſes. *Crowder.* 1s. 6d.

Religious Conſcience, or the Morning and Evening Sacrifice; a Poem, in Imitation of Dr. Young's Night Thoughts. *Baker* and *Owen.* Price 1s. — Our Reader may form ſome Judgment of the Work by the following Sentiments:

I tell thee, Philocles, *the poiſon'd Draught,*
The Dagger's Point, the nerve-diſtending Rack,
The boiling Cauldron, and the burning Bull,
Are tender Mercies to the Sting of Guilt.

The Widow of the Wood. *Corbett.* 2s. 6d. — A Story, ſaid to be founded on Fact, which has much the Air of a Romance.

The Will of Dr. Richard Rawlinſon, *Fletcher* and *Rivington.* 1s. — particularly remarkable for his Endowment of an Anglo-Saxon Lecture in St. John Baptiſt's College Oxon. — As we are a Trading Nation, it would be a glorious Deſign and well worthy of Perſons truly publick-ſpirited, to found a Lecture for Trade and Commerce in each of our Univerſities; which would render our young Nobility and Gentry, who are likely to have a Share in the Legiſlation of their Country, proper Judges of its true Intereſts.

Foreign Books, publiſhed in the Months of *January, February, March*, 1755.

ORdres Monaſtiques: Hiſtoire, extraite de tous les Auteurs qui ont conſervé à la Poſterité ce qu'il y a de plus curieux dans chaque Ordre. Tom. III. Part I.

Lettre ſur la Guériſon radicale d'un Cancer, au moyen d'une Infuſion de Bella-donna.

Inſtruction Chrêtiénne, en cinque Tomes, 8vo, publiées par les Soins d'une Societé de Gens de Lettres à la Neuveville *en* Suiſſe. 1754.

Hiſtoire de l'Académie Royale des Sciences; Année 1749. Paris. *Quarto.*

*Relation de Miſſions du Paraguai, traduite de l'*Italien *de Mſr. Muratori.* Paris. 8vo. 1754.

Hiſtoire, et Memoires de l'Academie des Sciences et Belles Lettres de Berlin, *pour l'Année* 1752. *Tom.* VIIIme, *Quarto.* Berlin.

Cinq Eſſais ſur autant d'Endroits remarquables dans l'Hiſtoire Sainte. A Londres, *chez* Millar, 1753. *Octavo.*

Memoires ſur l'Inoculation de la Petite-Verole, &c. par Mſr. de la Condammé, *&c.* — *Eſſai apologétique ſur la Methode de communiquer la Petite-Verole, &c. par Mſr.* Chais, *&c.*

[To be continued.]

EACH DAY's *Price of* STOCKS, *in* MAY 1755. ☞ Books shut, is signified thus, ———

Days	Bank Stock.	E.-India	South Sea	S. Sea old An. 1st Su	S. Sea old A. 2d Sub.	S. Sea An. new 1st S.	S. Sea An. 2d Subsc.	3½ Ba. An 1st Subsc.	3½ Ba. An 2d Subsc.	3½ per C. India An.	3 per Cent India An.	Ba. 3 per Cents.	3 per Cent An. 1751.	India Bon præm.	B. Cir. per l. s. d.	Wind at Deal.	Days
24	125¾	No Price.	No Price.			97⅛a⅞	No Price.	99a⅛		94	93⅝	96⅛a¾	96	25s a 26	1 5 0	S W b W	24
25	126	172⅛	109¾			No Price.	97			94⅛a⅜	94⅜	96⅞	96¼	27s	No Price.	S W	25
26	No Price.	No Price.	No Price.			98¼	Do			94¼	94	97	Do	25s a 26	1 5 0	E	26
27	Sunday															S W	27
28	No Price.	172	109⅜a110			98⅛a½	No Price.	97⅛a¼	96¼	94⅝	94⅛	97⅛a⅜	96⅜a⅞	26s a 27	1 5 0	Do	28
29	126⅛	No Price.	No Price.	98¼		99⅛	Do	97⅜a½	96¼a⅜	No Price.	94½	Do	No Price.	29s a 32	1 7 6	N N W	29
30	No Price.	172⅜	Do	No Price.	96⅛a¼	99a¼	97⅞a98	97⅛	No Price.	95⅛a⅜	No Price.	97¼a⅝	Do	32s a 34	Do	N W	30
1	Do	No Price.	Do	98¼	97¼	98⅞a99	97⅝a¼	97⅜a½	96¼	95⅛a⅜	95¼	97½	97⅛	33s a 34	Do	S W	1
2	126¼	Do	Do	98⅛	No Price.	99⅛	98	97⅛a⅜	No Price.	95⅛a⅜	Do	97⅛a98	97⅜	32s a 33	Do	Do	2
3	No Price.	Do	Do	Do	96⅛a½	99	97⅞	97⅞	96½	Do	Do	98	No Price.	33s a 32	1 12 6	S b E	3
4	Sunday															S E b E	4
5	126½	173	110	98¼	No Price.	99¼	No Price.	98⅛	No Price.	96⅛	95⅞	98	98⅛a⅛	38s	1 12 6	S W	5
6	127¼	127¼a½	No Price.	100a¼	Do	100a⅛	Do	98⅛	98⅛	96⅛	96⅛	99⅛a¼	No Price.	39s	1 17 6	W S W	6
7	126¾	173	110¼	99½	Do	No Price.	98¾	98¼	No Price.	Do	96¼	99	98¼	39s	No Price.	S W	7
8	126¾	172½	110¼	99⅛a¼	Do	99¼	No Price.	97⅜	Do	No Price.	No Price.	98¼	No Price.	37s a 32	1 12 6	S W b W	8
9	Do	172⅝	110	99⅛a⅞	97⅛a⅜	Do	Do	98a97¾	Do	96¼	96	98¼a⅜	97¾	32s a 33	Do	E N E	9
10	No Price.	Do	No Price.	99¼	Do	99½	98¼a⅜	98a⅛	97a⅛	96⅛a¼	95⅛a96	98¼	Do	36s a 37	Do	S W	10
11	Sunday															E N E	11
12	126½	173	110⅞	No Price.	No Price.	No Price.	No Price.	98½	97	96¼a¼	96	97⅛a½	98¼a½	38s a 37	No Price.	Do	12
13	Do	173¼	111	100	Do	100	Do	98⅛	97⅜a½	96⅝	96⅛	98⅞	98¾	39s	1 17 6	N	13
14	127	Do	Do	Do	97⅜	Do	98⅞	98¼	Do	97¼	96¼	99¼	Do	40s	2 0 0	N E	14
15	128	175	111½	100¼a⅜	No Price.	100½	No Price.	99⅛	98¼	97½	97⅛a¼	99⅞	99⅜a½	44s a 45	2 5 0	W S W	15
16	127⅜a½	174	111¼	100⅛	Do	100	Do	98⅜	97¾	97¼a½	97a96¼	99⅜a⅛	No Price.	43s a 44	Do	N E	16
17	Do	No Price.	No Price.	100	97¼a⅜	Do	98⅜	98½a⅝	97¼a⅝	97⅝	96⅞	99	Do	46s	Do	W	17
18	Sunday															N W b N	18
19	127⅜a¼	173½	110¼a¾	100	97¼a⅞	100	98⅞	98½a⅝	97⅜a⅝	97⅛	96⅞	99	98¼a¾	46s	2 5 0	N E	19
20	127	Do	110⅝a¾	Do	97⅞	Do	Do	98⅜	97¼a¾	97	96¼	Do	98½a⅝	44s a 45	Do	Do	20
21	126⅝	Do	110¼	99¾	97⅝	99¼	98⅝	98¼	97	96⅞	Do	No Price.	No Price.	45s	Do	N E b N	21
22	126¼	173¾	110¼	100	98	98⅞	98¾	98½	97½	97⅛	97	99¼a⅝	99a⅛	44s	Do	N N E	22
23	Do	174	111	99¾a100	97¾	99⅜a100	Do	98⅛a¼	97¼a½	97	96¾a⅞	99⅜a⅝	Do	44s	No Price.	N b E	23

Prices Corn.	Mark-Lane.	Basingstoke.	Reading.	Farnham.	Henley.	Guildford.	Warminster.	Devizes.	Gloucester.	London.
	Wheat 21s to 25s qr.	05l to 7l load	06l to 7l 7s lo.	132s to 140load	6l17 to 7l15 lo.	07l 7s 6d load	24s to 30s qr.	24s to 31s qr.	4s 6d to 5s bu.	W. Pec. Loaf 19d
	Barley 10s to 13s od	13s to 14s qr.	14s to 17s od qr	14s to 16s qr.	14s to 17s qr.	15s to 16s od qr	13s to 15s	14s to 16s	2s to 2s 2d	
	Oats 19s to 11s 6d	13s to 16s od	14s to 20s od	14s to 16s od	14s to 17s od	12s to 13s 6d	12s to 14s	13s to 15s	1s 6d to 1s 8d	
	Beans 12s to 14s od	19s to 22s od	19s to 23s od	21s to 22s od	21s to 22s 6d	24s to 26s	23s to 27s	25s to 32s	2s 8d to 3s 2d	

Miſcellaneous Correſpondence,

For *JUNE*, 1755.

A clear and ſuccinct Account of NORTH AMERICA, Hiſtorical, Geographical, &c. *continued from Page 71.*

It is ſaid before, and I think generally agreed, that *John Ponce de Leon* was 15 years later in his diſcovery of *Florida* than the *Cabots*, and the earlieſt diſcovery, we any where find, made by the *French* is ſtill 12 Years later, even to *Canada*, which nothing but poſſeſſion and capacity to hold gives them any title to, in the *European* notion of ſuch kind of claim; for in reſpect to the natives, the claim is by purchaſe or conqueſt, and the former of theſe the moſt rational and juſt, and indeed, the moſt ſecure too, as the proprietors of *Penſylvania* have both to their honour and intereſt proved it. Therefore, as to the argument in view, and for which our title is now regularly deducing down, it ſuffices, that we were the firſt diſcoverers; but it materially ſtrengthens our claim, that we were the firſt ſetlers likewiſe; that upon *Canada* and *Louiſiana* we have a fair claim; but no *European* nation whatſoever the leaſt pretence of claim on any part of *America*, whereof the ſubjects of *England* are poſſeſt; and this is what we propoſe to ſhew in the courſe of our relation.

As we are now on the verge of a firſt and permanent eſtabliſhment in *America*, it is neceſſary to obſerve, in as conciſe a manner as poſſible, by what methods, and by whoſe means, after ſo many diſcouragements, negligences, and diſappointments, the ſame was effected. —— The ſame *Bartholomew Goſnold*, mentioned before to have ſlightly viewed ſome part of the coaſt, was ſo much delighted with the country, as to ſet his whole heart on the peopling it; but as on his own bottom, he conceived, from his obſervations and experience of others, it would be impracticable, he therefore turned his thoughts to the engaging of ſuch perſons of power, intereſt, and wealth, as might eſſentially conduce to the end at which he aimed. He was near four years, that is to ſay, from the year 1602 to 1606, applying to various perſons in vain; when at length he very luckily became acquainted with Capt. *John Smith*, a man, who will make a figure in the courſe of this work, and whoſe hiſtory, previous to this engagement, is of ſo extraordinary and romantic a nature, that, had I room for biography here, would ſingularly amuſe the reader. This Capt. *Smith*, Mr. *Edward Maria Wingfield*, and the Rev. Mr. *Hunt*, undertook with Captain *Goſnold* the conduct of this affair; but ſtill not being ſtrong enough on their own bottoms, they ſometimes ſeparately and ſometimes jointly, made their application to various perſons of diſtinction, nobility, gentry and merchants, and having engaged a ſufficient number, they next applied for, and obtained from King *James* a patent, which divided the coaſt of *America* into two colonies, the ſouthern and the northern: this patent bears date the 10th of *April* 1606, and appoints Sir *Thomas Gates* and others for the ſouthern, and *Thomas Hanham* and others for the northern; the ſouthern was appropriated to the city of *London*, and extended from the latitude of 34 to 38 on the coaſt, and inwards to the Latitude of 41; the northern was appropriated to *Briſtol*, *Exeter*, *Plymouth*, and the weſtern parts of *England*, and was to extend from the latitude of 38 to 45. — Beſides this charter, the king, under his ſign manual and privy-ſeal, ordained a council, under the name of the King's Council of *Virginia*, conſiſting of 40 perſons of high character and diſtinction; amongſt whom thoſe who make any figure in the following hiſtory, were Sir *Thomas Smith*, Sir *Thomas Chaloner*, Sir *Edwin Sandys*, and Sir *Thomas Roe*. Under which powers the firſt, or ſouthern colony, ſtill called *Virginia*, was undertaken, and of this conſtitution Sir *Thomas Smith* was appointed treaſurer; and the care of the expedition committed to Capt. *Chriſtopher Newport*, a mariner of great abilities, with two ſhips and a bark properly provided, and commanded under him by Capt. *Goſnold* and Capt. *Ratcliff*, with ſuitable orders and inſtructions how to proceed, with particular directions, if poſſible, to find a paſſage through to the *South Seas*, which ſeems to have been the main view of this enterprize.

The 26th of *April* 1607, they arrived on the coaſt of *Virginia* near *Cape Henry*, by them ſo named in honour of the prince of *Wales*; and being extremely pleaſed with the Country, they ranged about 'till the 13th of *May*, when they agreed to ſettle on a peninſula on the north ſide of the river *Powhatan*; this place, in honour of his majeſty, they named *James Town*, and having opened their inſtructions, they found Mr. *Wingfield*, *Goſnold*, *Smith*, *Newport*, *Ratcliff*, *Martin*, and *Kendal*, appointed for the council; and Mr. *Thomas Hudley* was by them elected treaſurer. By the 15th of *June* their affairs were pretty well adjuſted, and having a fair intercourſe, and fixing terms of peace with the natives, Capt. *Newport* ſailed for *England*, leaving behind him 100 perſons: but thro' the neglect of the council in *England*, or their treaſurer being extremely ill provided, they were ſubjected to various diſtreſſes, too prolix in the relation for the compaſs here aſſigned, and were ſingly ſupported and encouraged by the diſtinguiſhed courage and diſcreet management of Capt. *Smith*, who was at length, fighting alone againſt a number of the natives, by a meer accident taken priſoner, and in the event preſerved by the affection of a young *Indian* damſel, daughter of the emperor of *Powhatan*, and by her conducted back to the colony. This, though not immediately to our purpoſe, is mentioned here, becauſe the lady hence makes ſome figure in this account, and will be found married to an *Engliſh* gentleman, and died in *England*: her name was *Pocahontas*; and ſhe is ſaid to have been a very amiable perſon.

In the latter end of this year, Capt. *Newport* arrived with ſupplies in two ſhips, in one of which he ſoon after returned; and the other in the opening of the ſpring 1608, laden with Cedar, likewiſe ſailed for *England*.

As the ſummer approached, Capt. *Smith* employed himſelf in making various diſcoveries; on the 16th of *June*, they fell in with the mouth of *Patwomac* river, and having ſearched it thoroughly, they ſet ſail for *Rappahanoc*; and having made proper obſervations, returned the 17th of *July* to *James Town*, where the people made him preſident inſtead of Capt. *Ratcliff*, who had abuſed them, and riotouſly waſted their ſtores.

24 *July*, Capt. *Smith* ſet out again in a ſmall veſſel with twelve men on further diſcoveries; he met in his courſe ſeveral canoes of warlike *Indians*, at preſent known by the name of the *Senecas*, or ſix nations, with whom, after ſome conteſt and bravadoes on both ſides, he engaged in friendſhip.

The next day they fell in with a fleet of armed canoes of the nation of the *Tockwaybs*, and having made peace with them, was viſited by the *Suſquehannas*, a numerous and gigantic people, living in paliſadoed towns; and by theſe people Capt. *Smith* was firſt informed of the *French* having ſetled in *Canada*, with whom they traded for hatchets, by the way of the lakes.

While Capt. *Smith* was purſuing his diſcoveries here, and making good his ſettlement, the intereſt of the northern colony was embraced in *England*, and undertaken by ſeveral perſons of diſtinction. They ſet out a veſſel, well provided in *May* 1607, and fell in ſomewhere to the northward of *New England*, from whence after various diſtreſſes, they returned to *England* in 1608.

About this time alſo Capt. *Henry Hudſon* diſcovered *Long Iſland*, *New York*, *Hudſon's River*, and the parts adjacent, and meeting with no encouragement at home, ſold them to the *Dutch*. This ſale was excepted againſt as the diſcovery was made under the king's commiſſion; however, the *Dutch* crept in by degrees, conſtructed *New Amſterdam* and ſeveral other towns, fortified them, and (by their accuſtomed induſtry) made it a flouriſhing colony.

In the latter end of this year, 1608, *Newport* arrived in *Virginia* with a freſh ſupply of people and proviſions, amongſt the reſt Mr. *Weſt*, brother to lord *Delaware*, ſixteen other Gentlemen, and two women, the firſt in the ſettlement, and was returned home with ſome trials of pitch, tar, glaſs, frankincenſe, and ſoap-aſhes.

In the ſucceeding year 1609, the colony attained to ſome degree of perfection and plenty; they made a conſiderable quantity of tar and pot-aſhes, planted 40 acres of ground, and were well ſtored with hogs, poultry, and other cattle.

The ſame year, the council in *England* applied for a new charter, and obtained it; by this, the council in *Virginia* were abrogated, and lord *Delaware* was appointed captain-general, Sir *Thomas Gates* his lieutenant, Sir *George Sommers* admiral, *Newport* vice-admiral, Sir *Thomas Dale* high marſhal, and various other officers for life. And as the earls of *Saliſbury*, *Suffolk*, *Southampton*, *Pembroke*, and various other perſons of diſtinction were included in this charter, as well as ſeveral public companies, a large ſum of money was raiſed, and nine ſhips, with 500 men, diſpatched to recruit and enlarge the colony, under the direction of *Gates*, *Sommers*, and *Newport*, who, not agreeing about the command, went all aboard of one ſhip, and were with 150 men wrecked in a hurricane on *Bermudas*, a ſmall

ketch

ketch foundered in the ſame ſtorm, the other ſeven arrived ſafe, bringing with them a parcel of the moſt debauched, idle people, that were perhaps ever ſince ſent to that country; but *Smith*'s ſuperior courage and induſtry conquered all obſtacles; he ordered Mr. *Weſt*, with 120 of the beſt men, to make a ſettlement at the *Falls*, and Mr. *Martin*, with near the ſame number, to *Nanſamond*, where behaving meanly, he was treated with great contempt by the natives, and Mr. *Weſt* returning immaturely, capt. *Smith* entered into a treaty with *Powhatan* for a more convenient ſettlement, and ſeated mr. *Weſt*'s people there, which they ſoon after abandoned, and returned to the *Falls*.

Capt. *Smith*, who had been hitherto the ſoul of the colony, was now, by the accidental fire of ſome powder that lay in the boat between his legs, ſo diſabled, as to be utterly incapable of performing any further ſervice to the colony, and therefore obliged to return to *England*.

To his vigour, induſtry, and undaunted ſpirit, the eſtabliſhment and firm ſetling of the colony was certainly owing, and this unhappy accident the appropriated cauſe why this colony, for a long time after, remained in a tottering, or rather declining ſtate, as will but too well appear in the courſe of the various events hereafter related.

It has been ſaid before, that the admiral ſhip, with Sir *Thomas Gates*, Sir *George Sommers*, and Capt. *Newport*, were wrecked on *Bermudas*, the ſhip, after various endeavours to clear the coaſt, ſtruck upon a rock, but the high ſurges forced her off again, and violently carrying her in amongſt a great cluſter of other rocks, at length providentially ſo ſeated her between two, that ſhe was jammed in firm and immoveable, to the great joy and ſurprize of them all, but ſtill more heightened by a ſudden change of wind, or rather of weather and ſoon after it became quite calm. This gave them full leiſure, with all requiſite convenience, to unlade the ſhip, and land all their ſtores, proviſions, *&c.* quite out of any future danger.

Here, inſtead of a complicate ſcene of barren rocks, wild waſtes, and dreary deſarts, they found, to their unſpeakable ſatisfaction, one of the fineſt countries in the world, and ſo afterwards celebrated by that diſtinguiſhed poet Mr. *Waller*. They found all the fruits of the climate in great plenty and perfection, the inter-jacent currents amongſt the rocks ſtored with excellent fiſh, a great number of wild hogs, in the woods birds of various kinds, and in the plains a vaſt ſuperfluity of ſalubrious herbage. The hogs may be ſuppoſed to have bred here from ſome left by *John Bermudas*, the diſcoverer in 1522; and it was equally ſatisfactory, that they found here cedar in great abundance, with which they built two ſmall ſhips, that particularly of Sir *George Sommers*, in which he embarked, had not any iron in her, except one bolt in the keel; theſe they rigged, with what they ſaved from the wreck, and all things being now in readineſs, after nine months abode, they, on the 10th of *May* 1710, ſet ſail for *Virginia*, where they arrived the 24th.

They found on their arrival the colony reduced to great miſery and diſtreſs, owing, as before, to their indolence, inactivity, and ſome particular maxims of the eſtabliſhment materially contributing thereto. As in the firſt place, the want of judging rightly what kind of people were proper to begin a new ſettlement; what kind of laws juſt and equal; what kind of immediate directors; and that they were appointed to work and trade on the common ſtock of the proprietors for their intereſt only; without any proſpect of perſonal property or advantage to themſelves, and this, rather under martial, than the municipal laws of their own country, as ſoldiers, rather than as labourers, and as ſlaves, rather than as freemen. Theſe were diſcouragements, the beſt would not have ſucceeded under, and made the worſt totally deſpair of mending their fortunes in a country, where their bread was to be laboured hardly for, and their lives at the ſame time to be defended at daily imminent hazard, ſo that they became rather plunderers than improvers, and ſeeking the corn of the natives, rather than planting themſelves; the natives, on their parts, removed it early out of their reach, and occaſionally lying in ambuſh frequently cut them off, when meer deſpair and neceſſity obliged the coloniſts to ſeek abroad for ſuſtenance. This, with a climate unaccuſtomed to, and the evils of hunger and ſickneſs preying at the ſame time on their vital ſtrength and ſpirits, their former, as well as preſent ſituation ſeems not difficult to account for; nor conſequently, the long time it required to fix a firm and permanent eſtabliſhment.

The two colonies of *Nanſamond* and the *Falls* Sir *George* found, at *James Town*, complaining they had loſt their boats, and nearly half of their men. Their principals *Weſt* and *Ratcliff* were diſpatched in ſearch of proviſions; *Ratcliff* to *Powhatan*, where he was cut off with 30 of his men, only one of the company, a boy named *Henry Spilman*, a gentleman's ſon, eſcaping by means of *Pocahontas*, and Capt. *Weſt* went off for

England; and the whole colony being reduced to extreme miſery, Sir *Thomas Gates* and Sir *George Sommers* agreed to embark them, and follow Capt. *Weſt*; but as they were falling down the river, they perceived, at a place now called *Mulberry Point*, a ſhip's long-boat, and ſoon after the fleet under Lord *Delaware*, appointed captain general of *Virginia*, and returned back to *James Town*; and his lordſhip's arrival giving quite a new turn to their affairs, they, by his advice and example, applied themſelves to a more induſtrious and effectual conduct.

Sir *George Sommers* undertook to increaſe their preſent ſtock of proviſions from *Bermudas*, but unhappily died in the expedition at the iſland, and his nephew, expreſly againſt his dying commands to return to *Virginia* laden, ſet ſail for *England*.

Capt. *Angel* was ſent to *Patowmac* river to trade for corn, where he found *Henry Spilman*, and returned laden to *James Town*.

On the firſt wreck at *Bermudas*, two of the men were left behind, named *Carter* and *Waters*, who lived there very ſociably. On this laſt expedition, Mr. *Sommers* left another man behind him, named *Edward Chard*, and now the colony being encreaſed to three people, they found it neceſſary to have a king to govern them, as their wealth had encreaſed by the diſcovery of a large quantity of ambergreaſe, of the eſteemed value then of near 10,000 *l.* the main conteſt for power lay between *Waters* and *Chard*, and they agreed to fight it out, in order to determine which of them ſhould have *Carter* for their ſubject, but *Carter* having very wiſely hid their arms, ſoon after reconciled them to himſelf and to one another; and for the future, they continued on the footing of equal government a friendly *democracy*.

Lord *Delaware* in his government conſtructed two Forts at *Kicquetan*; the one he named *Fort Henry*, and the other *Fort Charles*, on the points of a ſmall ſtream, which they called *Southampton* river, and in a very healthy ſituation, calculated to receive new comers on their firſt arrival from their native country to ſeaſon them to this.

Sir *Thomas Gates* was diſpatched by his lordſhip for *England*; and his lordſhip ſoon after, finding himſelf attacked with a complication of diſeaſes, followed him. The charge of the colony he committed to Capt. *Piercey*, of the *Northumberland* family, and under his care about 200 perſons in good health and well provided.

Before the return of his lordſhip, the council had ſent Sir *Thomas Dale* to act under him as high marſhal, with three ſhips, men, and cattle, who arrived ſafe at *Virginia* the 10th of *May* 1611, and having examined *James-River* up to the *Falls*, conſtructed a new town on the narrow of *Farrar's Iſland*, upon an iſthmus of the ſame riſing land nearly environed by the ſtream.

In the beginning of *Auguſt*, Sir *Thomas Gates* arrived with ſix ſhips, 300 men, and ſtore of proviſion, and Sir *Thomas Dale* in *September* built his new town, with a church and ſtorehouſes, which he paliſadoed round, and called it *Henrico*, in honour of the then prince of *Wales*, and peopled it with 350 perſons, and ſoon after built and fortified another town, about five miles from the former, and called it *New Bermudas*, within the pale whereof there was good cornland.

March 12, 1612, a new charter was granted the company for *Bermudas*, the former not extending ſo far from the coaſt, and Mr. *Richard Moore* was ſent governor with 60 men, on whoſe arrival they found the *Triumvirate* above mentioned in good health, but having firſt plundered them of their wealth, they then reduced them to the degree of common ſubjects.

In the beginning of this year, Capt. *Argal* arrived with a freſh ſupply, and ſoon after in the *Patowmac*-country, by a ſtratagem, got *Pocahontas* into his cuſtody, propoſing by her means to be upon better terms with *Powhatan*, her father, and declared enemy to the *Engliſh*; from that prince the damſel, for ſome reaſon unknown now, had fled to the *Patowmacs* with whom the *Engliſh* were in perfect friendſhip, by which means *Powhatan* was in the event content to treat of peace.

For a conſiderable time before this, Mr. *Rolfe*, a gentleman of good perſon and accompliſhments, had been in love with *Pocahontas*, and ſhe had a like affection for him; and a marriage being propoſed on the one ſide to Sir *Thomas Dale*, and on the other, to *Powhatan*, they were in *April* 1613 married by the mutual conſent of all parties, and a firm peace thereupon between the moſt potent of the *Indians* and the *Engliſh* eſtabliſhed, which proved a very lucky event.

Sir *Thomas*, about the ſame time, made peace with the *Chikahominys*, another potent *Indian* nation, a commonwealth, at war with *Powhatan* for their liberty, and by this means preſerved it, equally to the advantage of both parties.

Early in the year 1614, Sir *Thomas Gates* returning to *England*, Sir *Thomas Dale* was left ſole governor of all the colonies, and having information that the *French* were ſetling ſomewhere to the northward about the bay of *Fundy*, he diſpatched thither Capt. *Argall*, who, on his arrival, finding the

the *French* diſperſed in the woods, took the ſhip they came in, and a bark with all their apparel and proviſion. In his return to *James Town*, he put into *Hudſon*'s river, to viſit the *Dutch* ſettlements there. The governor, temporiſing, acknowledged the *Engliſh* right; but in the latter end of the year fortified themſelves better, and then inſiſted on holding the ſettlement. Mr. *Hamar*, who had been in the colony near four years, propoſed, the better to conſolidate their friendſhip with *Powhatan*, to inter-marry with another, and his only remaining daughter, and for that purpoſe Sir *Thomas Dale* entered into treaty with that prince, which however had not the happy effect propoſed.

Captain *Smith*, of whom ſo much has been ſaid, this year made a voyage to that part of the more northern coaſt, diſcovered by Capt. *Goſnold*, and having made it advantageous to his owners, and taken an exact ſurvey, he called it *New Englana*.

Pocahontas was the ſame year baptized at *James Town*, by the name of *Rebecca*; ſhe was the firſt chriſtian *Indian* of theſe parts, and, as my author ſays, perhaps the moſt worthy that has ever been ſince, her affection to her huſband extremely conſtant, and on his part to her in every reſpect reciprocal.

1615. The colony being now in an eſtabliſhed and flouriſhing ſtate, a lottery was drawn in *England* for farther encouragement; and the ſame year a large *Spaniſh* ſhip was perceived hovering on the coaſt, and deſiring a pilot, a boat was ſent with one, whom they carried off to *Spain*, and there offered him great reward, tho' in vain, to betray the colony. It appeared afterwards, that ſeveral ſhips were at ſea with intent to ſurprize it, but they never appeared.

1616. Sir *Thomas Dale* having adjuſted every thing to his ſatisfaction and of thoſe he governed, and having appointed Mr. *George Yeardly* his deputy, he embarked with *Pocahontas* and her huſband, and ſeveral young *Indians* of both ſexes; and on the 12th of *July*, they all arrived ſafe at *Plymouth*.

Hitherto this colony had been governed by a kind of martial law, but, by a change brought about in the council at home, the people were reſtored to the enjoyment of their native rights, by the means of Sir *Edwin Sandys*, who ſucceeded Sir *Thomas Smith* in the treaſurerſhip; and there being now about 600 induſtrious perſons, compleatly armed, and well ſtored with proviſions, with a large ſtock of live cattle of all kinds, fine crops of corn on the ground, and the *Indians* either drove far off from their ſettlements, or in firm peace with them, I ſhall here quit, for the preſent, this branch of our hiſtory.

After *John Cabot* had made a general diſcovery of ſo much of *North America* as has been premiſed, his ſon, *Sebaſtian*, who had attended him in that expedition, conceiving from the ſtructure of the globe a ſhorter courſe to the *Eaſt-Indies* than by the Cape of *Good Hope*, made a voyage to the *North Weſt*, hoping to find a paſſage that way, preſuming that he ſhould firſt fall in with the coaſt of *Tartary*, but was ſurpized to find himſelf interrupted by the intervention of *Newfoundland*, which however ſailing round, and ſo on to the coaſt of *Labrador*, which he traced to the height of 56 degrees, and then finding the land bend away to the eaſtward, he gave over his deſign, and returned to *England*.

In 1576, Sir *Martin Frobiſher* purſued the ſame courſe, and made ſome further diſcoveries. But neither in this or two ſubſequent voyages to any purpoſe, as to the paſſage in view, and therefore declined the further proſecution, having only led the way to our future ſettlement in *Hudſon's Bay*.

In 1585, Capt. *Davis* purſued the ſame courſe, and in two other voyages, as to the main deſign, much to the ſame purpoſe, but carried on his diſcoveries as far as the latitude of 72-12, on the weſt ſide of *Greenland*.

In 1602, another voyage this way was attempted by Capt. *George Weymouth* to little purpoſe, and in the year 1607, Capt *Hudſon* undertook to make further diſcoveries, he reached the latitude of 82 and returned; after two other voyages, in hopes of doing ſomething by the north-eaſt, he quitted that purſuit for the preſent, and having diſcovered and ſold *New York* to the *Dutch*, as previouſly mentioned in the ſetling of *Virginia*, in the year 1610, he made one other attempt to the north-eaſt, and in the courſe of his purſuits happened on the ſtreights that lead into *Hudſon's Bay*, which having paſſed and thoroughly ſurveyed, his men mutinied and left him behind, from which time he was never heard of; but it is from hence we more eſpecially claim and fix our data of thoſe ſettlements; tho' no *charter* granted until *May* 1670.

Thus we plainly extended our diſcoveries far to the northward of any the *French* ever attempted, ſo their claim to *Canada* comes next in queſtion. They ſay themſelves, that their firſt diſcoveries of that country was by *Verazzi*, under *Francis* I. in 1525; but his diſcoveries were ſuch only as had been made before, and no farther to the northward than the latitude of 40, which neither interferes with *Canada* or *Accadia*. The next diſcoverer, they ſay, was *James Cartier*, in 1534, he ſailed up the river St. *Laurence*,

Laurence, but having loſt many of his men, returned to *France*, and it was not until the year 1608, that any ſettlement was made, when Monſieur *Biencourt* carried over ſome people whom he landed in *Accadia*, and being drove from thence by the *Engliſh* ſeizing their ſtores, as mentioned in the acconnt of *Virginia*, they moved to the river St. *Laurence*, and ſeated themſelves on the other ſide where now *Quebec* ſtands.

In 1626, when the foundation of that city was hardly laid, the ſame was attacked and deſtroyed by the *Engliſh* under admiral *Davis*, in proſecution of their juſt claim even to *Canada*, and here probably had all our future diſputes on this ſide ended, had not the admiral impolitically permitted ſome of the *French* to remain there, and prince *Charles* marrying a daughter of *France*, the country with ſome part of *Accadia* was ceded to that crown, which ceſſion afterwards coming in queſtion as an appurtenant of the *crown* of *England*, the ſame was for that reaſon by *Oliver Cromwell* reclaimed, and all that had been ceded of *Accadia* re-aſſumed and repoſſeſſed.

ACCADIA had been chartered in 1622 to Sir *Alexander Stirling*, but he being outed by the above ceſſion, he conveyed his right to one *de la Tour*, a *French* reformiſt, who having been put in poſſeſſion by *Cromwell*, *de la Tour* again conveyed his right to Sir *Thomas Temple*, from whom it is ſaid regularly to deſcend to the preſent Earl *Temple* as heir of the late Lord *Cobham*.

However the *French*, after *Cromwell*'s demiſe, found means to reſettle the colony about *Port Royal*, ſince called *Annapolis*, and continued until after the revolution, and in 1690, we find them increaſed to 6000—when they were attacked by Sir *William Phips*, and *Port Royal* utterly deſtroyed; but after permitting as many to retire to *Canada* as he thought proper, and as I ſuppoſe not knowing better what to do with the reſidue, he permitted them to remain, on taking the oath of allegiance to the crown of *England*. The ſame officer made a vain attempt on *Canada*, and being returned unſuccefsful, the *French* governor of *Canada* in *November* 1691, re-aſſumed the poſſeſſion of *Port Royal*, and held it until 1610, when it was again taken by Colonel *Nicholſon*, and by the 12th article of the *treaty* of *Utrecht*, the whole country of *Accadia* was ceded to the *crown* of *Great Britain*.

Here then is not only the firſt diſcovery, but what the lawyers call a continual claim on both *Accadia* and *Canada*, and the former being ſo abſolutely and formerly ceded, it remains only in reſpect to the latter to be conſidered, whether, except by poſſeſſion well ſecured, the *French* have really any right to that colony. I am ſenſible of the virtue of poſſeſſion, but even allowing this ſome face of right againſt continual claim, it will hardly extend that right to the back of our ſettlements, and give them even a fair pretence to intervene between them and the great weſtern ocean, conſequently, if we have power and right together, we have a fair pretence to impede their preceding without any breach of friendſhip on our part. That the *French* would communicate with *Louiſiana* that way if they could, no one doubts, ſo they would, no doubt, with *Perſia*, and their *India* ſettlements by *Egypt* or *Ruſſia*, if the reſpective powers would permit them; but what this has to do with matter of right is not eaſily comprehended, eſpecially when in argument they have no better claim to *Louiſiana* than to *Canada*; and then it remains for them to ſhew, under what pretence, except their own convenience, they would interrupt our trade to the *Lakes*, and ſo on backward.

It follows from this ſeeming digreſſion, that as the *French* have only a claim to *Louiſiana* and *Canada* by *poſſeſſion*, and it appears, our ſettlements are both from *poſſeſſion* and *diſcovery*, which I think is by none doubted, it is plain we have the beſt right to the back-country, and having means to ſupport that right, it is a kind of duty we owe to ourſelves, to preſerve it by the beſt means in our power, without being preſumed, in any ſenſe, the aggreſſors in caſe a war ſhould enſue. The *French* may move in a line as far weſt as they pleaſe, either from *Louiſiana* or *Canada* for any thing it concerns us, and why the *Engliſh* may not purſue the ſame courſe, lies upon our adverſaries to make out in the beſt manner they are able.

It is upon this plan then that we propoſe to adjuſt the *geography* of *America*, and to determine the limits or boundaries of the reſpective nations, without regard to partiality on either ſide, that is to ſay, by the ſouthern boundary of St. *Laurence* at the entrance, and the northern of *Miſſiſipi*, and carrying them lines on due weſt, within thoſe limits to the great weſtern ocean, bound the *Britiſh empire* in *America*, *Hudſon's-bay* excepted, and leave the *French* as much northern, or ſouthern, from the reſpective lines, as they may have any kind of claims. And here we return back to conſider the progreſs of our other ſettlements, ſo far as is neceſſary to give the reader a clear idea, and to eſtabliſh in his mind a regular geographical diſtinction of the rights, intereſts, and claims of *Great-Britain* and *France* in conteſt.

New-

Newfoundland we not only find diſcovered, as has been mentioned, but alſo poſſeſſed, and three of the natives here in 14 *Henry* VIIth, and this confirmed by a variety of concurrent circumſtances, and without deducing the ſame down to the *Calvert* family, and thence to the preſent time, that right is immemorially confirmed by the *treaty* of *Utrecht* and *Aix la Chapelle*.

This neceſſarily leads us to *New England*, as the next province in courſe: this being under the direction of the *North Virginia charter*, was rather traded with than ſettled until the year 1619, when a congregation of *Engliſh ſectaries* being for liberty of conſcience reſident in *Holland*, having heard of *America*, and preſuming they might live there free from all kind of perſecution. For this purpoſe they firſt obtained the *king's licence*, and next agreed with the *North charter-counſel* for lands in *Nova Scotia*; but being afterwards better informed, they engaged for a ſettlement farther to the ſouthward, intending for *Hudſon's river*, but were by the conduct of the maſter of the ſhip who carried them over, ſeated near *Cape Cod* in the latitude of 42, and there built new *Plymouth*, and this is the foundation whereon has been ſuperſtructed that great and thriving *colony* of *New England*.

The next, in courſe, is *New York*, diſcovered and ſold, as has been ſaid before, by *Hudſon* to the *Dutch*, and by them ſettled, and in the latter end of the year 1664 conquered by the *Engliſh*, and ſo reduced again to the firſt right, as it ſtill continues, and with it all the *eaſt* and *weſt Jerſeys*.

Penſilvania, the next ſouthward, was granted by charter 1680 to Mr. *Penn*, and great numbers of perſecuted ſectaries going over the ſame year, in 1681 he went in perſon, and having, beſides the right of his charter, purchaſed the lands wanted of the natives, which is ſtill the ſtanding rule of the colony, and the numbers going over being many more in the time than to any other, it proſpered accordingly, and is now nearly on a footing with *New England*, though ſettled ſo many years before.

Maryland, the next, remained until 1632 as a part of *Virginia*, when *Calvert*, *Lord Baltimore*, having reſigned a *patent* which he had obtained for *Newfoundland*, had this country granted him, he ſent over his brother, *Leonard Calvert*, with ſome *Roman catholic* gentlemen and other adventurers, who, on the 22 of *November* 1633 arrived there, and ſeated themſelves, with the conſent of the natives, at the mouth of a river, falling into that of *Potowmac*, which infall they called St. *George's river*; they there conſtructed the town of St. *Mary's*, and ſoon became a flouriſhing colony, as by this time, was that, now diſtinctly called *Virginia*; ſo that the next in order, as they are ſituate, is *North Carolina*.

This province, and that adjoining called *South Carolina*, tho' originally the diſcovery of the *Cabots*, for the crown of *England*, as has been ſhewn before, was attempted firſt to be ſetled by the *Spaniards*, then by the *French*, and at length, after various conteſts, abandoned by both, and the *northern province* in ſome meaſure ſetled by the *Engliſh* from *Virginia*; and in 1663 both provinces were granted by *Charter* to Lord *Clarendon* and others, between the latitudes of 31 and 36, and backwards to the *South Seas*. It was by the proprietors in 1728 ſurrendered to the crown, except one eighth reſerved to Lord *Carteret*, now Earl *Granville*, and is become a very flouriſhing colony.

In reſpect to *Georgia*, the laſt ſetled of all our colonies, it may ſuffice to ſay, that it is within the bounds of our firſt diſcoveries, and of the *Carolina* limits; that we have made it our boundary to the *South*, and that it covers *Carolina*: That the charter was granted in 1732, and this, like moſt new colonies, was long eſtabliſhing; but it is hoped will now prove a uſeful barrier of the *Britiſh Empire* in *North America*, tho' not conſtructed on ſo wiſe a *Plan* as *William Penn*'s colony. And here I ſhall beg leave to make one concluſive obſervation, That however it is ſaid, that in the multitude of counſellors is ſafety; yet is it certainly true, that in the proſecution of any great deſign, civil or military, one good head in the ſcene of action is of more value than one hundred at a diſtance; and ſuppoſe with that head there is a pure and upright mind.

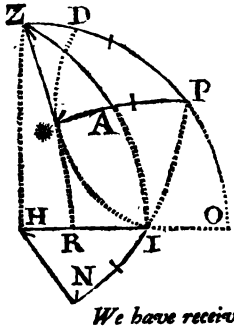
And thus having compleated my SUMMARY of diſcovery and ſettlement by the *Engliſh* in *America*, as far as reſpects our preſent diſpute with *France*, I propoſe, in my next chapter, to give a like *ſuccinct* Account of the ſtate, and geography of this extended country, with ſome particulars neceſſary to elucidate our rights, and ſhew, that it is in our power, and evidently our intereſt to uſe that power, in ſuch a warm and judicious purſuit of our claim, as may for the future put an entire end to all foreign pretenſions.

(To be continued in our next.)

MATHEMA-

MATHEMATICAL QUESTIONS *Answered.*

Question 11, *answered by Mr.* T. STREET *of* London.



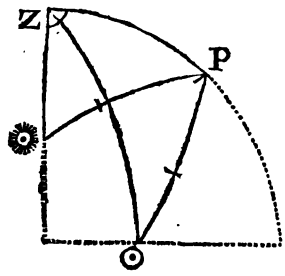
THE declination of the Moon at the time of observation was 18° 30′ N. nearly. And by the new property in *April Mag.* p. 56, as sine I N : sine angle N H I :: radius : co-sine of the true amplitude = 71° 30′ North East, and 71° 30′ — 70° 0′ = 1° 30′ the variation of rising easterly. Again, As sine Z P : radius :: sine ✶ P : sine true greatest azimuth = 71° 36′, and 72° 0′ — 71° 36′ = 0° 24′ West variation at the time of greatest azimuth. From which it appears that the needle had fluctuated 1° 30′ + 0° 24′ = 1° 54′ between the times of observation.

We have received no true answer to this question, but the above.
Mr. Wildbore *attempted a Solution, but without Success.*

Question 12, *answered by Mr.* CHARLES WILDBORE *of* Nottingham

LET q = the S. of the declination, t = tangent of 9° 30′, also x and y = the sine and co-sine of the latitude of the place: Then (*per* spheric) $\frac{y}{x} : 1 :: q : \frac{xq}{y}$ = the tangent of the ascensional difference, and as $\frac{x}{y} : 1 :: q$: $\frac{yq}{x}$ = the tangent of the time from 6 to due East, their sum, or $\frac{q}{xy - xy}$ = t ∴ $xy = \frac{q}{t - q^2 t}$, which solved gives the latitude required.

The PROPOSER'S *Answer.*



PUT x, and y, for the sine and cos. of half the ∠s ⊙ P Z, and ☾ P Z; m, n, sine and cos. half their difference = half ⊙ P ☾; s cos. ⊙ ☾; p = sine P ☾, comp. declinat. The ⊙ Z, and P Z ☾, being each = 90°, we shall have $nx - my$ = S. ⊙ P Z; and $nx + my$ = S. ☾ P Z: in the △ ⊙ P Z, we easily get $px - pmy$ = S. P Z ⊙; and in the △ ⊙ Z ☾, the cos. ⊙ Z ☾ is found = $\frac{s}{pnx + pmy}$ = sine Z ⊙; consequently $\frac{s}{pnx + pmy} = pnx - pmy$.

By reduction $x = \sqrt{m^2 + \frac{s}{p^2}}^{\frac{1}{2}}$ = 0.9998321 = sine 91° 3′; from which the latitude (being the compt. Z P) is easily found = 51° 22′ 12″.

Quæsti

New QUESTIONS *to be answered.*

Question 24. *By Mr.* JOHN ASH.

SUppose a spherical body, perfectly elastic, to fall freely, by the force of its own gravity, from the height of a 1000 yards, on the smooth surface of a firm rock, whose inclination to the plane of the horizon is 15°. Its greatest velocity, the distance of its second descent on the same plane, and the whole time of its continuance in motion are required?

Question 25.
By Mr. J. FISH *of* Crowl.

WHat dimensions must I give to a Joiner, to make a cubical box that will hold 2000 oranges of $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches diameter each; supposing oranges globular, and to keep that form?

Question 26.
By Mr. J. GILES *of* Gravesend.

IN taking an angle with the Theodolite on the side of a hill: if the plate of the instrument dip four degrees under the horizon, or true level, at right angles to the line of observation, and the hill descend ten degrees; what error will it cause in the angle, and how many links will the object be thrown out of its true place at the distance of ten chains?

Question 27.
By Mr. BAMFIELD *of* Honiton.

IF I borrow 100*l.* for the space of one year, or 12 months, and at the end thereof am to give 5*l.* for the same: What must I pay, according to the strict Rules of art, if I use the money but one Month?

Quest. 28. *By Mr.* J. LIDDELL.

TWO bodies C and D, proceed from a given point A (*i. e.* A N = 10) above the right line E F, in order to meet with E F in any given time *t*, whose spaces A E + A F described thereby = 35, and their distance E F in the intersection = 29. *Quære*, how much are the lines A E and A F respectively, and the angles of inclination, with the velocity of each body?

Question 29.
By Mr. JOHN SHIPMAN.

GIven the nearest distances *a* and *b* from A and C, the two acute angles of a right angled triangle, to the circumference of the inscribed circle; to find the triangle and circle?

Question 30.
By Mr. Jo. GOODHEAD *of* Nottingham.

GIven the convex superficies of the segment of a globe = 1256,64 = *s*, and that of its circumscribing cylinder = 1206,3744 = *c*, required the diameter of the globe?

Question 31. *By* MECHANICUS.

SUpposing all the Planets, at any given time, should start from a line of conjunction with the Sun in any point of the ecliptic; in what time will they all be in conjunction again, either in the same point, or any other; and how many revolutions will each Planet make before they come all in a line again?

Question 32.
By Mr. JAMES HEMINGWAY *of* Norwich.

HAving a Line of Hurdles B D = $a = 75$ fixed, and a moveable one B C = $b = 45$, thence to find how many Hurdles in a Line C D = x will, with the other two Lines, inclose 1 Acre, 0 Rood, 18 $\frac{62}{141}$ Poles?

Quest. 33. *By Mr.* C. WILDBORE *of* Nottingham.

IT is required to find the values of x, y, and z, when $x^4y a^3 + a z^3 - y^3 a^2 + 4a^4 z$ is a maximum?

JOVE's *Deciſion: Or,* MINERVA *and* VENUS *eclipſed.*

AS on a bank near ſome fair ſtream I ſtood,
Pleas'd to ſurvey the clear tranſparent flood,
That flow'd, meandring, thro' a verdant mead,
Whoſe gaudy flowers around ſweet odours ſpread;
Methought I heard *Minerva* thus exclaim,
And often call on *Jove*'s tremendous name:
"Shall impious mortals treat me thus with ſcorn?
Think you, by me this uſage can be borne?
Erſt was I preſident of learning ſtil'd;
Why am I then thus treated, thus revil'd?
Long ſince to me the ſage has tribute paid;
I've been, 'till now, as wiſdom's ſource obey'd;
Then tell me, *Jove*, this ſudden change declare,
Pronounce the cauſe, for I'm prepar'd to hear."
Thus anſwer'd *Jove*, "By pride you was undone;
'Twas pride, *Minerva*, brought thy ruin on:
Long has **Eliza* bright, unrival'd, been
The darling favourite of Gods and men:
Eliza's wiſdom has eclips'd your pow'r,
But haughty pride ſhe does not boaſt; no more
Shall mankind ſeek for wiſdom at your ſhrine,
But hence that praiſe, *Eliza*, ſhall be thine."
Thus, to *Minerva*, ſpoke the angry God;
With rage ſhe glow'd and vaniſh'd at his nod.
Bright beauty's goddeſs, *Venus*, next appear'd,
And *Jove*, omnipotent, with awe rever'd.
Her jetty hair in waving treſſes flow'd,
Her eyes, her breaſts, her mein amaz'd the God.
She aſk'd, "Why men her beauty did diſown,
Nor paid, as erſt, their tribute at her throne?
Why ſhe, who oft in lover's lays was ſeen,
Call'd by the name of beauty's mighty queen,
To whom of right all honour did belong,
Was found no more to grace the poet's ſong?"
To which great *Jove* thus readily reply'd;
"The cauſe is plain, and eaſy to decide:
Know, *Venus*, then, from hence proceeds that ſcorn,
The blooming, peerleſs *Colcheſter* is born.
Your fading beauty droops, and ſoon decays
Beneath her charms that more refulgent blaze;
Therefore with her contend in vain no more,
But pay obeiſance to ſuperior power."

Southampton,
April 26, 1755. *W. A.*

An IMITATION *of Dr.* YOUNG's *Stile.*

WHat ſubject ſhall a youthful poet chuſe
For the firſt efforts of a virgin muſe?
Shall he in fancy's maze bewilder'd ſtray,
And wanton careleſs in the flow'ry way?
Or ſhall he wake to manlier ſtrains the lyre,
And ſing as truth and virtue may inſpire?
But ſing to whom? The learned, or, the great?
Theſe have no wit, and *thoſe* have no eſtate.
Do what he will, the poet's caſe is hard;
One cannot read, and t'other can't reward.

Cb. Condill.

TRANSLATION *of Mr.* WALLER's THYRSIS, *a Youth, &c.* *By Mr.* HACKETT.

AVerſâ ſolam Sachariſſam virgine tædas
Thyrſidis infauſtus deperiebat amor.
De grege Pieridum, velut alter *Apollo* canebat
Ille, imitabatur *Daphnidis* illa fugam.
Thyrſidis ad morem, cui mens rapit ignea flammas,
Per ſaxa, et rupes it, duce amore, puer.
Thyrſis, abeſt neque enim lateri lethalis arundo,
Per montes damas, rura per antevenit.
Jam fugienti inſtat. Nympham non forma ſequentis,
Sed docet auritam carmen inire moras.
Omnes, ſi excipias unam, miſerantur amantis,
Mira omnes numeris Suada, fatentur, ineſt.
Inveniens laudes, quas non ſperârat, amorem
Ambiit, et lauros carpſit, *Apollo*, tuas.

C. Condbill.

An EPIGRAM, *by* R. LEWIS.

PAinters, of old, who ſkilful were,
An hundred eyes to *Argus* drew;
But what a wonder, heav'ns! is here,
Nell ſees an hundred ways with two.

An Hymn to SLEEP, *in a Night of Sickneſs.*

HAil! kind aſſuager of my wretched hours,
Who lulleſt all my pains in gentle reſt,
My ſpirit wafting to the roſy bowers
Where health ſerene revives the happy Gueſt:
How can'ſt thou lead me from the ſickly gloom
Of burning *Febris*' ſad malignant cell?
How from the dreary portal of the tomb,
To peaceful manſions, where the happy dwell? In

* *Miſs* Colcheſter, *of* H—b—e, *in the County of* Southampton.

In thy ſoft arms embrac'd, I feel no more
The ſinking terror nor the ſighs of grief;
But view the ever-bleſt *Elyſian* ſhore,
And hear the *Seraphs* ſing to my relief.
Or, loſt to ſenſe, oblivion wraps me round;
Releas'd from all the labours of the day:
So death remains, and is but reſt profound,
When life, and care, and toil are fled away.
O! when ſhall I from this low earth remove,
To where the learned cannot here define,
A glorious immortality above,
Into a world inviſible as thine?

April 16, 1755. *J. Walſh.*

To CORNELIA.

WHEN, my *Cornelia*, *Flora*'s beauteous train,
Shall droop its head, by gentle ſhow'rs of rain,
Shall bloom at night, its colours fade by day,
Or vegetation hate *Apollo*'s ray:
When little ants ſhall induſtry abhor,
And anxious ſeek the ſcatter'd grain no more;
Break thro' their laws and anarchy embrace,
And each laborious emmet meet diſgrace:
When Bees along the aromatic grove,
No more with penetrating eyes ſhall move,
Or eager in the gay enamell'd vale,
The ſcented flow'r with buzzing noiſe aſſail;
Their ſlender thighs no more with honey bleſt,
But they the garden's product ſhall deteſt:
When little lambs, no more by mirth impell'd,
With ſporting innocence ſurround the field;
But ſavage turn'd, ſhall ſullenly explore
Each loneſome grove, embrew'd with clotted gore:
When *Jove*'s great bird ſhall in the valleys droop,
Nor on the prowling hawk with juſtice ſtoop;
Nor longer then, with elevated flight,
In higheſt air attract the human ſight;
Shall from the glorious ſun direct his view,
And pitchy darkneſs eagerly purſue:
When the huge whale from *Zembla*'s gelid tides
In *Ormus*' gulph ſhall lave his glowing ſides,
Shall the vaſt depth's eternal coldneſs ſhun,
And on the ſurface hail the genial ſun:
When all that this terraqueous ball contains,
Attraction's pow'r and gravity diſdains;
Or when the ſtars in ſilent order roll,
Scorn nature's laws and move to either pole;
The planets in their orbits ceaſe to move,
And dire confuſion's pow'r extend its reign above:
Then, and then only, in that hapleſs hour,
Shall your *Conſtantius* ceaſe your charms t'adore.

Conſtantius.

On Sir ISAAC NEWTON.

THE plan of *Ptolemy*, and *Tycho*'s ſcheme,
Are now no better than an idle dream;
Newton aroſe, ſhew'd how each planet mov'd,
And what they wand'ring call'd he conſtant prov'd:
Founded on truth his problems ſtand ſecure,
And with the ſun his Syſtem ſhall endure.
He was the firſt that could unerring trace
Each orbit thro' immenſity of ſpace;
Where comets thro' the void revolving flow,
Their courſe oblique and ſettled period know:
Guided by him when we ſurvey the whole,
Worlds beyond worlds which by him meaſur'd roll,
And with the grand idea fill the ſoul.
What is this point of earth; this mortal ſeat?
How little this appears, and he how great!

To the Right Hon. Miſs T—R—SIA M—CK—ZIE, *on her Return from the* South *of* France.

I.

WHen *Phœbus*, roſeate God of day,
Viſits more ſouthern ſkies;
All nature mourns his abſent ray,
Droops, ſickens, fades, and dies.

II.

But when his radiant courſe anew,
Bends to our weſtern main:
The fields aſſume a livelier hue,
And nature ſmiles again.

III.

Thus in *M—ck—zie*'s brighter eyes
A various fate prevails:
Chearleſs, if ſhe their light denies,
But bleſt beneath their ſmiles.

Gubxnf.

DORINDA, *an Elegy.*

YE ſwains, that tend your fleecy care,
Ye ſportive nymphs, that wanton are,
Ye flow'ry banks, that verdure ſhed,
Droop, droop your heads, *Dorinda*'s dead!
Alas! what nymph could equal boaſt,
Her lovely charms, for ever loſt;
Her rolling eye, that beauty ſhone;
The lilly with the roſes grown;
The ſhape with ev'ry freedom crown'd,
And in each place proportion found;
The pleaſing ſmile, the graceful air,
That caus'd the envy of the fair.
Alas! how fleet are all our joys,
When death ſo ſoon our hope deſtroys!
To day the promis'd bud appears,
The mournful yew to-morrow rears.
Whene'er ſhe talk'd, the groves around,
Wou'd echo ſoft the pleaſing ſound.

The moſſy bank, the purling rill,
The flow'ry mead, the riſing hill,
Wou'd doubly pleaſe the wand'ring eye,
By nature dreſt in gay variety;
Ev'n winter's ſtorm wou'd mild appear,
And ſummer reign through out the year.
But ah! how chang'd the pleaſing ſcene,
Since you, *Dorinda*, left the green!
No more the bank or purling rill,
The flow'ry mead or riſing hill,
Can pleaſe, or former beauties ſhow,
Unleſs to kindle freſh our woe.
But winter's ſtorm o'er all abounds,
And ſpring, and ſummer knows no rounds:
Eternal froſt, with aged care,
And with'ring envy, with diſpair,
Triumphant reign in youthful breaſts
Alone, the ſad, but welcome gueſts.

HORACE. ODE XXXI.

The Poet's Prayer.

WHEN at the conſecrated ſhrine
The ſuppliant bard intreating ſtands,
And from his goblet pours the wine,
What does he beg at *Phœbus'* hands?

No plenteous harveſts, that array
Sardinia's fields with bending grain;
No kindly herds, that pleaſing ſtray
On hot *Calabria's* ſunny plain.

No ſhining gold or iv'ry craves,
Or ought of *Inda's* coſtly pride;
No lands, where ſilent *Liris* laves,
With ſoaking flood, its fertile ſide.

Let thoſe, to whom kind *Fortune* ſhares
Cæcuban vineyards, prune the vine;
Rich merchants change their *Syrian* wares,
And drain their golden cups of wine.

(The merchants, heav'n's peculiar care,
Or elſe their veſſels ne'er cou'd roam
Th' *Atlantic* ocean thrice a year,
And thrice return in ſafety home.)

Olives and mallows deck my board,
The wholeſome vegetable kind:
O, let me thus alone be ſtor'd
With health of body, health of mind!

When old, not deſpicable grow;
Be able ſtill to tune my lay;
On others, other gifts beſtow,
O, *Phœbus*, this is all I pray!

By the deſire of ſeveral of our Subſcribers we inſert the following.

PROLOGUE: *ſpoken by Mr.* GARRICK, *in the Character of a Sailor, fuddled, and talking to himſelf. He enters, ſinging,*

How pleaſant a ſailor's life paſſes——

WELL, if thou art, my boy, a little mellow;
A ſailor, half-ſeas o'er——'s a pretty fellow!
What chear ho? *do I carry too much ſail?
* *to the pit.*
No—tight and trim—I ſcud before the gale.*
* *be ſtaggers forwards, then ſtops.*
But ſoftly tho'—the veſſel ſeems to heel:
Steddy! my boy—ſhe muſt not ſhew her keel.
And now, thus ballaſted—what courſe to ſteer?
Shall I again to ſea—and bang mounſeer?
Or ſtay on ſhore, and toy with Sal and Sue—
Doſt love 'em, boy? By this right hand, I do.
A well-rigg'd girl is ſurely moſt inviting:
There's nothing better, faith,—ſave ſlip and fighting:
I muſt away——I muſt——
What! ſhall we ſons of beef and freedom ſtoop,
Or low'r our flag to ſlavery and ſoop?
What! ſhall theſe parly-vous make ſuch a racket,
And I not lend a hand, to lace their jacket?
Still ſhall old *England* be your *Frenchman's* butt?
Whene'er he ſhuffles, we ſhould always cut.
I'll to 'em, faith,—avaſt—before I go—
Have I not promis'd *Sall* to ſee the ſhow?
Pulls out a play-bill.
From this ſame paper we ſhall underſtand
What work's to night—I read your printed hand.—
Firſt let's refreſh a bit—for faith, I need it—
I'll take one ſugar-plumb*—and then I'll read it.
* *Takes ſome tobacco.*
He reads the play-bill of Zara, *which was acted that evening.*
At the theatre royal—*Drury-lane*—
will be preſen-ta-ted a tragedy called—
SARAH.
I'm glad 'tis *Sarah*—then our *Sall* may ſee
Her name-ſake's tragedy: and as for me,
I'll ſleep as ſound, as if I were at ſea.
To which will be added,
a new maſque.
Zounds! why a maſque? We ſailors hate grimaces:
Above-board all, we ſcorn to hide our faces.
But what is here, ſo very large and plain?
BRI-TA-NIA—oh *Britania!*—good again—
Huzza, boys!—by the *Royal George* I ſwear,
Tom coxen, and the crew, ſhall ſtrait be there.
All free-born ſouls muſt take *Bri-ta-nia's* part,
And give her three round cheers, with hand and heart. [*going off, he ſtops.*
I wiſh you land-men tho', would leave your tricks,
Your factions, parties, and damn'd politicks:
And like us, honeſt tars, drink, fight, and ſing:
True to yourſelves, your country, and your King.

ERRATA in No. V. *Miſcellaneous Correſpondence*, p. 74, l. 14, *for* periphery height, *read* perpendicular height: p. 74, l. 19, *for* 21 Yds. 5 In. *read* 21 Yds. 25 In.

A CHRONOLOGICAL MEMOIR *of* Occurrences. For *JUNE*, 1755.

Turkey.

ABove 80,000 Workmen were daily employed in April laſt about making good the Damages, occaſioned by the late dreadful Earthquakes that happened at Conſtantinople and the Parts adjacent. The Caſtle of the Seven Towers, and the Wall that was thrown down between the Port of Adrinople and the Arſenal, was finiſhed when the laſt Advices from thence came to England.

Poland. In April laſt, the whole Town of Brizeck, or at leaſt the greateſt Part of it, which belonged to Count Flemming, Great Treaſurer of that Province, was, by Fire, unhappily reduced to Aſhes.

Italy. For ſome Days ſucceſſively in April laſt, a Kind of thick Smoke had iſſued from Mount Veſuvius; from whence the Inhabitants round about it were apprehenſive of a new Eruption.

Mount Ætna, likewiſe, after ſmoaking for ſome time, on the 9th of March laſt, threw out a prodigious Quantity of Stones, which were ſoon followed by a hot, fluid Matter, which looked, when cold, like Sand calcined; and after that, a great Quantity of ſulphureous Matter ran flaming down the Mountain, and covered the Ground for a conſiderable diſtance.

On the 11th of May laſt, the famous Mandrin was ſeized in his Bed at Rochfort by a Body of Men, dreſſed like Peaſants and Labourers, but well armed, and prepared for any Oppoſition.

France. Marſhal Lowendahl died on the 27th of May laſt, at his Apartments in the Palace of Luxembourg, in the 55th Year of his Age, of a Mortification in one of his Legs, attended with a violent Fever.

Plantation News. By Advices from Virginia, dated April 16, we hear, that all the Governors on the Continent, with General Braddock and Commodore Keppel, had a Meeting at Annapolis a few Days before, when a Plan of Operations was concerted. They went afterwards to the Camp at Alexandria, and reviewed the Troops, which amount to about 6000 Men, all healthy and in high Spirits, who immediately after marched for Wills-Creek, where they are to wait for farther Orders. The Camp is plentifully ſupplied with Money and Proviſions of all Kinds.—By other Advices, ſince, we are aſſured, that all the Men of War and Tranſports from Ireland are ſafe arrived; and immediately thereupon they were ordered up to Alexandria, and from thence to Wills-Creek, to join the Virginia Forces.

LONDON.

May 23. BY a Letter from Portſmouth, we are told, that Sir Edw. Hawke, Vice-admiral of the White, and —— Weſt, Rear-admiral of the Red, remain at Spithead, and 26 Men of War, 19 of which are of the Line, in excellent Condition, and tolerably well manned. The Concourſe of People, of all Conditions, to ſee the Fleet, encreaſes; and the weekly aſſemblies at Portſmouth are extraordinary brillant.

The Parliament ſtands prorogued to Tueſday the 1ſt of July next.

On the 9th of June inſtant, his Grace the Duke of Marlborough, Lord Anſon, and the Right Hon. Henry Fox, Eſq; took the Oaths in the Court of Chancery, to qualify themſelves for Lords of the Regency.

June 12. Above 2200 Salmon were ſold at Newcaſtle Market, all taken that Morning in the Tyne. The like Quantity has not been taken in two Tides for theſe many Years laſt paſt.

16. His Royal Highneſs the Duke of Cumberland went in State to Weſtminſter Hall, and took the Oaths in the Court of Chancery, to qualify himſelf for firſt Lord of the Regency.

The famous Mandrin was executed the 26th of May laſt at Valence, in lower Dauphine, and was as remarkable for his decent Deportment, and ſincere Repentance for his paſt ill-conduct, as his invincible Intrepidity during his actual Tortures on the Wheel; ſince he promiſed his Father-confeſſor the Day before, that he would not ſhed a Tear on that Occaſion; and, it is ſaid, he punctually kept his Word, notwithſtanding he received nine ſeveral Blows in various

various Parts of his Body, before he was indulged his Coup de Grace; and notwithſtanding he was but 29 Years of Age at the Hour of his Execution.

Circuits appointed for the Summer Aſſizes.

WESTERN CIRCUIT.

Lord Chief Baron Parker, Mr. Juſtice Wilmot.

Southampton, Tueſday July 15, at the Caſtle of Wincheſter.
Town and County of Southampton, Saturday 19, at Southampton.
Wilts, the ſame Day, at New Sarum.
Dorſet, Thurſday 24, at Dorcheſter.
City and County of Exeter, Monday 28, at the City Guildhall.
Devon, the ſame Day, at the Caſtle of Exeter.
Cornwall, Tueſday Auguſt 5, at Bodmin.
Somerſet, Tueſday 12, at the City of Wells.
City and County of Briſtol, Saturday 16, at the City Guildhall.

NORFOLK CIRCUIT.

M. Juſtice Clive, Mr. Juſtice Birch.

Bucks, Monday July 7, at Buckingham.
Bedford, Thurſday 10, at Bedford.
Huntingdon, Saturday 12, at Huntingdon.
Cambridge, Monday 14, at Cambridge.
Suffolk, Thurſday 17, at Bury St. Edmund's.
Norfolk, Monday 21, at the Caſtle of Norwich.
City of Norwich, the ſame Day, at the City Guildhall.

OXFORD CIRCUIT.

Mr. Juſtice Forſter, Mr. Baron Smyth.

Berks, Saturday July 12, at Abingdon.
Oxon, Tueſday 15, at Oxford.
Worceſterſhire, Saturday 19, at Worceſter.
City of Worceſter, the ſame Day, at the City of Worceſter.
Staffordſhire, Thurſday 24, at Stafford.
Salop, Monday 28, at Shrewſbury.
Herefordſhire, Saturd. Aug. 2, at Hereford.
Monmouthſhire, Thurſd. 7, at Monmouth.
Glouceſterſhire, Saturday 9, at Glouceſter.
City of Glouceſter, the ſame Day, at the City of Glouceſter.

MIDLAND CIRCUIT.

Hon. Sir Thomas Deniſon, Knt. Hon. Heneage Legge, Eſq;

Northampton, Tueſday July 8, at Northampton.
Rutland, Friday 11, at Oakham.
Lincoln, Monday 14, at the Caſtle of Lincoln.
City of Lincoln, the ſame Day at the City.
Nottingham, Thurſday 17, at Nottingham.
Town of Nottingham, Friday 18, at the ſaid Town.
Derby, Saturday 19, at Derby.
Leiceſter, Wedneſday 23, at the Caſtle of Leiceſter.
Borough of Leiceſter, Thurſday 24, at the ſaid Borough.
City of Coventry, Saturd. 26, at the ſaid City.
Warwick, Monday 28, at Warwick.

HOME CIRCUIT.

Lord Ch. Juſt. Rider, Lord Ch. Juſt. Willes.

Hertford, Monday July 28, at Hertford.
Eſſex, Wedneſday July 30, at Chelmsford.
Kent, Monday Auguſt 9, at Lewes.
Surry, Wedneſday Auguſt 13, at Croydon.

NORTHERN CIRCUIT.

Mr. Baron Adams, Hon. Mr. Juſtice Bathurſt.

City of York, Monday July 14, at the Guildhall.
Yorkſhire, the ſame Day, at the Caſtle of York.
Durham, Wedneſday 23, at the Caſtle of Durham.
Newcaſtle upon Tyne, Tueſday 29, at the Guildhall.
Northumberland, the ſame Day, at the Caſtle of Newcaſtle.
Cumberland, Wedneſday Auguſt 6, at the Caſtle of Carliſle.
Weſtmorland, Tueſday 12, at Appleby.
Lancaſhire, Saturday 16, at the Caſtle of Lancaſter.

NORTH WALES.

Hon. Will. Noel, Ch. Juſt. Hon. John Talbot.

Montgomeryſhire, Wedneſday, Auguſt 6, at Poole.
Denbighſhire, Tueſday 12, at Wrexham.
Flintſhire, Monday 18, at Flint.
Cheſhire, Saturday 23, at the Caſtle of Cheſter.

SOUTH WALES.

Hon. John Williams, John Harvey, Eſqrs.

Preſteign, Thurſday, Auguſt 7.
Brecon, Wedneſday 13.
Cardiff, Tueſday 19.

Bath. On the 21ſt of May, in the Night, Crickmore-mills, belonging to Iſrael Dunford, Jun. by Accident took Fire, which burnt with ſuch Fury, that the Mills, with the Dwelling-houſe, &c. were entirely conſumed. The Family very narrowly eſcaped being burnt in their Beds. By this Misfortune, nothing being inſured, the unhappy Sufferers are reduced from a Competency to great Neceſſity and Diſtreſs.

Ireland, May 13. His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant was pleaſed to appoint the Rt. Hon. Lord Frederic Cavendiſh, Lt. Col. John Campbell, Lt. Col. George Jocelyn, Major James Giſborn, Capt. John Rutter, and Capt. Henry Boyle Walſingham, to be his Aid de Camps. — And Rob. Lowth, D. D. to be his firſt Chaplain. — The ſame Day his Excellency, attended by the Right Hon. the Lord Moleſworth, viewed the Stores,

Stores, Artillery, and Arms, in the Arſenal of Dublin-caſtle, and at his Departure expreſt an entire Satisfaction at the Order and good Condition of each Particular.

On the 17th of May laſt, at an Aſſembly of the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, Aldermen, and Common-council, the Freedom of the City of Dublin, in a Gold Box, was unanimouſly voted to his Excellency the Marquis of Hartington; and, at the ſame Time, the Freedom of the City was voted to the Right Hon. Henry Seymour Conway, Eſq; Secretary to his Excellency.

On the 21ſt of May his Excellency paid a viſit to the Univerſity of Dublin, where he was received with great Formality and Reſpect; and at the ſame Time the Degree of Honorary Doctor of Laws was preſented to him in a Gold Box.

On the 25th of May his Excellency ſet out from Dublin Caſtle to review the Forces and Garriſons in ſeveral Parts of this Kingdom, attended by the Earl of Rothes, Reviewing-general, Col. Conway, Principal Secretary of State, Lord Frederic Cavendiſh, Col. Campbell, and ſeveral other Officers of Diſtinction. —— Orders will be iſſued out very ſpeedily for an Encampment of 4800 Men in the Phœnix Park.

Drury-Lane.

May 15. *Love for Love.—Tom Thumb.*
16. *The Chances.—Britannia.*
19. *Henry* VIII.—*Proteus.*
20. No Play this Night.
21. *The Mourning Bride.—Britannia.*
22. No Play.
23. *King Lear.—Anatomiſt.*
27. *Barbaroſſa.—Britannia.*—The laſt for this Seaſon.

Covent-Garden.

The Merry Wives of Windſor.— Double Diſappointment.
The Double Dealer.—Scapin.
The Suſpicious Huſband.—Lying Valet.
The Committee.—Contrivances.
The Jubile.—Orpheus.
The Conſtant Couple.——Orpheus.—— The laſt Performance for this Seaſon.

The RURAL CALENDAR.

Vaux-hall. *This delightful Spot continues to be the Admiration, as well of Foreigners as the Reſort of all others, who have either Leiſure or taſte to frequent it. The Band of Muſic is a very grand one; and the vocal Performers give ſufficient Demonſtration, that it is Luxury, and Partiality only, that induced certain Perſons to encourage* Exotics.

Ranelagh. *What we have ſaid of* Vaux-hall *may, in a great meaſure, be applied to this elegant Place of Diverſion; and the Performances of Mr.* Beard *and Miſs* Young *cannot be too much admired.*

Sadler's Wells, Iſlington. *This Theatre (for ſuch it is) is ſo well regulated under the preſent Manager, that a better Company is not any where to be met with. The Performances of Miſs* Wilkinſon *are both juſtly and univerſally admired; and ſhe is attended to with great Pleaſure even by thoſe, who heretofore could not look upon Feats of this Kind with any Degree of Patience.*

Marybone. *Entertainments as uſual, except that they have added* Fire-works, *which, in this Place, have a ſingular Effect and Propriety.*

BIRTHS.

May 18. The Lady of —— Toftcroft, Eſq; Daughter of Sir John Ogilby, Bart. delivered of a Son.

21. The Dutcheſs of Ancaſter, of a Son and Heir.

22. The Lady of Lord Guernſey, of a Son.

24. Mrs. Thiſtlethwayte, of Tytherly in Hampſhire, of a Son and Heir.

June 6. The Wife of James Crake, of Richmond, Yorkſhire, of three Daughters, all likely to do well.

14. The Wife of Mr. Lloyd, an eminent Oilman in the Strand, of a Son and Daughter.

MARRIAGES.

May 19. The Hon. Charles York, ſecond Son to the Rt. Hon. the Lord Chancellor, to Miſs Freeman of Hertfordſhire.

Charles Holte, Eſq; to Miſs Jeſſon.

22. Mr. Thomas Neale, Surgeon, to Miſs Baylis of Glouceſterſhire, with a Fortune of 5000l.

Mr. Joſeph Richardſon, Bookſeller, to Miſs Molly Campden.

23. Philip Vivyon, Eſq; to Miſs Knight.

24. Davis Davenport, Eſq; to Miſs Phœbe Davenport.

Mr. William Forteſcue, Linnen-draper, to Miſs Judith Dickenſon, with a Fortune of 6000l.

26. James Forſter, Eſq; Barriſter at Law, to Miſs Strange.

29. The Rev. Mr. Griffies, Rector of Chipſtead in Surry, to Miſs Thackeray, Daughter of the Rev. Archdeacon of Surry.

Mr.

Mr. Tho. Green, jun. an eminent Maltſter, to Miſs Suſanna Maſon, with a Fortune of 4000 l.

Anthony Sawyer, Eſq; Nephew to Lord Feverſham, to Miſs Harcourt, with a conſiderable Fortune.

June 1. Mr. Robert Palmer to Miſs Wakelyn, with a conſiderable Fortune.

9. The Rt. Hon. John Earl of Glaſgow to the Hon. Miſs Betty Roſs, Daughter of the late Lord George Roſs.

12. John Carter, Eſq; Son of the Rev. Dr. Carter, to Miſs Underdown, Daughter and Heireſs of John Underdown, Eſq;

DEATHS.

May 8. Ambroſe Goddard, of Swindon in Wiltſhire, Eſq;

13. The Lady of Robert Dundas of Armiſton, Eſq; his Majeſty's Advocate for Scotland.

15. The Rev. Mr. Hudſon Martin, of Corſton in Wiltſhire.

19. Mrs. Vaughan, Wife of the Hon. Wilmot Vaughan, Eſq;

20. Dame Barbara Ward, Relict of Sir Edward Ward, Bart. late of Bixley, Norfolk.

Mr. James Oldfield, a Callicoe-Printer, and his Wife ſome few Minutes after him.

21. Jaſper Wade, Eſq; formerly an Italian Merchant.

Thomas Henley, Eſq; Brother to Robert Henley Ongley, Eſq; Member of Parliament for the Town of Bedford.

23. Edward Mountley, Eſq;

Mr. Thomas Smith, ſen. Groom of his Majeſty's Stud at Hampton Court.

24. Hugh Cholmley, of Whitby, Eſq; late Surveyor of his Majeſty's Board of Works.

Henry Drax, Eſq; Member of Parliament for Wareham, Dorſetſhire.

25. Sir Charles Cheſter, Bart.

31. The Rev. Mr. Dubourdieu, Rector of Kirby Miſperton in Yorkſhire.

The Rev. Mr. Allen, late Vicar of Kettering, in Northamptonſhire.

Sir Henry Every, of Egginton, Derbyſhire, Bart.

Andrew Hill, Eſq; formerly Member for Biſhops-caſtle, Shropſhire.

June 1. William Clarke, Eſq; one of the principal Clerks of his Majeſty's Exchequer.

2. Dr. Francis Dickins, ſenior Fellow of Trinity Hall, and Profeſſor of Civil Law in the Univerſity of Cambridge.

3. The Lady of Anthony Keck, Eſq; Aunt to the Duke of Hamilton.

Henry Spelman, Eſq;

Alexander Mackenzie, Eſq;

Mr. Charles St. Eloy, a Proctor in the Biſhop of London's Court at Doctors Commons, and a Clerk in the Prerogative Office.

5. The Right Hon. the Marchioneſs of Granby.

6. Stephen Ryder, Eſq;

15. Felix Calvert, Eſq; of Furneux Pelham in Hertfordſhire.

Sir Richard Hilton, Bart.

17. The Rev. Mr. Bennet, Rector of Aldborough.

18. Thomas Longman, Eſq; Bookſeller, who, a few Years ſince, paid his Fine to be excuſed ſerving the Office of Sheriff of this City.

Civil and Military Preferments.

Mr. Edward Scovell appointed a General Surveyor of the London-Diſtillery.

Mr. Maſhader, Diſtillery-Surveyor; and Mr. Gargett Brandy-Stock-Surveyor.

Mr. Robertſon, F. R. S. Head Maſter of the Royal Academy of Portſmouth.

Mr. Stort, ſenior Groom of his Majeſty's Stud at Hampton Court, in the Room of Mr. Thomas Smith deceaſed; and Mr. James Gregory appointed the other Groom, in the Place of Mr. Stort.

Robert Rodham appointed Commander of the Greenwich at Spithead.

Mr. William Knight to be one of the Proctors of the Prerogative Court at Doctors Commons.

Mr. William Stubbs appointed one of the Clerks in the Prerogative Office, in the Room of Mr. Charles St. Eloy, deceaſed.

Mr. John Reed, one of the Common-council-men of Billingſgate Ward, appointed City Carpenter, in the Room of Mr. Cordwell, deceaſed.

Geo. Cuthbert, Eſq; Phyſician, and Mr. Gregory Carlos, Surgeon, appointed to have the Care of the ſick and hurt Seamen in the new Hoſpital at Haeſler near Portſmouth.

The Degree of Doctor of Civil Law was, on the 14th of this Inſtant June, conferred on the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Sherburne by the Univerſity of Oxford, in full Convocation.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

The Rev. Mr. John Ball, appointed one of the Earl of Lincoln's domeſtick Chaplains.

The Rev. Mr. Thomas Trimley, M. A. to the Rectory of Lillington in Cornwall.

The Rev. William Becket, M. A. to the Vicarage of Morden.

The Rev. Mr. John Scott, appointed Chaplain to his Majeſty's Ship the Greenwich, commanded by William Holbourne, Eſq;

The Rev. Robert Lowth, D. D. appointed Chaplain to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

The Rev. Mr. Richard Dayrell preſented with the Degree of Doctor of Divinity by the Archbiſhop of Canterbury.

The

The Rev. Mr. Edmund Plumpton, to the Rectory of Everingham in Yorkſhire.

The Rev. Mr. John Neale, to the Rectory of Tollerton in Nottinghamſhire.

The Rev. Mr. Tudor, appointed Chaplain to his Majeſty's Ship the Eagle.

The Rev. Mr. Fox to the Living of Uffculme, in the County of Devon.

The Rev. Sampſon Jordan, B. A. to the Rectory of Lodham in Surry.

The Rev. Mr. Henry Skey, appointed one of the domeſtic Chaplains to the Earl of Berkley.

The Rev. Mr. Charles Dickenſon, to the Rectory of Withcott, together with the Donative of Ouſton, in the County of Leiceſter.

The Rev. Mr. Benjamin Venn, to the Rectory of St. Peter in the Vale, Wiltſhire.

The Rev. Mr. James Slater, appointed Morning Preacher of St. James's Clerkenwell.

The Rev. Mr. Knock, to the Curacy of St. Clement's, Eaſt-cheap.

The Rev. Mr. Valentine Lumley, to the Rectory of Bradfield in Norfolk.

The Rev. Mr. Owen Jones to the Vicarage of Cornway in Carnarvonſhire.

The Rev. William Pinkey, M. A. one of Minor Canons of St. Paul's to the Vicarage of Charing in Kent, worth upwards of 150l. per Ann.

The Rev. William Trevor, M. A. to the Vicarage of Barrow, in Lincolnſhire.

The Rev. Mr. Green choſen Lecturer of St. John's at Wapping.

The Rev. Mr. Thomas Batman to the Rectory of Thelnetham in Suffolk.

The Rev. George Stockwell, M. A. appointed one of the Domeſtic Chaplains of the Earl of Radnor.

The Rev. Mr. Marſh, to the Rectory of Calmington in Shropſhire.

The Rev. Mr. Charles Tarrant, preſented to the Sub-deanery of Saliſbury.

The Rev. Mr. Seward, Canon of Litchfield, inſtalled into the Prebend of Lyme-Regis, in that Cathedral.

The Rev. Jonathan Barron, M. A. to the Rectory of Megaviſſy, in the County of Cornwall.

The Rev. Mr. Richard Long, B. A. to the Vicarage of Langley, in the County of Hants.

The Rev. James Bird, M. A. appointed one of the Domeſtic Chaplains of the Earl of Aſhburnham.

The Rev. John Nicholls, L. L. B. to the Rectory of Culmington, in the County of Salop, worth 180l. per Annum.

The Rev. Mr. Humphrey Chriſtian to the Rectory of Palgrave in the County of Suffolk.

Diſpenſations to hold two Livings.

The Rev. Thomas Key, M. A. Rector of Wickham, otherwiſe Wickham Bruis, in the County of Kent, to hold, with the ſaid Rectory, the Vicarage of Eaſt-church in the Iſle of Shepey, worth upwards of 200l. per An.

May 29. The Rev. William Murden, B.D. Chaplain to Lord Onſlow, to hold the Rectory of Merrow in the County of Surry; and alſo the Vicarage of Shalford, with Bramly annexed, worth upwards of 250l. per An.

The Rev. William Taſwell, M. A. Chaplain to the Rt. Rev. John Lord Bp. of Briſtol, to hold the Vicarage of Wotton-Under-Edge, in the County of Glouceſter; together with the Vicarage of Almondſbury in the ſaid County, worth 280l. per An.

June 9. The Rev. Samuel Speed, M. A. Chaplain to the Earl of Dartmouth, to the Rectory of Worthy-Martyr in the County of Southampton; together with the Rectory of Ludſheſſe, otherwiſe Lichfield, in the ſame County.

The Rev. Clement Elſwood, M. A. Chaplain to the Earl of Oxford, to the Rectory of Ibberton, in the County of Dorſet; and alſo to the Rectory of Corton-Denham, in the County of Somerſet.

The Rev. Richard Wright, M. A. Chaplain to the Earl of Berkley, to the Rectory of Bellow, with Alley united thereto, in Lincolnſhire; and alſo to the Rectory of Tointon St. Peter, in the ſame County.

B——KR——TS.

May 27. *Thomas Hobbs, of Briſtol, Currier.*
Edward Seabrooke, of Lincolnſh. Woolſtapler.
William Shallcroſs, of Southwark, Tobacconiſt.
31. *Joſ. Chapman, of London, Woollen-draper.*
Iſaac Dutrée, of Spittlefields, Silk-weaver.
Thomas Long, of Kent, Innholder.
Edward Bertles, of Southwark, Cheeſemonger.
June 3. *Jaſpar Bexer, of Southwark, Vintner.*
Peter Joyce, of London, Merchant.
John Thorp, of Briſtol, Hoſier.
7. *Joſeph James, of Briſtol, Haberdaſher.*
Will. Richardſon, of Devonſhire, Lime-burner.
Peter Duncan, and John Duncan, of Birmingham, Chapmen.
Thomas Leverſuch, of Fareham, Stone-Maſon.
George Mennell, of Shadwell, Linnen-draper.
10. *William Dutchman, of Scarborough, Bricklayer.*
Robert Bromley, of Cheſter, Cheeſe-factor.
14. *George Wray, of Shoreditch, Diſtiller.*
17. *John Upton, of Lancaſhire, Whitſter.*
John Faulcon, of Surry, Shopkeeper.
21. *John Webb, of Dunſtable, Grocer.*
John Topham, of London, Worſted-ſeller.
Nathaniel Ledyard, of Shoreditch, Handkerchief-Printer.
William Gayner, of Briſtol, Grocer.

BOOKS published ſince our laſt.

A New Collection of Voyages, 5 Vols. 12mo. with many Copper Plates. *Owen.* 10s. 6d.

Eſſay on the Neceſſity of forming an Academy for Painting, Sculpture, &c. 6s. *Robinſon.*

Dr. Hutcheſon's Syſtem of Moral Philoſophy, in three Books, 2 Vol. 4to. Glaſcow, printed and ſold by *R.* and *A. Foulis.* 4to. Price 1l. 1s. ſew'd. — The Author's Merit from his Ideas of Beauty and Virtue, and his Eſſay on the Paſſions, cannot but be well known to the Public. His Deſign in the above Work (in the Words of the Preface to it) is firſt, to unfold the ſeveral Principles of the Human Mind, as united in a Moral Conſtitution; and from thence to point out the Origin of our Ideas of Moral Good and Evil, and of our Senſe of Duty, or Moral Obligation; and then to enquire what muſt be the ſupreme Happineſs to a Species conſtituted as Mankind are: And then he proceeds to deduce the particular Laws of Nature, or Rules neceſſary to be obſerved for promoting the general Good in our common Intercourſes with one another, as Members of ſociety.

London in Miniature. 3s. *Corbett.*

Lydia: Or, Filial Piety. 6s. *Scott.*

Memoirs of the Affairs of Scotland. 3s. *Millar.*

Earl Pawlet's Motion on his Majeſty's going abroad. *Davis.* 6d.

The Rev. Mr. A. Portal's Tranſlation of Æſchines's Orations againſt Cteſiphon and Demoſthenes de Coronâ. 5s. *Withers.*

Mr. Romaine's Diſcourſe upon the Self-exiſtence of Jesus Christ. *Worral.* 6d. — which we apprehend will be look'd into for the Novelty of the Title, and the ſeeming Paradox it undertakes to prove.

Sharpe (Archdeacon) his Examination of Hutchinſon's Expoſition of Cherubim. 5s. *Knapton.*

Dr. Gregory Sharpe's Introduction to univerſal Hiſtory, tranſlated from the Latin of Baron Holberg. 6s.—This Work, we believe, the Public will judge the beſt, the fulleſt, and at the ſame Time the moſt conciſe that has ever appeared on the Subject; and is illuſtrated with ſuch Notes, explanatory and critical, as do great Honour to the very ingenious and learned Tranſlator. 'Tis to be wiſhed his uncommon Abilities (would his Health permit) were employ'd in a Work much wanted — a clear and conciſe Method of ſtudying Hiſtory, both antient and modern.

——— his Argument in Defence of Chriſtianity, from the Conceſſions of Adverſaries, &c. —— A Piece, we perſuade ourſelves, no Friend to Revelation can read without the higheſt Satisfaction in the Author's Management of the Argument, and equal Admiration of the ſurprizing Fund of Learning he appears Maſter of. This Diſcourſe, we apprehend, will be a greater Blow to Infidelity than many a larger Work of the Kind, and would have more alarmed Lord *Bolingbroke* (had he been living) than moſt of the writings againſt him.

Dr. Taylor's Elements of the Civil Law, &c. The Author, towards the concluſion, gives a hint of his Intention to improve theſe Elements into a Syſtem, at ſome future Time: May Providence ſpare the Life of a Gentleman of his fine Genius, and thorough Knowledge, as well as great critical Skill in the *Grecian* and *Roman* languages, for the Execution of it, who, we doubt not, will diffuſe new Lights over a Science which, tho' cultivated by ſeveral very able men, yet needs them! —— The preſent work will, we imagine, not only be uſeful to young Gentlemen who ſtudy the Civil Law in the Univerſities, but entertaining and improving to able Civilians themſelves, by the Explanations (ſome of them quite new) they will here meet with of ſeveral Paſſages in the *Roman* Writers relating to the Manners, Rights, and Cuſtoms of that People.

Trenchard's Eſſays; 1ſt, on Miracles; 2dly, on Treaties; 3dly, on Elections; 4thly, on controverted Elections; 5, on Offices and Corruption; 6, on practicable Men; 7, on Frugality. *Millar.* 1s. 6d. ſewed.

Walker (Sam.) his practical Diſcourſe, entitled the Chriſtian. 2s. 6d. *Owen.*

Foreign Books, publiſhed in the Months of January, February, *and* March, *continued.*

VErhandelingen uytgegeeven door de Hollandſche Maatſchappy der Wetenſchappen, te Haerlem. That is, Memoirs of the Dutch Society of Sciences at Harlem. Vol. I.—This Volume conſiſts of a great Number of philoſophical, and ſome medicinal Pieces.

Traité des Senſations. A Treatiſe of Senſations. By the Abbé de Condillac. 2 Vol. 12mo.—The Author here ſuppoſes that there is a marble Statue interiorly organized like a human Being: This Statue he animates, and communicates to it proper Impreſſions, in order to make it ſucceſſively experience the various Senſations of human Nature.

Grammaire Françoiſe, ou la manière dont les perſonnes polies & les bons Auteurs ont coutume de parler & d'écrire. Par l'Abb. de Wailly.

——This

—This Grammar is wrote with great Clearneſs and Perſpicuity, and the Author confirms his Principles by adding inſtructive and agreeable Examples.

Lettre Spirituelles de Meſſire Pierre Francois Laſitau, Evêque de Siſteron. —The Author, in 25 Letters to a Nun, explains the Principles of the ſpiritual Life, with as much Clearneſs as the Subject is capable of.

Le Triumvirat; ou la Mort de Ciceron. A new Tragedy, wrote by M. Crebillon, ſen. and acted at Paris with great Succeſs.

Hiſtoire Univerſelle, Sacré & Profane, compoſée par ordre de Meſdames de France, par M. Hardion. Vol. I. —This Work is to conſiſt of 5 Vol. 12mo.

L'Arithmétique Univerſelle, ou le Calcul developpé par l'Arithmetique ſans le ſecours de l'Algébre ni des Equations. Par M. Joſſeaume. —The Author aſſures us, that he has drawn his Principles of univerſal Arithmetic from Sir Iſaac Newton, and promiſes a Syſtem of Geometry founded on the ſame Principles.

L'Hiſtoire du Commerce des Colonies Angloiſes dans l'Amerique Septentrionale. —This Work is compriſed in 1 Vol. 12mo. The Author writes with great Impartiality, and appears to be well acquainted with his Subject.

Recueil Général, Hiſtorique & Critique, de tout ce qui a été publié de plus rare ſur la ville d'Herculane.

Dictionnaire des poſtes. Par M. Guyot.

Conſiderations ſur les Revolutions des Arts. Par M. de Mebegan.

Deſcription Hiſtorique & Geographique des Plaines d'Heliopolis & de Memphis. Par M. de Tourmont. —This Work is printed in one Volume 12mo. and embelliſhed with Plates.

COURSE of EXCHANGE.

London, June 24, 1755.

Amſterdam,	36	5
Ditto at Sight,	36	3
Rotterdam,	36	6
Antwerp,	no Price	
Hamburgh,	34	6 2½ Uſ.
Paris, 1 Day's Date,	31	
Ditto, 2 Uſance,	30	¾
Bourdeaux Ditto,	30	¾
Cadiz,	39	⅛
Madrid,	39	⅛
Bilboa,	38	½
Leghorn,	47	¾
Naples,	no Price	
Genoua,	47	½
Venice,	49	⅝
Liſbon,	5s.	5d. ⅜
Porto,	5s.	4d. ⅝
Dublin,	7	¼

BILL *of Mortality from* May 20. *to June* 17.

Buried			Chriſtened		
Males	811	1639	Males	578	1154
Females	828		Females	576	
Under 2 years old	553		Buried,		
Between 2 and 5	172		Within the walls	113	
5 and 10 —	44		Without	368	
10 and 20 —	49		*Mid.* and *Surry*	772	
20 and 30 —	127		City & Sub. *Weſt.*	386	
30 and 40 —	153				1639
40 and 50 —	187				
50 and 60 —	150				
60 and 70 —	103		Weekly *May* 27.	392	
70 and 80 —	66		*June* 3.	414	
80 and 90 —	29		10.	430	
90 and 100 —	6		17.	403	
100 and 109 —	0				1639
	1639				

Obſervat. on the Weather, at Temple Bar.

	May	Barometer.	Therm.	Pluviameter.	Hygrometer.
	23	30 : 2	29¼	0 : 0	24 Dry.
	24	30 : 1¾	28	0 : 0	7 Moiſt.
	25	30 : 1¼	27	0 : 0	9 D.
	26	30 : 1	28	0 : 0	10 M.
	27	30 : 0	29¼	0 : 2	11
	28	30 : 0½	28½	0 : 0	10 D.
	29	30 : 1	27	0 : 0	14
	30	29 : 8	29	0 : 0	28
	31	29 : 6	29½	0 : 0	10
June	1	29 : 8	30	0 : 2	5 M.
	2	30 : 0	30½	0 : 0	10 D.
	3	30 : 1	31¾	0 : 0	14
	4	30 : 0	31¾	0 : 0	20
	5	29 : 8½	32	0 : 1	27 M.
	6	29 : 9	31¾	3 : 7	18
	7	29 : 9¼	32	0 : 4	12
	8	29 : 9	31	0 : 0	4 D.
	9	29 : 8½	30½	3 : 4	30 M.
	10	29 : 8¾	30¼	0 : 0	34
	11	29 : 9¼	28	23 : 6	47
	12	29 : 9½	30	0 : 4	48
	13	29 : 8	30	5 : 9	49
	14	29 : 8	32½	5 : 2	47
	15	29 : 9	31½	18 : 1	46
	16	29 : 9½	31½	0 : 0	38
	17	30 : 1	31½	0 : 1	35
	18	30 : 1	31	2 : 5	40
	19	30 : 0	34	0 : 0	34
	20	29 : 9¼	34	0 : 0	6 D.
	21	30 : 0	33	0 : 0	5 M.
	22	29 : 8½	33	0 : 0	19
	23	29 : 7	31	6 : 8	11

EACH DAY's *Price of* STOCKS, *in* JUNE 1755.

☞ Books shut, is signified thus, ——

Days	Bank Stock.	E.-India.	South Sea	S. Sea old An. 1ſt Su	S. Sea old A. 2dSub.	S. Sea An. new 1ſtS.	S. Sea An. 2d Subſc.	3½ Ba. An 1ſt Subſc.	3½ Ba. An 2d Subſc.	3 per C. India An.	3 per Cent India An.	Ba. 3 per Cents.	3 per Cent An. 1751.	India Bon præm.	B. Cir. per l. s. d.	Wind at Deal.	Days
24	No Price.	173¼	No Price.	97⅞	97¼	100	98¾	98¼a¼	97⅛	97	96¼	No Price.	No Price.	45s ,	2 5 0	NNE	24
25	Sunday															NE	25
26	No Price.	No Price.	110½	99¼	97¼	Do	98⅞	98⅛	Do	96¼a97¼	96¼a⅜	99½	99a⅛	44s a 45	2 5 0	Do	26
27	126½a127	174a175½	No Price.	99⅜a100	No Price.	100	No Price.	98⅝	97¼	97¼	97	99⅝	99¼	46s	2 7 6	SSE	27
28	No Price.	No Price.	111	99⅞	98	Do	99	98⅞	97⅛	Do	Do	99⅝	99⅛	27s a 8	Do	NW	28
29	127⅜	Do	No Price.	100	No Price.	100¼	No Price.	99¼a⅜	98¼	Do	Do	99¼	99¼	49s a 52	No Price.	NEbE	29
30	No Price.	175	111¼	100¼	Do	Do	Do	Do	Do	97¼a½	97¼	99⅞a100	99½	52s a 56	2 10 0	SSE	30
31	Do	No Price.	No Price.	Do	98⅛a⅜	Do	98⅛	98⅛a99	98⅛	97¼a⅜	97¼a⅝	No Price.	No Price.	59s a 60	2 12 6	ENE	31
1	Sunday															SbE	1
2	No Price.	No Price.	No Price.	100¼	98⅛a⅜	100¼	99⅜	99a⅛	98⅛a98	97⅝	98⅛	99⅜a⅞	99⅜	50s	2 12 6	NE	2
3	127¼	175	111¼	Do	98⅛	100⅜	Do	99⅛	98⅛a¼	97½a⅝	97½	Do	Do	61s	2 15 0	NbE	3
4	Do	175a174⅜	111	100¼a⅜	Do	Do	Do	Do	Do	Do	Do	98⅝	99¼	57s	Do	ENE	4
5	127	No Price.	No Price.	100¼a⅜	98¼	100⅛a¼	99¼	99a⅛	98⅛	97⅝	Do	99⅞a¼	Do	58s	No Price.	SE	5
6	Do	Do	111	100¼a¼	98⅛	100⅜	Do	Do	98a⅛	97⅛a¼	97⅜	99¼a⅜	Do	57s a 55	2 15 0	SW	6
7	No Price.	Do	Do	100⅛a¼	98⅛a¼	Do	98⅛	Do	Do	97⅜	97⅞	99⅝	Do	55s	Do	SE	7
8	Sunday															SW	8
9	No Price.	No Price.	111	100¼a¼	98⅛a¼	100⅜	99¼	99a⅛	98a⅛	97¼	97	99⅛a¼	99a⅛	54s	2 15 0	Do	9
10	126½	174½	No Price.	100	No Price.	100¼a⅜	No Price.	99a98⅞	98	97a⅛	96⅞a97	99¼a⅜	99	53s	Do	SSE	10
11	126½	No Price.	Do	99⅞a¼	98⅛	100¼a⅜	99	98⅞a¼	97¼	96⅞	96¼	99	98¼	37s a 32	Do	EbN	11
12	126¼a¼	174½	Do	90¼	98	100⅛a¼	Do	99	98⅛a⅛	97	Do	99⅛a¼	99	53s a 54	Do	NE	12
13	126⅜	174⅞	111	99⅛a¼	No Price.	Do	No Price.	99a⅛	98a⅛	96⅞a97	96⅞a97	99⅛	Do	Do	Do	NbE	13
14	No Price.	No Price.	No Price.	99¼a⅜	98	100¼	99	99	98⅛a¼	Do	96⅝	99¼	Do	54s a 55	2 17 6	EbN	14
15	Sunday															SW	15
16	No Price.	No Price.	No Price.	99⅛a¼	98a⅛	100¼	99	90a⅛	98⅛	96⅞	96¾	99⅛a¼	99a⅛	54s a 55	2 17 6	Do	16
17	127a¼	175	111⅛	99⅞a100	No Price.	100⅜	No Price.	95⅛a99	98a⅛	96⅞a97	96¼a⅜	99¼a¼	99⅛a¼	55s	Do	Do	17
18	No Price.	174⅜	No Price.	Do	98⅛	100¼a¼	99⅛	99a⅛	Do	97	Do	99⅛a⅜	99¼	55s	Do	SE	18
19	Do	No Price.	Do	Do	No Price.	100¼a⅜	——	99⅛a99	Do	Do	96⅜	99¼a⅜	99a⅛	55s a 53	Do	SW	19
20	Do	Do	111	99⅞a¼	Do	——	——	99a⅛	Do	97a96⅞	Do	Do	Do	55s	3 0 0	NE	20
21	Do	——	No Price.	99⅞	98a⅛	——	——	98⅞	98	96⅞a97	Do	Do	Do	55s	Do	NE	21
22	Sunday																22

Lottery Tickets 9l. 19s.

London. W. Pec. Loaf 19d

Prices Curr.

	Mark-Lane.	Baſingſtoke.	Reading.	Farnham.	Henley.	Guildford.	Warminſter.	Devizes.	Glouceſter.
Wheat	20s to 23s qr.	110s to 133s lo.	130s to 136s lo.	132s to 140load	120s to 155s lo.	07l 7s 6d load	27s to 32s qr.	25s to 34s qr.	4s 6d to 5s bu.
Barley	10s to 11s od	13s to 14s 6d q.	14s to 17s od qr	14s to 10s 6d q.	14s to 17s 6d q.	15s to 16s od qr	13s to 16s	14s to 15s	2s to 2s 2d
Oats	10s to 12s 3d	13s to 16s 6d	14s to 20s od	14s to 15s od	13s to 18s od	12s to 13s 6d	11s to 13s	12s to 13s	1s 6d to 1s 8d
Beans	16s to 18s od	19s to 21s 6d	19s to 23s od	19s to 22s od	19s 9d to 22s 6d	24s to 26s	23s to 28s	24s to 27s	2s 8d to 3s 2d

Miſcellaneous Correſpondence,

For *JULY*, 1755.

A clear and ſuccinct Account of NORTH AMERICA, Hiſtorical, Geographical, &c. *continued from Page 71.*

RIGHT is ſometimes given by *power*, ſometimes co-operative with, and ſometimes ſupported by it. It is uſually attained by birth, purchaſe, or conqueſt. That by birth is natural, by purchaſe fair, and by conqueſt violent. Our acquiſitions in *America* have been generally of the ſecond kind, perhaps ſome part of the latter. But whether all, or either of theſe, matters little to conteſting EUROPEANS. As much as is neceſſary has been previouſly ſhewn, to evince our property; we are next to conſider how far we are able to ſupport it, by a fair compariſon between the *French* power and our own. This is the more pertinent, as a wild notion, has gained credit, that the *French* propoſe to take all our *Colonies*, and drive the people into the ſea: this thought has its exiſtence in the brains of ſuch who are apt to deal in the *marvellous*, or to raiſe paſſions that contribute but little to the peace, happineſs, and welfare of the ſtate.

From the moſt exact and lateſt account, we do not find that the total amount of the *French* inhabitants in *Canada* exceeds *forty five thouſand*; and how more than one fourth of them can be ſuppoſed fighting men; or, how more than one fourth of ſuch fighting men can be ſpared for diſtant ſervice, I fancy will not be readily apprehended. The ſum then of thoſe who are to drive the *Engliſh* into the ſea, are about *three thouſand*; the *Indians* may poſſibly engage *one thouſand* more, and ſuch regular troops as the *French* may tranſport thither are to compleat the amount of their army.

What theſe latter may riſe to is only material, if we neither ſend any troops, nor regiment and diſcipline any of the natives; but as neither ſeems to be the caſe, we are propably in that particular as well prepared as the *French*, but infinitely ſuperior in point of natural ſtrength in numbers, and, for reaſons hereafter, much more likely to increaſe in proportion.

For, except *Canada*, the ſtrength of *France* is very inconſiderable in *America*; it not appearing that, in all their ſettlements on the *Miſſiſippi*, they have above *ſix* or *ſeven thouſand* inhabitants, and theſe at ſeveral hundred leagues diſtance, and what could be ſpared of theſe very difficult to joyn with the other; on the contrary, our ſettlements lie ſo connected, as whatever power we have, or can conveniently ſpare for the war, are eaſily brought together; and of what that power conſiſts I ſhall now treat.

In *Nova Scotia*, beſides the Military, the *Engliſh* inhabitants are found to be about — — 5000
New Hampſhire — — 30000
Maſſachuſets — — 200000
Rhode Iſland, &c. — — 35000
Connecticut — — 80000
New York — — — 90000
New Jerſey — — 50000
Penſilvania — — — 250000
Maryland — — 85000
Virginia — — — 90000
North Carolina — — 35000
South Carolina — — 30000
Georgia — — 6000

986000

The above account is not a vague calculation, but is taken from ſuch cenſus, numerations, and muſter-rolls, as are undoubted; but as the ſame have been taken at different times, and none within ſeven years paſt, there is a ſuitable allowance made for the increaſe, and for which in the above account is made various deductions, ſo that it is *ſeventy thouſand* leſs than what are eſteem'd the beſt computations. For, as by this I only propoſed to ſhew the folly of that prevailing notion of the FRENCH driving us into the ſea, I conceived that the leſſening of our numbers could not make the notion leſs ridiculous, as the exceſs is yet ſo great. And all that can be concluded from it in favour of *France* is, that *one Frenchman* is better than *twenty Engliſhmen*.

As to the *Indian auxiliaries*, as they reſpect either ſide, I do not any where find ſuch an account, as may give full ſatisfaction to an inquiſitive mind; but it ſeems reaſonable to believe, that the *Indians* in friendſhip with

us are at leaſt upon a ballance with thoſe in alliance with the *French*, as we find that even one body of them, only, have been able, at times, to make their ſtrongeſt ſettlements tremble. Theſe are the *Six Nations*, and by much the ſtrongeſt of our allies bordering on the northern colonies: they were ſaid, formerly, to have conſiſted of *twelve thouſand* fighting men, but are now reduced to about *two thouſand*; however, that is more than ever the *French* were known to bring together, and they are on all hands allowed to be the braveſt people in *America*.

On the borders of *Penſilvania* we find about *ſeven hundred*, and we do not hear of more than that number in both *Maryland* and *Virginia*; but, farther South, are the following, the KUTAWBAHS *three hundred*, CHEROKEES *three* or *four thouſand*, the CHIKESAWS *three hundred*, and the CREEKS *one thouſand*; in the whole about *ſeven* or *eight thouſand*, bordering on the different parts of our inland frontiers, and who contribute eſſentially to their protection, and it is thought would be of more eminent ſervice were they managed with ſkill. Hence it appears, that we do not want means of defence, or indeed of offence; which however ſhall be farther illuſtrated by the following comparative ſummary, whereby is propoſed to deliver all that is farther neceſſary to be known in reſpect to *America*.

HUDSON'S BAY, the moſt northern ſettlements of the *Engliſh*, is, by the inveſtments of a *charter*, dated 2d *May* 1670, extended between 50° 30′, and 64° 00′ north *latitude*, and between 55 and 90° of *longitude*; but the limits adjuſted by the treaty of *Utrecht* are beſt ſeen by *inſpection* of the *map*, noted therein, and marked off by a prickt line, and carried about 40 minutes to the ſouthward in latitude, and about ſeven degrees of longitude more weſtward than the bounds of the *charter*.

The ENGLISH have not within theſe limits any *towns*, *colonies*, or *ſettlements* of *families*, but only *forts*, and within them *ſtore-houſes* for carrying on *trade* with the *Indians*; for WOMEN are prohibited here by the company; ſo that the ſtrength of the *Engliſh* on this ſide conſiſts entirely in the reſpective *forts* of no great conſideration, and the number of reſidents the company ſend here and employ in trade. What therefore is neceſſary to be known of this country is, the ſituation of their *forts*, and the nature and advantage of their traffic.

The *northermoſt* of theſe *forts* is at *Churchill*, in the latitude of 59. The river is navigable up about 150 leagues, and then paſſing the Falls, conſiderably farther: this place has an improving trade, the track of the *Indians* thither being entirely out of the *French* rout; and to the northward of this, there is not any BEVER, but there are *Martins*, Ermine, *&c.* All the *forts* are ſeated on *rivers*, for the convenience of the *Indians* coming down to them on *rafts*, or in *canoes*.

The next is called *York fort*, ſeated on an *iſland* in about the latitude of 66° 30′ at the out-falls of *Nelſon*'s and *Hay*'s *rivers*: the country about this *fort* is very low and marſhy, and pretty well repleniſh'd with woods, tho' the trees are but of ſmall growth; the value of the traffic here may be in ſome meaſure gueſſed at, if the report be true, that about *one thouſand Indians* come down this river to the *fort* in canoes, and bring with them the following commodities: Buſtard and wild-geeſe feathers, white *fox* and *martin* Zemblin ſkins, fairer than thoſe of *Ruſſia*, ſquirel, cat, ermin, bever, elk, ſtag and bear-ſkins; thoſe *Indians* nearer the coaſt kill *ſeal*, the oil of which is clearer and better than nut-oil, and bring it to the factory.

The *Company*'s factories are all on the ſouth and weſt ſide of the Bay, except that at *Rupert*'s river, which is on the S. eaſt. *Albany* is in about the latitude of 52, and the country about is well wooded, watered, and capable of producing various kind of grain, roots, *&c.*

Rupert river *factory* is in about the latitude of 51, and being the ſouthermoſt, is conſequently beſt ſupplied with roots, herbage, *&c.* At *Albany* and *Rupert*, beſides ſome of the commodities mentioned above, the *Indians* trade with them for train-oil and whale fin; ſo that, conſidering all things together, it ſhould ſeem that our *fur-trade* on this ſide, with the feathers, ſkins, oils and fins, is on a parity with *New France*, and ſtill leſs likely to be interrupted; but is not like that in any reſpect calculated for improving of numbers; nor indeed can one eaſily perceive how they ſhould live here, in a climate, tho' equal in latitude to different parts of *Great Britain*, yet is the weather ſeverer much in the moſt *ſouthern* parts of *Hudſon*'s *Bay*, than in the moſt *northern* of GREAT BRITAIN, and much more ſteril and barren.

There are not on this *continent* any other *European* ſettlements between theſe and thoſe of the *French* in *Canada*; and it is therefore of that country we are next to ſpeak.

Canada, or *New France*, being at preſent on the footing of conteſted bounds, I ſhall not limit it by a general geography, but only regard its populouſneſs, power, and trade.

The towns and ſettlements of any conſequence in this country are ſeated on the great river St. *Laurence*, and *Quebec* is eſteemed the capital; the mouth of the river is in about the latitude of 49, and *Quebec* in about 47° 30′.

deſtroy theſe than build any our ſelves, as numbers cannot want *forts*; tho', where numbers are not, *forts* may be requiſite; however, it ſeems to me, that if we cannot beat them out of their forts, there is no reaſon to expect that we ſhall be able to maintain any we may build.

Acadia, or *Nova Scotia* is bounded on the north by the gulph and river of St. *Laurence*, on the eaſt partly by the ſaid gulph, which divides it from *Newfoundland*, and partly by the *Atlantic* ocean; on the ſouth by the great opening of the *Bay* of *Fundy*, and on the weſt by part of the ſaid *Bay*, and by a *continent* of unknown weſtern extent, and is from north to ſouth, from the entrance of the river St. *Laurence* in the latitude of 50, to *cape Sable* in the lat. 43, eight degrees, or 552 miles of 69 to a degree. The principal ſettlements in this country are *Anapolis royal* and *Hallifax*, and the *Engliſh* inhabitants are now computed at 5 or 6000, the *French* ſubjects of the *crown* of *England* at about 15000, but not to be depended upon, in reſpect to our valuation of the ſtrength of the country. *Anapolis* is a tolerable fortification, ſeated on the upper part of a fine harbour in the *Bay* of *Fundy*, and in about the lat. of 44; and is the only harbour of note on the weſt ſide. On the eaſt and S. eaſt are many fine harbours, but principally that of *Chebucto*, within which is the *town* of *Hallifax*; this is the only regular plan'd town in the *Britiſh* dominions, except *Philadelphia*, and the reaſon of both is, that they were built on a form'd plan; this has four ſtreets each way on the ſquare, croſſing each other at right angles; the houſes are tolerably built, and the number of inhabitants, including the garriſon, about 4500. It is fortify'd by a ſingle line and five regular baſtions, and the harbour is one of the fineſt in the world. Over the *Iſthmus* a communication is gradually forming between this town and *Anapolis Royal*, which, when compleated, will cover a large extent of country to the ſouthward. *Hallifax* is finely ſituated for commanding the eaſt coaſt fiſhery, formerly carried on from *Cauſeaux*. The *ſhip-timber* here is of quicker growth than in *Canada*, and in great plenty; and altho', conſidering the latitude, the winters are very ſevere, yet is the ſoil capable of producing moſt of the grains, roots and herbage, common to *Great Britain*: and as the people increaſe and flouriſh, a trade will naturally enſue, and thence encouraging more people to come over, this ſettlement may in a moderate courſe of time be alone a match for *Canada* on this ſide, as *New England* is on the other; it being reaſonble to think, that this *colony* will grow faſter than *Canada*, as being a much better climate.

I ſhall for the preſent paſs by the reſpective iſlands of *Cape Breton*, *Newfoundland*, &c. as not material to the point in view, and as breaking into the connection of our power and intereſt on the *continent*.

New England, generally ſo called, and the next in order, is divided into four provinces, the *Maſſachuſets*, *Hampſhire*, *Connecticut* and *Rhode iſland*: Taking the four provinces together, they are ſeated between the lat. 41 and 45, and 67 and 73 *weſt* longitude, bounded on the *N. weſt* by *Canada*, on the *N. eaſt* by the *Bay* of *Fundy* and *Nova Scotia*, on the *eaſt* and *ſouth* by the *Atlantic* ocean, and on the *weſt* by *New York*, extending in length about 300 miles, and in breadth in ſome parts about 200 miles.

The whole province of *New Hampſhire*, included in one county, is to the northward of the *Maſſachuſets*, but has the *province* of *Main*, part of the *Maſſachuſets*, between it and *Nova Scotia*. It is, as I take it, within the boundaries of this province that the *fort* ſo much talk'd of, at *Crown-point*, is conſtructed by the *French*, as you ſee it in the map, on the point of *lake Champlain*, which ſeems to receive its waters from the river St. *Laurence*, by a ſtream from *Trois Riviéres* extending thereto, but on the contrary, is one of the ſtreams that feeds St. *Laurence*, and has its ſource in that *lake*, in the opening between which and the higher ſtream of St. *Laurence*, and ſo down to the *lake Erric* on the back of *New England*, *New York*, and *Penſilvania*, is the country of the *Iroquois*.

In 1742, an account was taken, and the whole inhabitants of this province found to be twenty-ſix thouſand, and computed by the increaſe ſince to be now about 30000.

The *Maſſachuſets* are divided into eleven counties, and thoſe again into one hundred fifty-three *townſhips*; theſe *townſhips* are not known by a contiguity of houſes, but by a meaſure of four, five, or ſix miles ſquare, wherein the inhabitants are pretty much ſcattered: BOSTON, the capital, is, however, a large, compact and well built town; it contained in 1742, 1719 *dwelling houſes*, 166 *warehouſes*, 16382 *white people*, and 1514 *Negroes*; and in the whole colony, about 200000 ſouls.

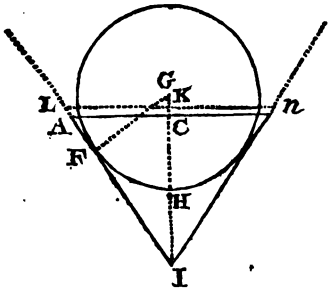
Rhode iſland, including *Providence* plantations, is divided into four counties, which comprize 24 townſhips. By an exact account taken in 1748, there were in this colony 28439 *Whites*, 3077 *Negroes*, and 1257 *Indians*, and the increaſe ſince may be to the amount of 35000, the utmoſt that can well be ſuppoſed.

[*To be concluded in our next.*]

MATHEMATICAL QUESTIONS *Answered.*

Having received the following Answers to Question 9. *since the Publication of our last* No. *we place them here.*

Question 9, *answered by* T. J.



LET the Semidiameter of the Ball G F $= x$, the Height of the Segment immersed K H $= y$, the Height of the Liquor by the Immersion of the Ball $=$ K I $= d$, let A C : A I $(:: 2 : 3{,}6055) :: c : b$, then, *per* Sim. $\triangle s$ $c : b : x : \frac{bx}{c} =$ I G, and $\frac{bx}{c} - d =$ G K, and $x + d - \frac{bx}{c} = y =$ K H, hence $x = \frac{d-y}{\frac{b}{c}-1}$, let $\pi = ,7854$ and by a common Theorem $\frac{4}{3}\pi \times \overline{3xyy - y^3} =$ Solidity Seg. immersed, and for x writing its Value found, we have $\frac{4}{3}\pi \times \overline{\frac{3dyy - 2y^3 - \frac{b}{c}y^3}{\frac{b}{c}-1}} =$ Seg. Solidity; in Flux. $6dy\dot{y} - 6yy\dot{y} - \frac{3b}{c}yy\dot{y} = 0$ hence the Segment's Solidity $= \frac{4}{3}\pi \times \overline{\frac{4c^3bd^3 + 8c^4d^3}{b-c \times b+2c^3}}$. Let C I $= 3. = n$, then $n : c :: d : \frac{cd}{n} =$ K L, hence the Contents of the Glass up to that Place $= \frac{4}{3}\pi \times \frac{ccd^3}{nn}$, and $\frac{1}{4}$ the Content of the whole Glass $= \frac{\pi ccn}{3}$, then *per* Quest. $\frac{4}{3}\pi \times \overline{\frac{4c^3bd^3 + 8c^4d^3}{b-c \times b+2c^3}} + \frac{\pi ccn}{3} = \frac{4}{3}\pi \times \frac{ccd^3}{nn}$ this Equation reduced $\frac{4}{nn} - \frac{16c}{\overline{b-c} \times \overline{b+2c}^2} \times d^3 = m$, hence $d = \overset{Inches}{3{,}1084} =$ K I the perpendicular Ascent of the Liquor; (if the Sides of the Glass were continued high enough;) and $x = \overline{\frac{d-y}{\frac{b}{c}-1}} = \overset{Inches}{1{,}8356} =$ the Semidiameter of the Ball required.

Z. LEKSAG's *Solution.*

PUT $y =$ F G the Rad. of the Ball, $yx =$ K H the Height of the immersed Segment, $c = 3.1416$. Then by a well known Theorem, the Solidity of the said Segment will be $= \frac{bcy^3x^2 - 2cy^3x^3}{b}$ This $+ c$ (c by the Data being $=$ to the Quantity of Liquor) will be equal to the Solidity I L n. Next, by similar Triangle, As $2 : 3 :: y : \frac{3y}{2} =$ F I, *per* 47 *Euc.* 1. $\sqrt{\frac{9yy}{4} + yy} = 1.80277563y =$ G I $\therefore 0.80277563y =$ H I. Then is $.80.277563y + yx$ $(= ay + xy) =$ K I which is to be a Maximum. Again, As $3 : 2 :: ay + xy : \overline{ay + xy} \times \frac{2}{3} =$ L K. $\overline{\text{L K}}^2 \times c \times \frac{1}{2}$ K I $= \overline{ay + xy}^2 \times \frac{4c}{9} \times \frac{1}{2} \times$

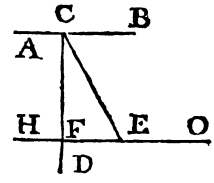
$\times \frac{1}{3} \times \overline{ay+xy}| = \frac{4c}{27} \times \overline{ay+xy}|^3$ is likewiſe equal to the Solidity IL $n = \frac{\overline{6cy^3x^2 - \overline{2cy^3x^3}}}{6} + c$. This Equation divided by cy^3, and ordered, reſults $y = \frac{3}{\overline{4a^3 + 12a^2x + \overline{13x^3 - dx^2}|^{\frac{1}{3}}}}$ (where d is $= 27 - 12a$) which put for y in $(ay + xy)$ the Maximum, we have $\frac{3a+3x}{\overline{4a^3+12aax+13x^3-dx^2}|^{\frac{1}{3}}} =$ a Maximum.

Then will $\frac{\overline{a+x}^3}{4a^3+12aax+13x^3-dx^2}$ be likewiſe a Maximum. This fluxed and reduced gives $x = \frac{24aa+2ad}{39a+d} = .890599607$, whence y, the Radius of the Ball, is $=$ 1.8356467, its Diam. 3.6712934, and the perpendicular Height of the Liquor $=$ 3.1084386. Therefore the Cone muſt be continued to L n (the Quantity of Liquor c remaining the ſame) to contain it, for in the preſent Caſe (by the Data) 'twill run over.

Remark. Theſe Solutions differ from Mr. Dyer's, *p.* 75, 76. *be ſuppoſing the greateſt Quantity of Water raiſed to be the Maximum; whereas the Queſtion required it to the greateſt Height.*

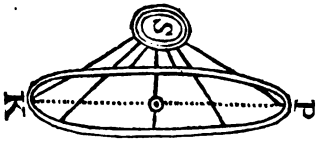
Mr. Bamfield *alſo ſolved this Queſtion.*

Queſtion 13, *anſwered by Mr.* JOHN SHIPMAN.



LET AB repreſent the axletree parallel to the horizontal plane HO, CD a ſpoke perpendicular to AB and HO; and let CE (= CD) incline to HO; then, if the length of the ſpoke be $= 1$, by mechanics, FE $= \frac{1}{2}^1$, becauſe the ſtreſs upon the ſpokes is as the co-ſine of their elevation above the horizon. Whence 1 : rad. :: $\frac{1}{20}$: ,05 = nat. ſine of 2° 51′ 6″ = ∠ DCE required.

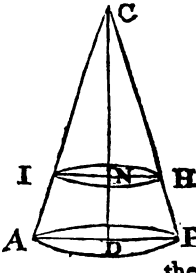
Mr. JOHN WOOD's *Anſwer.*



LET 1 = Strength of the Spoke SP when perpendicular to the Horizon, and its Strength when declining from that Poſition will be diminiſhed in the Ratio of the Co-ſine (S ⊙) of the Angle of Inclination. *Per* Queſt. S ⊙ $= \frac{1}{20} = .05 =$ Nat. Sine of 2° 52′ the Angle required.

Queſtion 14, *anſwered by Mr.* Jo. LIDDELL *of* Hull.

LET AD $= x$, then AB $= \frac{5}{8}x$, $n = .7854$, then the ſolidity will be $\frac{25nx^3}{192} = 11.358333$, &c. by the queſt. Solved $x = \sqrt[3]{\frac{2180.8\ldots}{25n}} = 4.8 =$ altitude, from which the diameter of the baſe $= 3$, then (*per* 47. *Euc.* 1.) AB $= 5.03$ ſlant height, and $\frac{5}{8}$ convex ſurface $= 16.6700619$, whence for the two parts CH and BH, let CH $= y$, radius BD $= 1.5 = \frac{AB}{a}$,



then

then *per* ſimilar triangles $5.03 : 1.5 :: y : \frac{1.5y}{5.03} = NH$, alſo let $p = 3,14159$, hence $\frac{1.5\,p\,y^2}{5.03} = \frac{5}{8}$ convex ſurface of CIH. Solved $y = 4$. nearly $= CH$, from which $HB = 1.03$

The ſame, anſwered by Mr. JOHN SHIPMAN.

PUT $\frac{1363 \text{ pence}}{120 \text{ pence}}$ = content of the whole cone $= c$, $x = CD$; then *per* queſtion, $\frac{5x}{8} = AB$; whence $\overline{\frac{5x}{8}}^2 \times \frac{x}{3} \times ,7854 = c$, and $x = 4\sqrt[3]{\frac{3c}{25 \times ,7854}}$ $= 4,807 = CD$, conſequently $\frac{5x}{8} = 3,004 = AB$, $AC = BC = \overline{BD}^2 + \overline{DC}^2|^{\frac{1}{2}}$ $= 5,0339 = d$, and the connex ſurface of the whole cone $= \frac{5\,d\,x}{16} \times 3,1416$ $= 23,75634$, which call 1, and put $y = CH = CI$. Then, by the nature of ſimilar figures, $d^2 : 1 :: y^2 : \frac{y^2}{d^2}$ = the convex ſurface of the cone CIH, and that of the ſegment $ABHI = 1 - \frac{y^2}{d^2}$; but *per* queſtion, $8 : 5 :: \frac{y^2}{d^2} : 1 - \frac{y^2}{d^2}$, $\therefore \frac{5y^2}{d^2} = 8y - \frac{8y^2}{d^2}$, hence $y = d\sqrt{\frac{8}{13}} = 3,95$, and $BH = AI = 1,07$.

New QUESTIONS *to be anſwered.*

Queſtion 34. *By Mr.* J. CARTER.

THE leaſt Diameter of the Fruſtum of a Cone is $= x$, its bottom Diameter $= 2x$, and Height $= 3x$; and the Solidity $= x^x$. Quære the Dimenſions?

Queſtion 35.
By Mr. WILLIAM BEVIL.

IF p = any Sum of Money given, be put to compound Intereſt at 5 $(= r)$ *per Cent. per Annum*; in what Time will the laſt Year's Intereſt beceme equal to the Principal?

Queſtion 36. *By* L. B.

IF the Length of the Board which throws off the Furrow in a Plough be 28 Inches, required its Poſition, in Reſpect of the Head thereof, ſo as that it may caſt off the Furrow with the moſt Eaſe?

Queſtion 37.
By PHILALETHES *of* Biddeford.

ANY Number, as for Example 5781, may be divided by 9, after the following Manner. In the Operation below, the Row of Units, or Figures on the Right-hand of the Line, are added up by 9, and the other Columns by Tens; then the Sum on the Left-hand of the Vertical is the Quotient, and the Figure on the Right-hand of it, the Remainder. It is required to give the Reaſon, Inveſtigation, or Demonſtration of this Method?

The Operation.

The Dividend is	578	1
Omitting the 1 we have	57	8
Caſting away the 8 tis	5	7
And throwing away the 7 tis		5
Quotient	642	3 remaining.

Queſtion

Question 38.
By Mr. GEORGE MURRANT.

ON the 10th of *June* 1755, in Lat. 54° 36′ N. my Cane standing upright on an horizontal Plane, did cast a Shadow 64 Inches long, but slipping thro' my Fingers, and falling towards the said Shadow, the Shadow was 54 Inches long when the Cane made an Angle of 30° with the Horizon. Required the Hour of the Day, and Length of the Staff?

AS we shall make it our Business, through the Course of this Work, to point out all the singular and extraordinary Productions of Nature in the *Animal*, *Vegetable*, and *Fossil* Kingdoms; so we shall take an Opportunity, very often, of presenting our Readers with their proper *Icons*, or Representations in Copper-Plates, that they may have a more lively Idea of the same. Accordingly, we have here given a microscopical View of the most curious Insect of the *Phalæna* Kind, *viz.* of the *small*, *white plumed*, or *feather'd Moth*; which, we doubt not, will be deemed a Curiosity by others as well as ourselves, as it is an anomalous Species, and is in itself of a beautiful Form, and of a Colour, the *whitest* in Nature: They are found in great Plenty in the Evenings in *May* and *June*, in many Parts of *England*, but particularly in *Hampshire*. The Wings of other Moths are *membranous*; but of this, they consist of fine distinct and most elegant FEATHERS: We have already taken Notice of it in the *Theology of Insects*, and shall have Occasion hereafter to be more particular in its Description.

A Description of a MACHINE for a *perpetual* ELECTRIFICATION.

AS it is our profess'd Design to improve every Discovery for the Public Good, as far as we are able; and as *Electricity* is now well known to be somewhat more than a Matter of *mere Curiosity*, inasmuch as it has been successfully applied to the Cure of several Disorders of the *rheumatic* and *paralytic* Kind, and to remove Obstructions and Pains occasioned thereby; also it is well known greatly to promote *Vegetation* in *Plants*; and doubtless might be found of Use in many other Cases, if it were applied in a *proper Manner*, I mean so that it might be rendered *constant* or *perpetual*, and not *momentary* and *instantaneous*, as in the *common Way* of using it. For, if such surprizing Effects be producible by its suddain, and, as it were, single Action, what may we expect from the continual Action or Influence of such a powerful Agent; that is to say, from a *perpetual Electrification* of *animal* and *vegetable Bodies*?

In order to assist in such an Undertaking, we here propose a MACHINE, which we think will be sufficient for an Experiment of this Kind. It is the Application of the *Hydraulic Machine*, invented many Years ago, by Dr. *Barker*; with a proper *Apparatus* for perpetually electrifying the Plants and Fruit Trees of an *artificial Garden*. The Description of which is as follows.

a, *b*, is the upright Tube or Body of the Machine, 8, 10, or 12 Feet in Height.

c, *d*, the horizontal Trunk, thro' which the Water spouts from Holes at each End, but on contrary Sides.

e, *e*, A large open cylindrical Part on the Top of the Machine, to receive the Water from.

f, *f*, A Trough, which brings a small Stream of Water from some adjacent Spring, *&c.* which turns the Machine.

g, *h*, Two Glass Globes, turn'd by the Machine by means of a Cord from the Groove in the outer Part of the Receiver *e*, *e*, and moving in Grooves of lesser Wheels fix'd on the Axles of the Globes.

i, *i*, Two Screws, by which the Cushions are press'd against the Globes for greater or lesser Degrees of Friction.

k, *k*, Two iron Arms fixed in the Frame of the Machine, and projecting beyond the Globes, suspend, on silken Strings, a long Rod of Iron, in Form of T, whose Part

l, *l*, receiving the Electricity from the Globes, conduct it to

m, *n*, *o*, A slight Frame of Wood in the Front.

p, *q*, *r*, *s*, The Electrical Garden, placed on

t, *t*, *t*, *t*, *&c.* small Pedestals, or Pillars of *Wax* and *Rosin*.

In this Garden may be placed in Pots any Sorts of Plants, Flowers, *&c.* which, when the Machine is in Motion, may be constantly electrify'd. One Globe is enough to be in Motion at a Time; and when that is too hot, the other may be put into Motion; and so they may be alternatively used Night and Day, without Cessation of the *Electrical Effluvia* on the Plants. As a constant Stream of Water may in most Places be had, and as the Expence of such a Machine and Garden would not be very great, it is much

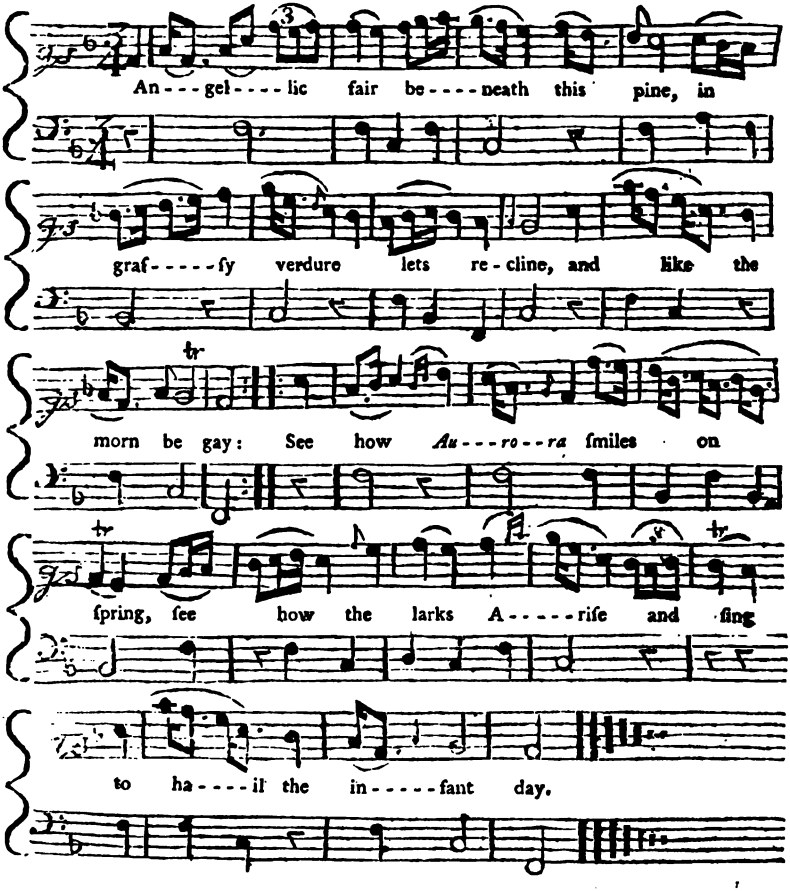
Now, pierc'd with agony, ſhe flies,
And *Damon*, *Damon*, *Damon*, cries,
Thy tender heart I broke!
And can'ſt thou ſpeak? — Ah, no, he's dead!
Then wrings her hands — and now they're ſpread,
The whilſt theſe words ſhe ſpoke:

"Oh! *Damon*, tho' I once refus'd
To hear the ſofteſt words you us'd,
That might to pity move;
Had you the power to know it now,
I'd kneel and make a ſolemn vow
No other ſwain to love."

Thus ſpoke the fair, and *Damon* found
In ev'ry word a joyful ſound,
That bid his fears abate.
A while he gaz'd, then in his Arms
Receiv'd the maid, with all her charms,
And bleſs'd the change of fate.

M.

ANGELIC FAIR. *A* SONG.

By W. SWIFT, *of* Stow, Lincolnſhire.

An - - - gel - - - - lic fair be - - - - neath this pine, in
graf - - - - - ſy verdure lets re - cline, and like the
morn be gay: See how *Au - - - ro - - ra* ſmiles on
ſpring, ſee how the larks A - - - - - riſe and ſing
to ha - - - - il the in - - - - - fant day.

Reſume the ſweetneſs of thy tongue,
Which has now charm'd my ear ſo long,
With Accents half divine;
My pipe ſhall ſwell its liquid ſtrain,
And ſink it's riſing Notes again,
In Uniſon with thine.

Muſic

hall waſte the morn, the day
ll, unheeded (as we play)
On Wheels impell'd by love:
weary, we will deign to reſt
ite on each other's breaſt.
While Cupid guards the grove.

rince can boaſt more happineſs,
, poſſeſſing thee, profeſs
All toils are baniſh'd hence?
ortals, who our weeds deſpiſe,
t ſuperior pleaſure lies,
To love and innocence?

ETITION to PROVIDENCE.

(By a LADY.)

uld *Providence*, with kindneſs hear
my *prayer*,
ſtin me of *happineſs* a *ſhare*,
but a *ſhare*, alaſs! was e'er deſign'd,
's on *earth* the *beſt* of *humankind:*)
, as *health* muſt my *foundation* be,
an eaſy ample *ſtock* of *thee*.
is *ambition* never rack'd my *brain*,
g that muſt by *all* be found moſt *vain*)
my humble *hopes* be *juſtly bent*,
me e'er aſpire beyond *content*.
my lot ſhould be, *content* will *pleaſe*,
proſperous *affluence* is void of *eaſe*.
t thro' thy paths, O *virtue!* lead my
mind,
leſs of the *thorns* I there *may find:*
re the *roſes* thou ordain'ſt to *blow*,
rms, with *roſes*, muſt for ever *grow*.
hy great pupil *thought*, the mighty *art*,
m, *inſtruct*, but not to *pain* the *heart:*
ſon, can that *contradiction* be,
thought and *memory* ſo well agree?
t life's *woes*, and *wrongs*, diſturb the
ſcene?
ren *thoſe* can *virtue* make *ſerene*.
l in *itſelf*, all foreign ills *endure:*
ſigh, and *wiſh* for power to cure.
re's wide *works* ſhould dignify my *ſoul*,
rs, like *hours* of *happineſs*, ſhould roll;
uld one *hour* hang heavy on my *hand*,
it any but a *friend*'s *command:*
vidence, thou wilt allow me *this*,
vn the ultimate of all my *bliſs:*
o be *found*, *indeed*, and to our coſt,
om truly *known*, 'till ever *loſt:*
me *hope* to find ſome faithful *few*,
converſe ſhall the *taſte* of *life* renew.
ne with *years*, for my dear *infants ſake*,
ıy *they long* of every *good* partake:
with a *pleaſing pain*, I daily trace
her's features, in each ſmiling face!
too ſhort a ſpan for *me*'s deſign'd,
ious *Providence*, to them be kind!
-*ſufficient hand* can point their way,
ıy their *virtue* teach 'em to *obey*.

Grant me poſſeſſion of ſome *happy cell*,
Where I, *unenvy'd*, may in *quiet* dwell!
There rural pleaſures ſhould my mind regale,
And *innocence*, in various ſhapes *prevail*.
My *books* and *pen* muſt claim the *foremoſt ſeat:*
For only *they* can make *retirement ſweet*.
Life's trifling troubles *they* can render *calm*,
And find for every *wound* ſome healing *balm*.
Nor would *I* wiſh too much for *fortune's toys*,
But they are *needful*, and would *bleſs* my *boys*.
Would bleſs *low'd friends*, who droop in fortune's ſhade,
And bring life's proſperous *ſunſhine* to their
aid:
For, *undeſerving* muſt that *mortal* be,
Who can *unpain'd* the *pains* of *others ſee*.
Small is the *wiſh* that might for *one* delight,
But let *me ſee*, with more *expanſive ſight:*
Taught by too *harſh* a *maſter*, *ſtern diſtreſs*,
I now can limit *hope* to *happineſs*.
They whom *experience* teaches to be *wiſe*,
Will thro' *content* the greateſt *full deſpiſe*;
And think 'tis ſcarcely worth their *wiſh* to
riſe.
But if, O *Providence!* thou e're ſhoud'ſt deign
To ſuffer me this humble ſuit to *gain*;
May I, of power ſo *wiſh'd*, be *diſpoſſeſs'd*,
Whene'er *humanity* forſakes my *breaſt*.
Firſt, and unceaſing, let me ever raiſe,
Reflection's power, to ſing it's *Maker's praiſe!*
Studious for ever in *that fruitful field*,
Imagination ſhall *enlargement* yield:
On to the *grave*'s dark *verge* admiring ſtray,
'Till *death's* long *night* concludes the *tireſome
day*.
Propt on ſtrong *hope* and *faith*, here *thought*
grows blind,
Sickens thro' *doubt*, or leaves *deſpair* behind.

On the IMMORTALITY *of the* SOUL.

IF we with brutes muſt ſhare a common
fate,
Nor quit this earthly, for a better ſtate,
If cruel death deſtroys the thinking part,
And ſtrikes the ſpirit, as it ſtrikes the heart,
Say, to what purpoſe was our reaſon given,
Reaſon, the greateſt, nobleſt gift of heaven?
Say, who would ever be upon their guard
'Gainſt vice, if virtue meets with no reward?
Much happier does the libertine appear,
Who drinks of pleaſure's cup without a fear;
His days are jovial, every ſcene is gay,
And in amuſements paſs his time away,
'Till the laſt period of his life is come,
And death conducts him to the ſilent tomb.
Turn from this picture of earth's happy man
And let us that of Virtue's votaries ſcan,
See merit oft expos'd to envious hate,
The frowns of fortune, and the ſtorms of
fate;

See the good man by dire misfortune led,
Subſervient to the wealthy fool for bread;
There often doom'd to hear what gives offence
To truth, morality, and common ſenſe,
'Till worn with ſorrow, and by grief oppreſt,
The weary ſoul ſighs for its promis'd reſt,
And, like the hireling, working for his pay,
Welcomes the evening of a toilſome day:
If this be true, what greater proof can riſe,
That virtue blooms but in her native ſkies;
The charming plant here nurs'd with tender care,
By death tranſplanted, yields its produce there:
This thought alone can the good man ſuſtain,
And give him eaſe in poverty and pain.
Who will not calmly bear ſtern fortune's frown,
That knows he ſoon ſhall gain a heavenly crown?
Who does on ſublunary bliſs depend,
That hopes a happineſs which ne'er ſhall end?
Have courage then ye meritorious few,
Whom ſtrong temptations labour to ſubdue,
Fight the good fight, and with life's lateſt breath
Prove glorious victors over ſin and death.

M. Dawſon.

DELIA.

ON *Delia*'s boſom — *Delia* faireſt maid
That fickle taſte e'er yet acknowledg'd fair —
Th' enamoured *Thyrſis* gently lean'd his head;
There breath'd his vows, and told his ev'ry care.

An artleſs Mind, and ev'ry manly grace,
Good ſenſe, good nature, form'd the lovely ſwain;
Sweet innocence beam'd chearful in HER face,
Her open look unſkill'd, untaught to feign.

Long had their breaſts indulg'd a fond deſire,
Youth ſtrove to hide it under friendſhip's name;
But riper age confeſs'd a warmer fire,
And love now bluſh'd at friendſhip's weaker flame.

A ſpreading elm beſtow'd its friendly ſhade;
Delightful refuge from the noontide heat!
Around their flocks a liſt'ning circle made,
Attentive to her voice — divinely ſweet.

Thus ſung the nymph:--this melody we hear,
Is ſpring, ſoft warbling in the vocal grove;
It's plumy tenants breathe their ſonnets there,
And rous'd by *Phœbus*, wake to life and love.

The morning fragrance, and cool temp'rate air,
The ev'ning murmurs of the whiſp'ring breeze,
Are nature's welcome to the vernal year,
Pledges of warmth, ſerenity and eaſe.

O'er the gay lawn the Zephyrs ſlowly creep,
And, near the grove, their wings with trembl'ing play,
Seem loth to enter, leſt a ruder ſweep
Should ſtrip the branches of their infant ſpray.

Flora begins her elegance to ſhow,
In ſweeteſt robes of innocence array'd:
Fair as the lilly, or the driv'n ſnow,
See yonder ſnow-drop hangs its lovely head.

The purple vi'let and the bramble-roſe,
Largely diffuſe their od'rous ſweets around;
Rich in its golden veſt the crocus blows,
And ſilver daiſies paint th' embroider'd ground.

Exalted *Phœbus* gilds th' extenſive plain,
And ſheds abroad his vivifying rays;
Kind ſubſtitute for winter's dreary reign!
Parent of hoary nights, & darkſome days.

Could fate be influenc'd by my way-ward will,
Or heav'n indulgent grant my frequent pray'r,
No ſummer's ſun ſhould melt, no winter chill,
But ſpring eternal conſtitute the year.

Thus *Delia*. — He with kind encircling arms
Expreſs'd his joy, nor turn'd her cheek away;
Her gentle breaſt an equal tranſport warms,
While *Thyrſis* utters this reſponſive lay.

Their notes how ſweet! yet thy ſoul-melting voice
Excells the warbling of the airy throng:
Nor think they now for ſpring's return rejoice,
'Tis *Delia*'s preſence animates their ſong.

Shrill *Philomela* tries a livelier ſtrain,
Forgetful of her woes: — yon billing doves
Perch'd on one bough, each other entertain
With cooing warmth, — fond emblem of our loves!

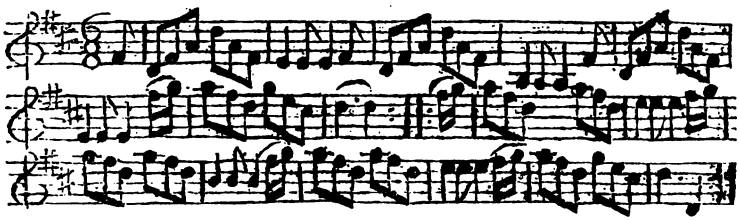
Where'er you tread ſoft Zephyrs round you play;
Swift to their poſts the anxious Sylphs repair,
Leſt a rude blaſt ſhould hapleſs diſarray,
The nice-ſet ringlets of thy comely hair.

The pallid ſnow-drop droops it's flow'ry leaves
When near thy fairer hand: — thy virtuous breaſt

The

The white-rob'd goddeſs, Innocence, receives:
A manſion worthy of its heavenly gueſt.
The air, replete with ſweets that *Flora* pours
From the encloſing purple tinctur'd mead,
Or fraught with odours of *Arabian* bowers,
Does not the fragrance of thy breath exceed.
My ſoul is chear'd by thy inſpiring ſmiles;
As by the ſolar beams the teeming earth:
Thy preſence winter's tedious hours beguiles;
Refined ſource of elegance and mirth!
In thy ſoft converſe every bliſs I find;
Not the cool freſhneſs of the limpid ſtreams
Gives more delight to the laborious hind
Scorch'd with the ſummer's ſun's too ardent beams.
Let fate diſpenſe her gifts or cold or warm;
Give *Delia*, Heav'n! ſhe'll every pleaſure bring:
Each ſeaſon, bleſt with her, has pow'r to charm;
In *Delia* centre all the joys of ſpring.

Sandwich.

The PRESS-GANG's JIGG: *Or*, A Trip to the Tender.

The Firſt and Second Men take Hands and lead thro' the Women's Side and round the Top into their own Places. 𝄆 The two Women do the ſame. 𝄆 The firſt Couple lead thro' the ſecond Couple and caſt up into their own Place. 𝄆 Caſt off and lead thro' the third Couple, and caſt into the ſecond Couple's Place. 𝄆 The firſt Man turn his Partner with his Right Hand and the third Woman with his Left (his Partner turn the ſecond Man with her Left at the ſame Time) 𝄆 The firſt Couple turn with the Right Hand, and the firſt Man the ſecond Woman, and the firſt Woman the third Man with their Left 𝄆 Lead thro' the ſecond Couple, caſt off and turn. 𝄆 Lead thro' the third Couple, caſt up and turn. 𝄆

☞ *As the Public have been pleaſed to ſhew ſo favourable a Reception of our Magazine, they have thereby put it in our Power to extend our Plan beyond what we firſt propoſed. We hope it will be deemed an Inſtance of Gratitude in us (a Virtue we ſhall ever with the higheſt Pleaſure cultivate) that we have added to this, and ſhall continue in each future Number, a Quarter of a Sheet of the* Lives of the Philoſophers, *in a Way proper for binding up by themſelves at the Concluſion. We ſhall alſo continue to add a compleat Map of each County, done from the lateſt Obſervations, and after a new Manner, proper to illuſtrate the* Natural Hiſtory. *The Inſtruments for ſhewing the Weather will ſhortly be explained more fully: And every uſeful Hint and Direction we are favoured with from our Correſpondents, will be eſteemed a great Favour, and duly regarded.*

A CHRONOLOGICAL MEMOIR *of* Occurrences. For *JULY*, 1755.

Breſlaw in Sileſia.

THE Steeple of the Church of *Adelſhack* was lately fired by Lightning; the Bells were melted, and the whole Edifice deſtroyed; but however, by the Vigilance of the Inhabitants, the Church was ſaved from being conſumed.

LONDON.

BY Advices from *Carolina*, dated *May* 26, we are informed, that the Aſſembly of that Province have granted 50,000 *l.* Currency towards fortifying *Charles Town*.

Whitehall, July 15. By Letters received from Vice Adm. *Boſcowen*, dated off *Louisburg*, 22d of *June*, 1755, there is an Account, that on the 10th of that Month, the *Alcide* and the *Lys*, two *French* Men of War, the firſt carrying 64 Guns and 480 Men, and the laſt

laſt pierced for 64 Guns, but mounting only 22, and having 8 Companies of Land Forces on board, being ſeparated from the *French* Squadron under the Command of Mr. *Bois de la Motbe*, fell in with the *Engliſh* Fleet off the Banks of *Newfoundland*, and that a Skirmiſh happened between the ſaid *French* Men of War and his Majeſty's Ships the *Dunkirk* and *Defiance*, in which both the *Alcide* and *Lys* were taken. The *French* Ship the *Dauphin Royal*, which had been in Company with the two above mentioned, diſappeared in the Fog.

Extract of a Letter from on board the Terrible, *Capt.* William Holburne, *dated* June 21, 1755, *off* Louiſburgh.

"By the *Gibraltar*, which ſails to-morrow for *England*, I have juſt Time to tell you we joined Admiral *Boſcawen* yeſterday off *Cape Breton*, after a Paſſage of five Weeks and one Day. Ten Days before he took two *French* Men of War, &c.— We ſtood cloſe in this Morning to *Louiſburgh* Harbour, and found only five of their Ships got in with the Commander in the ſecond Poſt. The Commander in Chief, with eight Sail, is ſtill at Sea, ſo that we are in ſome Hopes of catching him, as there will be a Squadron kept cruizing off here for ſome time. *M'Namara* convoyed them but 200 Leagues, and returned again. Some of Admiral *Boſcawen*'s Ships are gone to *Halifax*: We go to-morrow with ſome more; and ſhall then come down and relieve *Boſcawen* and *Moſtyn*.— Admiral *Boſcawen* ſaw four Sail of *French* Men of War more, and chaſed, but loſt them in a Fog. We have a Snow with us, which was taken the other Day, bound to *Canada*."

Extract of a Letter from on board the Anſon, *Capt.* Mann, *in Adm.* Boſcawen's *Fleet*, June 21.

"The two *French* Ships taken by a Part of our Squadron are both new Ships, and ſent into *Halifax* in *Nova Scotia*, the Rendezvous of the Fleet. Beſides the ſeven Ships from *England*, which have joined us, we daily expect five more from *Virginia*. There were in all, by what we can learn, ſeven Ships of the Line of the *French*. We have ſince taken a Brig and a Snow, and carried them into *Halifax*. I judge the Admiral's Orders are to take all we meet with, by Reaſon he hath given our Captain Orders to fight every Thing we are able to engage with."

July 1. This Day the Parliament was prorogued to Thurſday, *Auguſt* 14.

4. His Royal Highneſs the Duke of Cumberland going to Portſmouth to ſee the Fleet, was this Morning at eight waited upon by the Lord Anſon, Sir Ed. Hawke, Vice Admiral Weſt, and the ſeveral Captains of his Majeſty's Ships, and with great Ceremony conducted to the Prince, a 90 Gun Ship, on board of which his Royal Highneſs dined. This was done with Flags flying, Drums beating, and all poſſible Demonſtrations of Joy and Reſpect. As ſoon as his Royal Highneſs went on board the Prince, the blue Flag was ſtruck, and his Royal Highneſs's Standard hoiſted at the Main-topmaſt-head; upon which all the Ships at Spithead ſaluted him with twenty-one Guns each. When his Royal Highneſs left the Ship his Standard was ſtruck, and the blue Flag hoiſted again; upon which the Prince ſaluted with twenty-one Guns, and all the Ships in the Fleet with the ſame Number, and the Admirals and Captains attending his Royal Highneſs back in their ſeveral Boats, in the ſame Order as that in which they went off.

5. This Morning his Royal Highneſs viewed the Fortifications, attended by the principal Engineer, and the General Officers: from thence he went to South-Sea Caſtle, and Cumberland and Port Bridge Forts, and returned to Portſmouth about 2 o'Clock; when the Governor, the Admirals, Sea Captains, General Officers, &c. were entertained at Dinner by his Royal Highneſs. In the Evening he reviewed the Marines on the Glacis.

6. This Morning his Royal Highneſs ſet out from Portſmouth, dined at Windſor Lodge, and in the Evening came to Town.

13. At the French Church in Threadneedle-ſtreet Mſr. *Normand* and Mad. *Marzeau*, both of that Nation, renounced the Errors of the Romiſh Church, before the whole Congregation. The Ceremony was very awful.

16. This Day there was a Trial of the Pix at Weſtminſter of all his Majeſty's Gold and Silver Coin, coined within the Tower of London, ſince July 1750, on which Occaſion moſt of the Lords of the Council were preſent. The Ld High Chancellor gave a moſt excellent Charge to the Gentlemen of the Jury, and then withdrew; as did the other Lords of the Council. Upon the Trial the Jury found all the Coins in Weight and Fineneſs perfect Standard, and reported them ſo accordingly.

22. About One o'Clock this Morning the *French* Ambaſſador ſet out for *France*.

Marriage.

July 5. Sir Peter Leiceſter, Bart. to the Daughter of the late Sir Wm. Flemming, Bt.

Deaths.

July 5. The Hon. Miſ. Molly Wenman, youngeſt Daughter to the Rt. Hon. the Lord and Lady Wenman.

13. The Rt. Rev. Dr. John Coneybeare, Biſhop of Briſtol, and Dean of Chriſt Church, Oxon.

B——KR——TS.

June 24. Thomas Glaſby, of St. Mary Iſlington, Victualler.
Tho. Cotton, of Staffordſhire, Ironmonger.
July 1. Charles Mackintoſh, of London, Merchant.
Joſ. Jaques, of Chippenham, Wilts, Grocer.
5. William Powell, of Charing-croſs, Hatter and Hoſier.
Theophilus Thurogood, of Chelmsford, Innholder.
George Bayley, of Manchester, Hoſier.
Owen Jones, of Fleet-ſtreet, Barber and Peruke-maker.
W. Stephenſon, of White-chapel, Victualler.
8. Edward Irwing, of Wincheſter, Linnen-draper.
Thomas Raynolds and Valentine Wright, of London, Lightermen and Dealers in Coals.
David Murray, of Weſtminſter, Taylor.
12. Edw. Jourdan, of Weſtminſter, Coach-maker.
Damaris Biſhop, of Fleet-ſtreet, Widow, Victualler.
Jacob Bright, jun. of Coventry, Worſted-weaver.
Francis Taylor, of Duke's Place, London, Vintner, and ſince of Mark-lane, Cutler and Dealer in Wines.
Tho. Manners, of Weſtminſter, Saleſman.
15 William Farguſon, of Newcaſtle upon Tyne, Mercer.
Samuel Holland, of Biſhopſgate-ſtreet, London, Druggiſt.
22. George Baſſett, of St. George, Hanover-ſquare, Druggiſt.

COURSE of EXCHANGE.

London, July 22, 1755.

Amſterdam,	36 7	
Ditto at Sight,	36 4	
Rotterdam,	36 8	2½ Uſ.
Antwerp,	no Price	
Hamburgh,	34 8	
Paris, 1 Day's Date,	30	⅜
Ditto, 2 Uſance,	30	⅛
Bourdeaux Ditto,	30	⅛
Cadiz,	38	⅜
Madrid,	38	⅜
Bilboa,	38	⅛
Leghorn,	47	⅛
Naples,	no Price	
Genoua,	46	⅞
Venice,	49	⅛ a 49
Liſbon,	5s.	4d. ⅛
Porto,	5s.	4d.
Dublin,	9	a ⅛

Account of Books in our next.

BILL *of Mortality from June* 17. *to July* 22.

Buried			Chriſtened		
Males	867	1790	Males	664	1309
Females	923		Females	645	
Under 2 years old		689	Buried,		
Between 2 and 5		186	Within the walls		142
5 and 10 —		55	Without		415
10 and 20 —		54	*Mid.* and *Surry*		840
20 and 30 —		128	City & Sub. *Weſt.*		393
30 and 40 —		163			1790
40 and 50 —		150			
50 and 60 —		146			
60 and 70 —		108	Weekly *June* 24.		392
70 and 80 —		77	*July* 1.		358
80 and 90 —		32	8.		349
90 and 100 —		2	15.		352
100 and 109 —		0	22.		339
		1790			1790

Obſervat. on the Weather, at Temple Bar.

June	Barometer.	Therm.	Pluviameter.	Hygrometer.
24	29 : 4	30½	24 : 7	10 Moiſt.
25	29 : 9	30	0 : 6	19 Dry.
26	29 : 9	31	0 : 0	4 M.
27	29 : 8	30¾	0 : 8	6
28	29 : 7½	31	2 : 9	16
29	29 : 8½	30	0 : 0	14
30	29 : 5	30	21 : 8	30 M.
July 1	29 : 4	30	18 : 7	42
2	29 : 5	30½	9 : 5	29
3	29 : 6	30½	0 : 0	23 D.
4	29 : 9	29¾	0 : 0	22
5	29 : 9¾	31	0 : 0	27
6	30 : 0	31	0 : 0	6 M.
7	30 : 0	29	23 : 4	7
8	30 : 1	30½	24 : 2	11
9	29 : 8	29½	1 : 2	12
10	29 : 7	30	3 : 8	14
11	29 : 7½	30½	1 : 2	4 D.
12	29 : 9	31½	0 : 0	2
13	29 : 8	32	0 : 0	13
14	29 : 9¾	31¼	0 : 0	23
15	30 : 0	32½	0 : 0	34
16	29 : 8¾	32	0 : 0	42
17	30 : 0	31	0 : 0	22
18	29 : 7¾	31	0 : 9	9 M.
19	30 : 1	31¼	0 : 0	13
20	29 : 9	31½	5 : 5	17
21	29 : 8	32¼	0 : 1	28
22	29 : 6¼	31¼	12 : 4	35
23	29 : 7	31¼	7 : 2	17
24	29 : 7	28½	36 : 5	37

EACH DAY's *Price of* STOCKS, *in* JULY 1755.

☞ Books shut, is signified thus, ———

Days	Bank Stock.	E.-India	South Sea	S. Sea old An. 1st Su	S. Sea old A. 2d Sub.	S. Sea An. new 1st S.	S. Sea An. 2d Subsc.	3½ Ba. An 1st Subsc.	3½ Ba. An 2d Subsc.	3½ per C. India An.	Ba. 3 per Cent Cents.	3 per Cent An. 1751.	3 per Cent India An.	India Bon præm.	B. Cir. per l. s. d.	Lot. Tic. l. s. d.	Days
23	No Price.	———	———	110¾	99⅞	98a⅛	———	———	99	97⅞a98	96⅞a97	99⅛a⅜	99	96⅝	45s a 55	3 0 0	9 19 0	23
24	126¼a127	———	———	Do	Do	Do	———	———	99⅛	98a⅛	96⅞a¼	99⅛a¼	———	96⅜	55s	Do	Do	24
25	127	———	———	Do	98⅛a¼	Do	———	———	99a⅛a99	Do	96⅛	99¼a⅜	———	Do	54s a 55	3la 3 2 6	Do	25
26	Do	———	———	Do	Do	Do	———	———	99a⅛	Do	96⅝	99	———	Do	55s	3 0 0	Do	26
27	126¼	———	———	99⅞a100	98⅛	Do	———	———	99a98⅞	97⅞a98	96⅛a¼	99a98⅞	———	96½a⅝	54s a 55	3la 3 2 6	9 18 6	27
28	Do	———	———	Do	98⅛a¼	Do	———	———	98⅞a99	Do	Do	———	———	Do	Do	Do	Do	28
29	Sunday																	29
30	No Price.	———	———	———	98⅛	Do	———	———	98⅞a⅜	97¼	96⅝	———	———	96½	53s a 54	3 2 6	Do	30
1	126½	———	———	———	86	———	———	———	98⅛a⅜	97⅛a⅜	96⅛	———	———	96	52s a 51	Do	9 18 0	1
2	Do	———	———	———	98⅞a98	———	———	———	98⅛a⅜	97½	96a⅛	———	———	Do	48s a 47	Do	9 17 0	2
3	126	———	———	———	Do	———	———	———	98⅛a⅜	97⅜a½	95¼	———	———	95¼	47s a 50	Do	9 16 6	3
4	No Price.	———	———	———	97¼a⅞	———	———	———	98⅛a⅜	97½	95⅞	———	———	Do	50s	Do	Do	4
5	Do	———	———	———	Do	———	———	———	98⅞	97⅝a½	95¾	———	———	Do	49s	Do	Do	5
6	Sunday																	6
7	No Price.	———	———	94¾	97¼a⅞	———	———	———	98⅛a⅜	97⅜	95⅞a96	———	———	95⅝	50s	3 5 0	Do	7
8	125⅞	———	———	99⅝a¼	97¼	———	———	———	98⅛a98	97⅞	95⅞a¼	———	———	95½a⅝	49s a 50	Do	Do	8
9	125¼	———	———	No Price.	97⅛	———	———	———	97⅝	96⅝	95⅝a¼	———	———	Do	50s	Do	9 16 0	9
10	125⅜	———	———	99⅜a99	No Price.	———	———	———	97¼a⅜	Do	95⅜	———	———	95½	49s a 50	3 7 6	9 15 6	10
11	125⅝	———	———	98a98⅞	Do	———	———	———	97⅝	96⅛a⅝	95⅝	———	———	Do	Do	Do	Do	11
12	125½a¾	———	———	98⅞	96¼a⅝	———	———	———	97½	96⅞	Do	———	———	95⅜a½	50s	Do	9 14 6	12
13	Sunday																	13
14	125½	———	———	No Price.	No Price.	———	———	———	97¼a⅜	96	95¼a⅝	———	94½a¾	95⅛	49s a 50	3 2 6	9 13 0	14
15	124	———	———	96¼	Do	———	———	———	96⅛a94¾	No Price.	94¾a93	———	No Price.	No Price.	50s a 46	3 7 0	9 10 6	15
16	124¼	———	———	Do	94¾	———	———	———	94¾a⅜	Do	93	———	Do	93	47s	3 7 6	Do	16
17	124	———	———	96½	No Price.	———	———	———	94¼	94a¼	Do	———	93⅛	98⅞a93	47s a 46	Do	9 11 0	17
18	123⅜	———	———	96¼a⅜	Do	———	———	———	94a93¾	No Price.	92⅜a½	———	No Price.	92¼	43s	No Price.	9 10 6	18
19	No Price.	———	———	95¼	92¼a½	———	———	———	92¾	95⅛	92a¼	———	Do	92	40s	Do	9 9 6	19
20	Sunday																	20
21	Do	———	———	No Price.	No Price.	———	———	———	98⅛	92	93¾	———	92a91⅞	91⅛	35s	Do	9 10 0	21
22	122½a122	166a165½	———	94	Do	———	———	———	92⅛a⅜	91⅛a¼	91¼a91	———	No Price.	91	30s a 28	3 7 6	Do	22

Prices Corn.	Mark-Lane.	Basingstoke.	Reading.	Farnham.	Henley.	Guildford.	Warminster.	Devizes.	Glocester.
London.	Wheat 23s to 25s qr.	110s to 135s lo.	130s to 152s lo.	126s to 135 load	137s to 152s lo.	071 7s 6d load	27s to 32s qr.	25s to 34s qr.	45 10d to 58 bu.
W. Pes, Loaf 19d	Barley 11s to 13s od	13s to 14s 6d q.	14s to 17s od qr	15s to 16s od q.	15s to 16s od q.	15s to 16s od qr	13s to 16s	14s to 15s	25 to 28 2d
	Oats 10s to 12s 3d	13s to 16s od	14s to 20s od	14s to 15s 6d	13s to 17s od	12s to 13s 6d	11s to 13s	12s to 13s	15 6d to 1
	Beans 16s to 17s od	19s to 21s 6d	19s to 23s od	19s to 22s od	21s 9d to 23s od	24s to 26s	23s to 28s	24s to 27s	25 8d to 1

Miſcellaneous Correſpondence, in Proſe and Verſe.

For *AUGUST*, 1755.

A clear and ſuccinct Account of NORTH AMERICA, Hiſtorical, Geographical, &c. *continued from Page* 112.

Connecticut is divided into *five counties*, and within them are ſixty-eight *town ſhips*. As all males from ſixteen to ſeventy pay a poll-tax, their numbers may be the more readily computed; as it may again by the number of their *Militia*, which are from the age of ſixteen to fifty, and in 1749, were 16,000, which number multiplied by five, ſeems to me the full amount, being 80,000, but this alone much over balances *Canada*, by an account we are certain in, as is that of the *Militia*.

Taking again the *four provinces* together, they have many advantages over *Canada* in ſoil, climate and ſituation for trade, having in them ſeven fine navigable rivers and capacious harbours eaſily entered, and as they carry on a great traffic, are probably richer and more at eaſe than the *French*, and therefore likely to be more reſorted to, and to propagate faſter.

NEW-YORK government was found in 1752 to contain 65,000 inhabitants, and the *houſes* in the *city* to be 1500, and is ſaid ſince to have received a conſiderable *foreign* increaſe, but that being ſo ſhort a ſpace paſt, I cannot, as ſome writers have done, think of making them now to be 100,000, not ſeeing the poſſibility of ſuch an increaſe, even ſuppoſe the town is calculated ſeparately, and indeed I ſhould imagine that 80,000 is an ample ſum, and more than my calculation will admit, even ſuppoſe a miſtake in my authority of ten years forward. This town has ſomething the advantage of *Boſton*, in having equally a fine harbour and that longer open in the winter, which is a conſiderable article in point of trade, it being in the lat. 40° 40′ weſt long. 47° 4′, ſeated on an iſland at the mouth of *Hudſon*'s river, about fourteen miles long and about three broad; the province is divided into ten counties, of which *Albany* makes the moſt conſiderable figure except *New-York*, as its chief town of the ſame name is the frontier of the colony to the north, and for that reaſon fortified and garriſon'd, and is about one hundred and fifty miles up *Hudſon*'s river above *New-York* city. Here likewiſe moſt uſually the *Sachems* or *chiefs* of the *Iroquois* meet the governors of our *northern colonies* to renew their alliances, and concert meaſures for their mutual defence againſt the common enemy.

NEW JERSEY, or more properly the *eaſt* and *weſt* JERSEYS; *eaſt Jerſey* extends one part along the ſea coaſt, and the other on *Hudſon's river*, from a certain *port* called little *Egg-harbour*, to that part of the ſame river that is in lat. 41. divided from *weſt Jerſey* by a line drawn from *Egg-harbour*, or *Creſwick* river, *Stony* river, and the ſouth branch of *Baritan*. Its extent on the *coaſt*, and on *Hudſon's river* is about 100 miles, its breadth very unequal; *weſt Jerſey* is divided from it again by a *north* and *ſouth* line, and together contain, or are divided into eight counties, ſome ſay twelve; I do not know which is right. The principal town of *eaſt Jerſey* is *Amboy*, at the mouth of the river *Baritan*, and the capital of *weſt Jerſey* is *Burlington*, ſeated on an iſland in the middle of *Delawar* river, to the northward of *Philadelphia*. The computation of inhabitants in both the *Jerſeys* 1749 was 50,000, but I am pretty well informed, that is the utmoſt at this time.

PENSILVANIA, though one of the lateſt planted colonies, has by a rapid increaſe, but one way to be accounted for, become of a ſudden the moſt populous of all the *Britiſh colonies*. It is divided from the *Jerſeys* by the river *Delawar*, that has its ſource amongſt the *Iroquois*, and is navigable about two hundred miles. *Philadelphia* is the *capital*, and generally eſteemed the fineſt town in the *Britiſh dominions* conſidered all together, it is ſeated in lat. 40° 30′. The form is an oblong of *two miles*, extending from the river *Delawar* to another called *Schoolkill*, and each front to theſe rivers *one mile*. In the *centre* of the *town* is a ſquare of *ten acres*, and each quarter of the city a ſquare of *eight acres*. *The main ſtreet* is one hundred feet wide, parallel to which is eight ſtreets, four on each ſide, and theſe are traverſed at right angles by twenty more, all of 30 feet wide, with a fine *quay*, and other *maritime* con-

veniencies; the *houſes* are generally *built* of *brick*, well *glazed*, and covered, inſtead of ſlate or tile, with a kind of clap-board ſawn into ſquares. In 1749 the number of houſes were *two thouſand* and *ſeventy-ſix*, with *eleven* houſes of *public* worſhip; and in 1753, they were ſaid to be increaſed to *two thouſand three hundred*, or there abouts. A little before *king William*'s death, the inhabitants were ſcarcely 14000—the increaſe by *Engliſh* ſince that time, from *England*, and in the colony, is about 126,000—and by foreigners, chiefly *Germans*, about 110,000, in all 250,000; the neareſt computation of the preſent ſubſiſting inhabitants.

MARYLAND, the next adjoining colony, is ſituate between lat. 38 and 40°, long. 44 and 48°. The north end of the *bay* of *Cheſepeak* divides *Maryland* into two parts, called the *eaſtern* and *weſtern* ſhores. It is bounded on the eaſt by part of *Penſilvania* and the *Atlantic ocean*, on the ſouth by *Virginia*, and on the weſt by the *Apalachean* mountains; the extent from north to ſouth is about 140 miles, and from eaſt to weſt, as it reſpects what is really ſettled, about 100 miles. There has not been any exact account taken of the *white inhabitants*, for there being no conſiderable towns, we can only gueſs at the number, by an account we have of *Virginia*, which being computed at *ninety thouſand*, and this province rather fewer, we ſuppoſe there may be about 85,000.

VIRGINIA is ſituate between 36 and 39°, lat. 74 and 60° long. It has the river *Potowmac* on the N. E. the *Atlantic* ocean on the eaſt, *Carolina* on the ſouth, and the *Apalachean* mountains on the weſt, extending from north to ſouth about 240 miles, and from eaſt to weſt about 120 miles ſettled. In this *colony*, as in *Maryland*, there are not any noted towns, the inhabitants living much diſperſed for the convenience of enlarging their plantations, ſo that our computation of inhabitants reſults principally from the *Militia* roll, by which, and accounting exempts, *&c.* we ſay, as before, that the amount is about *ninety thouſand*.

CAROLINA is divided into two provinces, the *north* and *ſouth*; *north Carolina* is bounded by *Virginia* on the *north*, the *ocean* on the *eaſt*, by a line drawn in 34 degrees from the *ocean* to the *mountains* on the ſouth, and by that part of *Florida* poſſeſſed by the *Indians* on the *weſt*, and is divided into fourteen *pariſhes* or *townſhips*; but we do not hear of any *church* or *town* of note in the country.

South Carolina is divided from the *north*, by the aboveſaid imaginary line, by the *ocean* on the *eaſt*; by the river *Savannah*, which ſeparates it from *Georgia*, on the *ſouth*, and by the *Indian country* on the *weſt*.

The *capital* of both *Carolinas* is *Charles town*, ſituate in 32 degrees 45 minutes, it had in 1739, 450 houſes, and a conſiderable number of warehouſes; it was then burnt down, and has been ſince rebuilt handſomer, and now has about *ſix hundred houſes*. It is thought that there are more inhabitants in the *north* than in *South Carolina*, though not any ſignificant towns; ſome ſay, that in the *north* are 45000 whites, but as it is agreed that the two provinces do not conſiderably differ, and as in *South Carolina* their *Militia* is not above 5000, therefore giving the *north provinces* 35000, and the *ſouth* 30,000, ſeems to be nearer a right calculation than any now extant.

Georgia is bounded by the *Savannah river* on the *north*, by the *Indian country* on the *weſt*, by a line drawn athwart the upper part of the *Peninſula* of *Florida* to the out-fall of the river *San Matheo* on the *ſouth*, and by the *Atlantic ocean* on the *eaſt*, between the lat. 30° 35' and 32° 15', or thereabouts. As this is but a modern ſettlement, and has varied in a ſhort ſpace very conſiderably, the neareſt computation of its inhabitants is about 6000.

This is the loweſt computation ever made of the *inhabitants* of *America*, and I have ſome reaſon to think it much nearer the truth than any other extant—The amount then of whites is 986,000—One ſixth of theſe males capable of labour, or what are uſually called fighting men, is 164,200, and ſuppoſe, as is calculated on the part of *France*, one fourth of theſe may on proper emergencies be ſpared for the war, amount to 41050, nearly the number of all the inhabitants in *New France*, except *Louiſiana*, not eſteemed to have more than *ſix* or *ſeven thouſand* inhabitants, including the *auxiliary Indians*. And the reader will readily perceive that my computation is highly in favour of *France*, and conſequently, that the *French* power on that ſide, is rather to be guarded againſt in the increaſe, than in any reſpect to terrify us in the preſent, and that it is more our buſineſs to deſtroy the forts they erect, than to build any of our own. And as that upon the *Ohio* and at *Crown-point* ſeem the moſt terrible, I ſhall now, by way of concluſion, attempt to open that matter to the reader.

Crown-point, as has been obſerved before, is at the head of the LAKE *Champlain*, and as we underſtand it within the province of *New Hampſhire*, and being on the frontier of our ſtrongeſt colonies, is very differently conſtructed and garriſoned from any other on that ſide. The *French* propoſe by this, at once to interrupt our *back trade* with the

Ind-

Indians, and to make it a kind of *frontier* garriſon to the country they have invaded on the ſouth ſide of St. *Laurence* river, where we ſay, they have not a right to be at all, but as this *fort* neighbours on *New Hampſhire* ſettlements, and is in the country of the *Iroquois*. It ſeems wonderful how it happened, that either the *Engliſh* or *Indians* permitted the *French* to build a fort there, as I cannot find a clear account of this matter, it is very natural to conclude, a ſtrange *indolence* or *negligence* ſomewhere; however, as that does not regard our preſent enquiry, it may not be amiſs to obſerve, that thoſe who are ſaid to be ready and able to take QUEBEC, cannot be under any difficulty in deſtroying a fort, not in any reſpect of equal capacity to reſiſt, and at certain ſeaſons of the year incapable of reinforcement, and as with the deſtruction of this fort, all complaints againſt the *French* will ceaſe on that ſide, the execution ſeems ſpeedily neceſſary.

The *fort* or *forts* on the *Obio*, I know not which, for all our accounts are ſtrangely confuſed, the river whereon one or more is, or are erected by the *French*, is properly within the province of *Virginia*. This famous river has its ſource in ſome ſmall lakes on the back of *New York* province, to the weſtward of the *Alligany* mountains, *ſouth* of the *Iroquois*, and *eaſt* of the lake *Errie*, its courſe is neareſt *ſouth weſt*, ſupplied with various ſtreams, and paſſing through a fine country for ſeveral hundred miles long, in about the lat. 37° and long. of 89°, it falls into the great *river Miſſiſipi*.

The chief inhabitants about this river at preſent, are the *Twigtwis*, equal in number to the *Iroquois*, and equally free and independant, with this nation of others on the *Obio*. The *Engliſh* have traded for near a century, but the *French* having ever ſince their firſt ſettlement on the *Miſſiſipi* in 1699, been *trawling* up that *river*, and *building forts* as they proceeded, at length got into the OHIO, and there erected what we are now contending about. But here again we are under the ſame amazement as at *Crownpoint*, for our writers tell us, that when the *Engliſh* only propoſed to build a *fort* on that *river*, the *natives* even took the attempt amiſs, though our friends, and were determined to prevent it; and as they ſay at the ſame time, that the *French* had no particular friendſhip with them, yet that they permitted the FRENCH to build thoſe in diſpute; nor as I can find, are they deſirous that we ſhould deſtroy them, which ſeems truely problematical.

In *anſwer* to this, one of our late writers on the ſubject, gives the following extraordinary reaſon.—"He ſays, it is probable the *French* would not have been able to compaſs their purpoſe, had not the *Indians* either ſtood neuter, or deſerted our party; the reaſon of their ſo deſerting us ſeems to be, that we propoſed to have built a *fort* and meaſured out ſome *lands*, therefore no wonder they ſhould take part with the *French*, who openly declared their deſign of eſtabliſhing themſelves, than with the *Engliſh* who were clandeſtinely depriving them of their lands, at the time they profeſſed friendſhip," which reaſoning in brief is this. That thoſe who robbed the *Indians* publickly, were leſs culpable in their opinions, than thoſe who privately intended it; perhaps this may be the *Indian* way of reaſoning, but it may not be amiſs to ſay there is ſomething *ſavage* in it. For though I would not juſtify fraud, yet I do not conceive how an *intention* to commit it, is worſe than an *act* of *violence*.

In ſhort, until theſe matters are better cleared up, or better reaſons given, why, or wherefore this or that has happened, ſo much in favour of the *French*, and to our detriment, we muſt conclude againſt ourſelves, that the *French* are either more *fair* in their dealings, more *ſkilful* managers, or *more diligent* in the *execution* of their purpoſes; or that while the *Engliſh* are cloſely attending to the improving what they have, the *French* alacrity is carrying them on, to graſp at what they have no means of improving. Theſe *ideal* purſuits of that *volatile* nation have a very bad effect on the *phlegmatic* diſpoſition of the *Engliſh*, and figures their flights according to our own poet thus.

Sometimes we ſee a cloud *that's dragoniſh,*
A vapour *ſometimes like a* bear, *or* lion,
A tower'd citadel, *or pendant rock,*
A forked mountain, or blue promontory
With trees upon't, that nod unto the world
And mock our eyes with air.

At the ſame time, as theſe *flying people*, by a piece of dextrous ſmithery, *link two colonies together* of at leaſt *twelve hundred* miles diſtance, and propoſe after the examples of *Cortez* and *Pizarro*, to command ſuch an extent of country with a handful of men, againſt all the reaſons of number, courage, and ſkill, we may ſay of the *Frenchman*, as *Juvenal* of the *Greek*.

——— *Omnia novit*
——— *In cælum Juſſeris, ibit.*
——— *All things he knows,*
And bid him fly to heaven, to heav'n he goes.

Between GEORGIA and the *Miſſiſipi* is the *Peninſula* of *Florida*, in poſſeſſion of the *Spaniards*, and hath one *town* on it ſlightly

fortified, called St. *Auguſtine*; the boundary of this little province is marked off on the map as obſerved before by a pricked line, ſo that the *Spaniards* have it very diſtinct and entire from any way interfering with either the *Engliſh* or *French*; between the *Peninſula* and the *Miſſiſipi* are ſeveral ſtreams that empty themſelves into the *gulph* of *Mexico*, but none navigable by ſhipping.

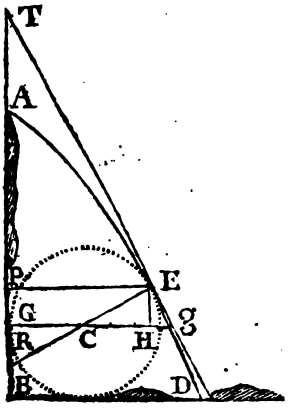
The *Miſſiſippi*, as the *French* report, has its ſource in the vicinity of *Canada*. Its firſt courſe is to the *S. E.* and in the lat. of 45° turns almoſt due ſouth, continuing that courſe until in the lat. 30° and long. 95° it diſcharges itſelf into the *gulph* of *Mexico*, where it has ſeveral openings occaſioned by various ſand banks, that in ſome meaſure bar the entrance. The notion of writers is, that none but ſmall ſhips can enter, but we are apprized of the contrary, by the *French ſhips* that trade there.

The ſettlement of this country, by the *French*, is ſo late as 1712, and the *Spaniards* permitting it, conſidering the ſituation, can only be accounted for by the unhappy *connection* of intereſts at that time between the *courts* of *France* and *Spain*; however it doth not appear their progreſs has been very ſwift, nor can the trade be very important to *France*, as the climate is calculated only to raiſe ſuch commodities as would prejudice thoſe at home, and therefore muſt chiefly depend on an illicit trade with the *Spaniards*, which is indeed what the colony principally ſubſiſts by.

The only *town* in this *province* is *New Orleans*, ſeated about *one hundred* and *twenty* miles up the ſtream, it was founded in 1717, but not much inhabited until after the famous *Miſſiſipi* bubble, when it falling into the hands of the crown, it became conſiderably improved and fortified. The *patentees* had before built a *fort* at the mouth of the river, and ſince there have been two more conſiderably above *New Orleans*, for the benefit of trade. I do not any where find a preciſe *ſtate* of this *town* at preſent, but it is generally ſuppoſed to be about the ſize of *Charles town* in *South Carolina*; it has one way or another a very pretty trade, and may probably contain between *two* and *three thouſand inhabitants*, and the whole colony about 4 or 5000 whites, the utmoſt we have been able to diſcover. That they have an *illicit trade* with the *Spaniards* is out of doubt, from prizes taken in the late war; but this is ſaid to be only carried on by particular people, by ſome authority, and the generality little the better for it. And in concluſion, it is to be obſerved, that if it be convenient for the *Spaniards* to tranſmit their private property this way from *New Mexico*, they will certainly do it, as a conſiderable *ſaving* in both *freight* and *indult*, and the *French* at the ſame time be handſome gainers, by *freight*, *commiſſion* and *remittance*; but this may one day convince both *Spaniards* and *Engliſh*, that the *court* of *France* acted wiſely when they made this ſettlement, and which on our part is only now to be amended, by preventing any kind of union between this colony and CANADA.

MATHEMATICAL QUESTIONS *Anſwered.*

Queſtion 15, *anſwered by Mr.* JOHN SHIPMAN.



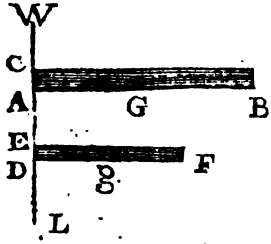
PUT AB $= 30 = a$, BD $= 20 = b$, AP $= x$, PE $= y$, and PG $=$ EH $= z$; then $2x + z =$ TG $=$ TE, Parameter $= \frac{b^2}{a} = \frac{40}{3} = p$, and by ſim. $A't : y : 2x + z :: z : \frac{2xz + z^2}{y} =$ CE, and $\frac{1}{2}p$ (PR) $: y :: z : \frac{2yz}{p} =$ CH, $\because y - \frac{2yz}{p} =$ GC $=$ CE, moreover $a - x - z =$ GB $=$ CE. Whence $y - \frac{2yz}{p} = \frac{2xz + z^2}{y}$; $y - \frac{2yz}{p} = a - x - z$; and by the Nature of the Parabola $px = y^2$; from which three Equations, x and z being exterminated, we have $8y^5 + 8p - p^2 \times y^4 - 8p^2 - 8ap - 2p^2 \times y^3 + p^3 + 4ap + 2ap^2 - p^4 \times y^2 + 2p^3ay = a^2p^4$.

From which Equation, y may be found, and conſequently all the reſt.

Mr.

Mr. CHARLES WILDBORE says, that the greateſt Circle inſcribed in a Semi-parabola will be, when GB = ⅓ the Circle's Diameter; and hence, by an eaſy Proceſs, finds the Diameter of the Wheel = 17 Feet nearly.

Queſtion 16, *anſwered by Mr.* JOHN SHIPMAN.

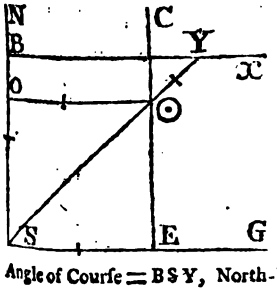


LET the two Beams AB and DF be fixed in the immoveable Wall WL; biſect AB in G, and DF in *g*, which Points will repreſent their Centers of Gravity; and ſuppoſe the Weight of each Beam to be accumulated in G and *g* reſpectively.

Put AB = 15 = *a*, AC = 1,5 = *b*, and DF = 10 = *c*, DE = 1 = *d*. Then, the whole Force which tends to break the greater Beam at A, is = $\frac{a^2 b^2}{2}$; and that which tends to break the leſſer at D, is = $\frac{c^2 d^2}{2}$; that is, the Streſs at A, is to that at D as $a^2 b^2$ to $c^2 d^2$, or as $a^2 b^2$ to c^2 (becauſe $d = 1$). But the Number of longitudinal Fibres, whoſe Adheſion tends to preſerve the greater Beam from breaking is = b^2; and the Number of ſuch Fibres in the leſſer Beam = d^2: Now if GAC and *g*DE be conſidered as bended Levers, the whole Effort which tends to preſerve the greater Beam from breaking will be = $\frac{b^3}{2}$, and that of the leſſer = $\frac{d^3}{2}$. Whence, the abſolute Strength of the greater Beam = $\frac{b^3}{2a^2b^2} = \frac{b}{2a^2}$, and that of the leſſer = $\frac{d^3}{2c^2d^2} = \frac{d}{2c^2}$; hence, the abſolute Strength of AB is to that of DF as $\frac{1}{300}$ to $\frac{1}{200}$, or 2 to 3; conſequently, the Strength of the leſſer Beam exceeds that of the greater, by half the Strength of the greater Beam.

Mr. CHARLES WILDBORE's *Anſwer.*

IT is generally allowed that the Strength of Timber (independent of the Streſs) is as the Content: Now if a Piece of Timber 10 Feet long, and 1 Foot ſquare, will bear 457143 *lb.* in the Middle before it breaks; one of 15 Feet long, and 1 ½ ſquare will bear 1542857 *lb.* Now allowing a Cubic Foot of Oak to weigh 56 *lb.* and that the Streſs of Timber is as the Content drawn into the Length; we have 5600 *lb.* for the Streſs of the leſſer Piece, and 28350 *lb.* the Streſs on the greater (allowing them to be ſupported horizontally at both Ends): From which the Weight that each will bear is found, and the Greater will bear more than the Leſs = 1062964 *lb.*



Queſtion 17, *anſwered by* J. D. G. N.

DRAW the indefinite Line S G Eaſt, ſet off the given Departure = 84 Miles from S. to E. at S likewiſe draw the indefinite Perpendicular S N, then ſet off the Diff. Latitude = 100 Miles from S to B, from B draw the indefinite Lines B X, on E draw the Perpendicular E C infinite; and in your Compaſſes take the Diſtance run after the Departure was taken = 34 Miles; then, by a Pin as a Centre at ⊙ turn the Compaſſes with one Foot in ⊙ in the Line E C till the other Foot falls on the Line B X, as at Y; then S Y is the Diſtance ſailed = 148 Miles. *Per* Trig. we have the Angle of Courſe = B S Y, North-Eaſt, 2° 30′ more Eaſt.

New

New QUESTIONS *to be answered.*

Question 39. *By* TYCHO, *jun.*

IN how many Years to come will our Pole Star be nearest to the Sun, and how many Degrees and Minutes will the Distance be?

Question 40. *By Mr.* T. WOOD.

GIven the three nearest Distances from the three Angles of a plane Triangle to the Circumference of the inscribed Circle = 20, 30, and 40, to find the Circle and Triangle.

Question 41.
By Master SLADE, *of the Academy at* Deptford.

IF a Merchant Ship sets Sail from *Brest*, and a Privateer sets Sail from the *Lizard* at the same Time, the former sailing 8 Miles *per* Hour, and the latter be able to shape a S. S. West Course; How many Miles *per* Hour must the latter sail to meet the former, and at what Distance and Time?

Question 42.
By Mr. CHARLES WILDBORE.

THE greatest Cylinder that can be inscribed in, and the least Cone than can be circumscribed about the Solid generated by the Revolution of a given Curve, will be when the Subtangent is equal to twice the Altitude of the Cylinder, or two Thirds of the Altitude of the Cone. Quære, the Demonstration geometrically?

Question 43.
By Mr. CHARLES WILDBORE.

IN a plane Triangle there is given the Difference between the Sum of it's Sides and Base = 3107.7 = *d*, the Difference of the Angles at Base = 25° = *a*, and the Area = 157145 = *s*. Quære, the Sides and Angles?

Question 44.
By Mr. JOHN GOODHEAD.

GIven the Length of the slant Side of a Cone = 20 Inches = *s*. Required the Area of the greatest Parabola that can be cut from such a Cone, when the Solidity of the Cone is a Maximum?

Question 45.
By Mr. ABRAHAM STONE, *of* Chatham.

IN the Trapezia ABCD are given the Side AB = 5.00 = *a* Chains *per Gunter*, BC = 8.00 = *b*, and CD = 11.00 = *c*. Quære the Side AD, the Angles A, B, C, and D, and the Area in Acres, when the Field is the greatest possible under the given Dimensions.

Question 46.
By Mr. THO. BARKER *of* Brampton, Suffolk.

GIven the Area of a plain Triangle = *a*, and the Difference of the Segments of the Base = *b*: Quære the Triangle, when the Perpendicular, Base, and Sides are in Arithmetical Progression.

Question 47.
By Mr. GEORGE MURRANT.

HAving the Perimeter, and Difference between the longest, and each of the other two Sides, to find the Sides of a Triangle.

Question 48.
By Mr. CHARLES DYER.

GIven the Radii *a*, *b*, and *c*, of three Circles inscribed in the Corners of a Triangle: Required a Theorem to determine the Radius of a fourth Circle, which being inscribed in the same Triangle, shall touch the Convexity of those three given Circles.

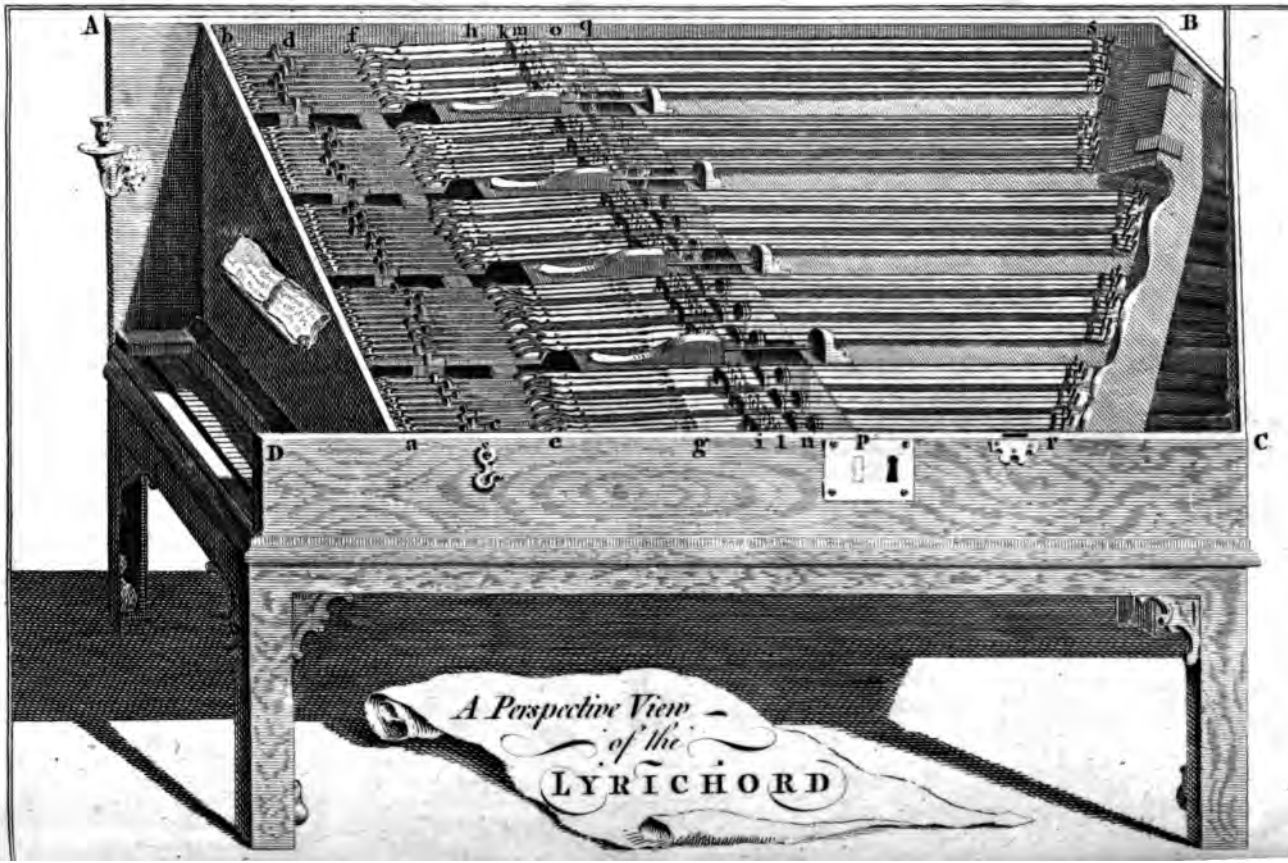
Question 49.
By Mr. THOMAS TODD *of* West-Smithfield.

GIven the Solidity of any regular Polygonal Pyramid = *s*, the Number of Sides = *n*, to find the Dimensions when the whole Surface (including that of the Base) is a Minimum.

Question 50.
By Mr. EDW. JOHNSON, *Teacher of Mathematics, at* Hull.

THE Equation of a Curve being $y - \frac{a}{a^2} \times x^2 y$, its Area = 100, and *a* = 12; Quære *x* the Abscis?

A Descrip-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A Perspective View of the LYRICHORD

A Deſcription of the Nature and Conſtruction of the LYRICHORD.

IT is preſumed that moſt of our Readers either underſtand or delight in Muſic, or at leaſt will be pleaſed with an Account and Deſcription of the LYRICHORD, which, (to uſe the Inventor's own Words) is the moſt curious muſical Inſtrument ever invented; we are told by him, that it has coſt him 500 Pounds and 20 Years Study and Application to compleat it, and that it is now brought to a great Degree of Perfection. That it imitates the *Violin*, *Baſs-Violin* and *Duble Baſs*; and tho' it has no *Pipes*, yet, when play'd full, it reſembles a perfect *Organ*; and is touch'd by *Keys*, like an *Harpſichord*. That it admits of playing *loud* and *ſoft*, and the *cloſe Shake*; as alſo of *ſwelling* any ſingle Note or many Notes together by the ſingle Preſſure of the Fingers. But, (what is moſt of all ſurprizing, and indeed incredible if not ſeen, yet plainly demonſtrable to every one) *its Strings never go out of Tune*, as long as the Materials of which the Inſtrument conſiſts remain entire. A Thing hitherto deem'd impoſſible to find out.

This is the Author's Account of his Machine, to make good which, and to gratify the Curioſity of the Public, we have given a Perſpective of the Whole laid open, and ſhall here ſubjoin a conciſe Deſcription of the eſſential Parts thereof, having firſt premiſed, that they conſiſt of five Syſtems of Strings; each Syſtem of three Bars or Sets of Strings; and four Strings in each, except one Set of the longeſt of all, which has but 3 Strings; ſo that upon the whole there are 59 Strings in the Inſtrument. Theſe Strings are ſeverally ſtretched by Weights appended to Levers, and made to ſound by being drawn down on the Periphery of moving Wheels to be *touch'd* by them inſtead of the *Quills* in a common *Harpſichord*, or a *Bow* in the *Violin-kind*. Therefore,

a b e f repreſents the Syſtem of 59 Braſs Levers; on the immoſt End of each Lever is Part of the Circumference of a Circle (ſomewhat more than a Quadrant) in the Centre of which Circle is an Axis upon which the Lever is ſupported and moves on a proper *Fulcrum*. Theſe circular Parts all appear in a Row from *e* to *f*.

From *a* to *b* on the under Side of each Lever is hung a long cylindric Weight of Lead about an Inch in Diameter, more or leſs, which anſwers the Purpoſe of a *Ballance* or *Poiſe* to the Lever when barely connected with the String.

From *c* to *d* appear the *Screws* by which large Weights are moved forwards and backwards on the Levers, proportion'd in ſuch a Manner as to give a *due Degree of Tenſion* to each reſpective String. In *tuning* the Inſtrument theſe Screws are moved with a Key, and conſequently the Weight, till the String acquires its proper Tone; and when once they are put in Tune, they muſt always remain ſo, (unleſs diſordered by Accident) becauſe they are always under the ſame Degree of Tenſion from the equal Action of the Weights. And in this conſiſts the *peculiar Nature* and *Artifice* of the LYRICHORD. Note, the *Weights* we now ſpeak of, are long, wide, and thin, that they may move freely by each other under the Levers.

From *e* to *f* appear the *circular Arches* at the End of the Levers, as was ſaid before; in each of theſe a Pin is fix'd near the Lever, on which is put the Loop of *Braſs Wires*, or *Silken Strings*, which on the other End are connected with the *muſical Strings*, and by which they are ſtretch'd, and eaſily taken on or off.

From *i* to *k* are the *Bridges* on which the Strings are ſtrain'd in each Syſtem, and which terminate their muſical Length on this Part.

From *i* to *m* is a Row of *Braſs Jacks* (as we may call them) one to each String, which hang upon the String by two Hooks; and when put into Motion, draw the String down on the Wheel. They are put into Motion by the Keys which are touch'd by the Hand of the Muſician as in a Harpſichord; only, by a double Lever below, theſe move downward, as they, by a ſingle one, move upwards. The Hooks on the Tops of the Jacks are adapted to the Strings, by a *Nut* and *Screw*.

In the open Part *n o p q* are placed the *Wheels* and *Pulleys* on an Axle about 5 or 6 Inches long, and ſo that the Perimeter of the Wheels in each Set is but a little below the Strings; for *one Wheel* ſuffices for a Set of 4 Strings: there are therefore 3 Wheels in a Syſtem, and 15 in the whole. The Surfaces of theſe are fitted in a proper Manner to ſtrike the Strings when by the Jacks they are drawn down upon them for a *momentary Touch*. Inſtead of *Roſin* they apply *Tallow*, ſometimes, to the Surface of the Wheels. They are about 4 Inches in Diameter and moved by the Machinery within-ſide, all at once, and with different Velocities, thoſe which touch the ſhorteſt Strings moving faſteſt. When the Machine is wound up, they are all ſet a going by a great Weight on the Back-part of the Inſtrument.

In the Space *p q r s* lie all the Syſtems of Strings, ſome of which are Wire, others Catgutt, and the larſteſt Sort wrought or cover'd with Silver-wire, like thoſe of the

the largeſt *Baſs-Violins*. Between the Bridges, the longeſt Strings are about 30 Inches, and the ſhorteſt about 6; as near as we can recollect, having ſeen this Inſtrument but once.

The *Lid* or *Cover* of the Inſtrument conſiſts of *two Parts*; in Playing, one is ſhut down generally, and the other, which lies over the Strings, is moveable up and down by the Foot of the Muſician, by which Means he can *ſwell the Notes*, and make them *louder* or *ſofter* at Pleaſure.

What farther relates to this ſingular and curious Invention muſt be deferr'd 'till we come to treat of the *Philoſophy* of *Muſic*; in the mean time we hope an Idea thereof will not be difficult from this Repreſentation; and ſuch as have Opportunity, and Taſte, will, we imagine, find it well worth their While to ſee the Inſtrument itſelf.

EPISTOLARY STANZAS
From Miſs *Eliz. Carter* to Miſs *H—ll.*

WHILE ſoft thro' water, earth and air
The vernal ſpirits rove,
From noiſe, my dear, and giddy crowds
To rural ſcenes remove:
The mountain Snows are all diſſolv'd,
And huſh'd the bluſt'ring gale,
While fragrant Zephyrs gently breathe
Along the flow'ry vale.
The circling planets conſtant rounds
The wintry waſtes repair,
And ſtill from temporary death
Renew the verdant year.
But ah! when once our tranſient youth,
(The ſpring of life) is o'er;
That ſmiling ſeaſon takes its flight,
And muſt return no more!
Yet judge by reaſon's ſober rules,
From falſe opinions free;
And mark how little, pilf'ring years
Can ſteal from *you* and *me*.
Each moral pleaſure of the heart,
Each ſmiling charm of truth,
Depends not on the giddy ſtart
Of wild inconſtant youth.
The vain coquet whoſe empty pride
A fading face ſupplies,
May juſtly dread the wintry gloom,
Where all its glory dies.
Leave, *ſuch*, a ruin to deplore
To fleeting forms confin'd; —
Nor age nor wrinkles diſcompoſe
One feature of the mind.
Amidſt the *univerſal* change,
Unconſcious of decay,
It views, unmov'd, the ſcythe of time
Sweep all, beſides away.
Fixt on its own Eternal Frame,
Eternal are it's joys:
While born on tranſitory wings,
Each *mortal* pleaſure flies.
While ev'ry ſhort-liv'd Flow'r of ſenſe
Deſtructive years conſume,
Thro' friendſhip's fair enchanting walks
Unfading mirtles bloom.
Nor with the narrow bounds of time
The beauteous proſpect ends,
But lengthen'd, thro' the Vale of Death,
To Paradiſe extends.

A MEDITATION
Upon returning Home after preaching.

Written by a Clergyman now in Virginia, *who has the Care of Seven Churches, the neareſt of which is* 5 *miles diſtant from his abode: being part of his reflections on riding back from duty in a night which was very dark, and rainy.* Sept. 16, 1750.

TO-day my tongue, the glory of my frame,
(Far undeſerving ſuch high Dignity)
Held office, of CHRIST's *advocate with man.*
Immortal ſouls, of more important worth
Than *Ophir*'s or *Peru*'s exhauſtleſs mines,
Are truſted to my care—— immenſeſt truſt!
What, if ſome wretched ſoul (tremendous thought!)
One, favour'd with the Goſpel's joyful ſound,
Now loſt, for ever loſt tho' my neglect,
In dire, infernal glooms (more tenfold dark
Than what ſurround me now) with flaming tongue
Be heaping execrations on my head?
Whilſt here, untouch'd, I dream my fears away!
What, if ſome ghoſt, cut off from life and hope,
With fierce deſpairing eyes uproll'd to heav'n,
That wildly glare and witneſs tortures deep
Be yelling horrid—"LORD avenge my blood
" On that unpitying wretch, who ſaw me run
" With full carrier the broad enchanting road
" To theſe devouring fires, yet warn'd me not—
" Or faintly warn'd me—— and with languid tone
" And cool harangues, denounc'd eternal hell
" And wrath divine."—At the dread, ſhocking thought
My ſpirit ſhudders—all my inmoſt ſoul
Trembles and ſhrinks. Sure if th' eternal cries
Of ſpirits reprobate can reach the ears
Of their dread Judge, they muſt be cries like theſe.
But—if the meaneſt of the happy choir,
That with eternal ſymphonies ſurround
Th' ætherial throne, can ſtand, and thus declare,
" Next to almighty Grace, that I am *here*,

" I owe it to *his* care—His faithful hand
" (Regardleſs of the frowns he might incur
" From me, then madly eager after death)
" Snatch'd me, reluctant, from approaching
" flames,
" Ready to ſeize and burn unquenchable.
" May richeſt Grace reward his pious zeal
" With ſome bright manſion in this world of
" bliſs."

Tranſporting thought! O, then be bleſt the hand
Who form'd my elemental clay to man!
And ſtill ſupports me!—'Tis well worth to live,
If I may live to purpoſes ſo great!—
Awake my dormant zeal! for ever flame
With generous ardours for immortal ſouls!
Souls, with CHRIST's blood, God's dear, beſt jewel, bought.
Rich gem! th'exhauſted treaſury of Heav'n.
Be mine the bliſs that ranſom to apply!—
And may my head, my tongue, my heart, my all,
Spend, and be ſpent, in ſervice ſo divine.

THE FADING ROSE,

Or *SYLVIA inſtructed.*

BLuſhing, gay, but prickly Roſe,
Emblem, true, of human woes:
Emblem too of all the joys
That our ſorrows counterpoiſe.
Pierc'd thou ſtand'ſt with thorny darts;
Such the bliſs of human hearts.
Short thy beauty, (deck'd ſo fine)
Fully blown; thy ſweets decline.
Mine's the ſplendour of an hour,
Like to thine, ſweet fading flow'r!
Man impatient will not ſtop,
Thee, but opening, he muſt crop:
Canker, inſects, ſtorms of hail
Thy frail body oft aſſail.
Foes like theſe ſhould'ſt thou eſcape,
Time is ſure to mar thy ſhape.
In full bloom I view'd thee laſt,
Now I ſee thy prime is paſt;
Thou who wert ſo freſh, ſo gay,
Ne'er wilt ſee thy yeſterday.
What to-morrow thou ſhalt be
I ſhall ne'er more prize to ſee.
From thy fate I'll ſtrive to learn
What may moſt my weal concern;
Youth and beauty will decay,
Time and death call ſoon away.
Charms enduring I will ſeek,
Which outvie the blooming cheek.
Charms, which all internal are;
Charms, which make old age e'en fair.
Virtue, like her ſiſter Truth,
Bloſſoms in immortal youth.

Briſtol, Stokes Croft,
July 2, 1755. J. N.

ELEGIAC ODE.

I.

AScend, my muſe, and ſeek a loftier ſtrain,
Not all in ſhrubs and *Tamariſks* delight;
Sing now the dangers of the fairy train
That met in manſion-houſe to paſs the night
In ſong and dance, and jocund revelry—.
But ah! no earthly joys can ever certain be!

II.

Sing how did there the gay aſſembly meet;
Aſſiſt me parent of the crooked lyre,
Like *Hermes* dreſt with wings at head and feet,
Aſſiſt me, and thy poet's breaſt inſpire;
For there were lyres and flutes and harp and fiddle,
And ſome ſung toll-de-roll, & ſome ſqueak'd tweedle diddle.

III.

Some dæmon ſure, that luckleſs evening, happ'd
Fly out o'er *N—b—ry*, to take the air:
He ſaw the dancing-room all mopp'd and ſwept,
Ods me! quoth he, "What doings have we here!"
This ſneaking town attempts to ape the court?
But, truſt me, I'll for this time ſpoil their ſport.

IV.

So ſaid, ſo done; at fix, that fatal night,
The weſt wind blows; who duſk and horror brings.
He veils his face, of darkneſs and affright,
While torrents ſpout from his ſhow'r-dripping wings;
What terrors now attend the hapleſs fair!
For all the town affords but one poor paultry chair.

V.

But now, poſt-chaiſes all the nymphs requir'd,
Some from St. *George*, and from our good *King's Arms*;
But in the town all vehicles are hired—
Yet females to the ball-room run in ſwarms.
The ſchool, that morn, on all machines did ſeize,
One chaiſe could well contain ſeven ſmall young *Belles* with eaſe.

VI.

But think not yet their happineſs ſecure:
And lend an ear attentive while I ſing
The perils of thoſe maids, who dar'd endure
The evils rain on bruſſels-heads might bring;
(For, not the heavieſt rain, with lightning join'd,
Can make one real woman change her mind.)

VII.

Now 'gan the dances, by our *Gallic* foes
Contriv'd; when, lo! a mighty craſh is heard,

A craggy ſtone its frightful viſage ſhows,
Huge, rugged, by a ſtrenuous arm upreard;
Slow thro' the air flies the terrific maſs,
And ſtrews the room with crumbs of ſand and ſhiver'd glaſs.

VIII.

The pond'rous rock thund'ring on the floor,
Each nymph, affrighted, ſeeks a ſafe retreat,
Some crowd the not enough capacious door,
Some fain would thro' the windows ſeek the ſtreet.
What rout might engine worſe have wrought *per die,*
When one poor ſtone thus makes a troop of females flee.

Cottenham, *Sb—g—n O'R—rk.*
May 18.

To a Gentleman, *who deſired* proper materials *for a* MONODY.

FLowrets— wreaths— thy banks along—
Silent eve— th'*accuſtom'd* ſong—
Silver ſlipper'd— whilom— lore—
Druid— Paynim— mountain *boar*—
Dulcet— eremite— *what*— *time*—
("Excuſe me— here I want a rhime.")
Black-brow'd night— Hark! ſcretch-owls ſing!
Ebon car— and raven wing,
Charnel houſes— lonely dells—
Glimm'ring tapers— diſmal cells—
Hallow'd haunts— and horrid piles—
Roſeate hues— and ghaſtly ſmiles—
Solemn fanes— and cypreſs bow'rs—
Thunder-ſtorms— and tumbling tow'rs—
Let theſe be well together blended—
Dodſley's your man— the poem's ended.

Croydon, Surry.

LOVE *in* FLAMES.

A SONG.

I.

LET Bards leſs inſpir'd their dull talents employ
In chaunting old *Dido*, or * *Helen* of *Troy*:
No heroines ſo ſtale you'll recorded find here,
For I ſing of the lovely Miſs *B—ſy La—vi-re.*
Wou'd you taſte of the ſweets that bleſt *Araby* yields?
Or breathe in *Amboyna*'s more delicate fields?
Wou'd you taſte of all theſe? with chaſt rev'rence repair,
And ſip the ſoft lips of Miſs *B—ſy La—vi-re.*

II.

Not the tint of the tulip's moſt exquiſite dye,
Not the glow of the roſe, with her bluſhes may view;
E'en the lilly itſelf far leſs fair would appear,
If compar'd with the lovely Miſs *B—ſy La—vi-re.*
Tho' you hid her, ye deities! up in the ſkies,
As an object too glorious for meer mortal eyes:
On a theft (like *Prometheus*) I'd am'rouſly dare,
And ſcale your ſteep walls for Miſs *B—ſy La—vi—re.*

III.

Or if fate ſtill more envious had nine times faſt bound her:
With *Phlegethon*, *Styx*, and *Cocytus*, all round her:
Their Banks I'd (like *Orpheus*) explore without fear,
And bring back my far loveſier Miſs *B—ſy La—vi—re.*
What tho' in my coffers but ſlender's my hoard,
And but few rich Acres poclaim me their lord?
Let Fortune grant others their thouſands a year,
I'm content if ſhe gives me Miſs *B—ſy La—vi—re.*

IV.

Or ſhould the old gipſey, more liberal grown,
Make hundreds, and thouſands, ay millions my own,
I'd lay it down all (hear, a fond lover ſwear)
At the feet of the lovely Miſs *B—ſy La—vi—re.*
Then ceaſe your contentions, ye witlings! nor tell me
Of *Chloe*'s bright eye, or the ſoftneſs of *Elmy*:
Recall your raſh ſtrains, your falſe praiſes forbear,
And all chant my more lovely Miſs *B—ſy La—vi—re.*

Gubxnſs.

* *Here the* Criticks *perhaps may laugh, as* Helen *was not of* Troy, *but of* Greece; *but for this we refer them to* Prior's Apelles.

CAT's-PAW.

An ancient hiſtorical BALLAD *on what befel a memorable four-footed matron at* H—g—n Hall *in the famous County of* B—ks—

To the tune of Heigh Boys up go we.

I.

PUSS, a prime princeſs of the pack,
The lov'lieſt piece of white and black
Of all her purring kind;
Her fur was gloſs'd with ſable jet
And ermine ſnows—— Diſaſter yet
May royal beauty find.

II.

'Twas on a Day, ill fated ſure!
(No day is man or cat ſecure)
She left her guardian's lap:
The rooms wide-wandering, unreſtrain'd,
She chanc'd ('twas ſo the fates ordain'd)
Where ſtood a baited trap.

III.

III.

Of guile-laid cheese, to rob the gin,
Too far she taps her paw within,
Up flew the treach'rous spring:
Mice, that peep'd squinting from their holes,
Cou'd not help shouting, for their souls,
Huzza Boys! save the king!

IV.

Hum-bugg'd and vex'd you well may think,
Scoff'd *knave-toe* cou'd but sit and blink
In patience, as became her,
Her ruminating mind grew sad;
Disgrace so foul must have drove mad
A cat less wise, tho' tamer.

V.

Her face she cunningly compos'd,
Sat still—— look'd prim—— as if she dos'd,
The more her shame to smother:
Yet mutt'ring spoke ('tis said she swore)
"*Ye dogs, and ev'ry vermin whore,*
"*I'll mark you—— child and mother!*"

VI.

Her pangs to quell, as hist'ry saith,
By luck or fate there brought (your faith
For me, on which you will pin)
The mistress of the jail-bound beast
Came, and in nick of time releast
The fav'rite of Miss *K—l—p—n.*

VII.

Ah *Puss!* with cheese no more make free,
(My moral caterwauls to thee;
Thus, lo! in verse it cries out)
"*Had these scrub pett'rers of the house*
"*Hearts, but, or courage of a mouse,*
"*Zooks! they'd have claw'd* thy *eyes out.*"

A TRAP-DAY-ODE,

Set to Musick by Dr. *Castrata Tony Tabby.*

The Vocal Parts (accompanied by *Cat-calls*, and a Variety of other Wind Musick) by the Gentlemen *Boars* and Choristers of the Band Royal in the great *Bawl-room.*

Written in humble Imitation of the incomparable and most incomprehensible (that Prince of Lyric Poets) Mr. *Koley Keber.*

By *Cataline Cat-a-nine Tails*, Esq; at the *Cat* with *nine Lives*, in *Cat-eat-on Street*, Volunteer laur—t and late member of the *Kit-Cat Club.*

Compos'd in Honour of the joyful and above recited *Cat—at—trophé.*

AIR. By Signior *Dismallo Scald-Beard.*

JOY to fair Cæsar! May a Trap ne'er more tease her
Whom her Mistress in Distress
Did set loose, and please her.

RECIT. By Mr. *Short Whisters.*

Boar Cats and Shes, that here meet, or asunder buss,
Your Pæans join; loud charg'd as fired Blunderbuss.

AIR *piano.* By old Mrs. *Grey-skin* in the Cupboard.

Mice, thro' your Chinks, view trapp'd Queen *Minx*;
—Grin, grin— (Lie close within)
Gaze, stare, hoot, swear,
O! rare!— There! there!
Boo-peep.

CHORUS. Of *stunk Kittens*
Heigh! ho!— Wail and weep.

CHORUS. Of *sucking Mice* in the Closet
Peep Boo —— Boo-peep.

DUET. By Mr. *Boar-Roger* and Miss *Priscilla Dapple Chops.*

Join Voices all in our great Caterwauling
To sav'd Cæsarina, in Music divine—a—
Sing mewing, and purring,
Melodious and fine—a.

AIR. By Master *Bob-Tail Crop-Ears.*

In loyal Noise, harmonious Joys
Tune all to different Keys your Notes;
Cats and Kitlens, strain your Throats.
Io Pæan, Cat and Kitten
Sing in Chorus well befitting.

SOLO. By Signiora *Shrill-Pipes.*

Joyful roar —— Encore ——

CHORUS of *Boars.*

In gen'ral squall, join all
Now —— now ——

DOG in the *Village.*

Bough, Wow wow.

GRAND CHORUS of *He-Cats*, *Shes* and *Kittens.*

Pur — pur —— Mew — mew.

The AUTHOR *on his Birth-Day.*

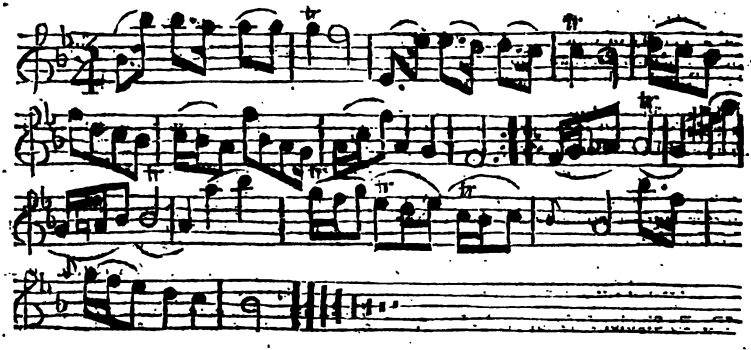
'TIS lo! the day, whence first my life began,
And now *time* stamps me with the date of man:
From helpless infancy, to manhood rais'd;
Be *Thou* blest source of my existence prais'd.
Raise my full mind *thy* favour to implore,
With warmth to love, with reverence to adore,
To fix the anchor of my hope on *thee*,
Thou rock, *thou* safeguard of my *hope* and *me.*
Thro' mazy life, conduct my erring youth,
And teach my *soul* thy everlasting truth;
Passion's fierce tide in bounds to rule within,
All wilful folly, and all thoughtless sin;

Of *right* of *wrong* to have thy laws impreſt:
(Reign *Thou*, in *them*, the Monarch of my breaſt;)
To check *intemperance* in it's earlieſt riſe,
Each root of *folly*, and each ſeed of *vice*.
Of future life, be this my whole requeſt,
Content, in what thy will allots, to reſt;
(Nor proudly high, nor baſely low, to fain,)
No raptur'd pleaſure, and no poignant pain,
But the cool *medium*, which unmiſled knows
The glaſſy ſurface of a calm repoſe.
To act in life far better than my fears,
And *riſe* in *wiſdom*, as I *grow* in years;
To heav'ns high-bliſs, with ardent zeal aſpire
Chearful to *live*, nor with *regret expire*.
And if reflection to my mind can give
The pride, to wiſh my memory may live,
'Tis this—He was—(in future be it ſaid)
When living uſeful, nor leſs lov'd when dead.

Theſe Characters are in a Pane of Glaſs in the Vicarage-Houſe at Cranbrooke.

Theſe Characters are taken from a Braſs Plate on a Tomb-ſtone in *Cranbrooke* Church, and are propoſed here for the Antiquarian to decypher.

The Piece to a Lady on her Paſſion for Dr. Watts's *Logic, the* Widow's *Verſes to* Damon, *the* lighted Pipe, *the* Parſon *to his* Peruke-maker, *with ſeveral others received, ſhall be inſerted the very firſt Opportunity.*

A MINUET.

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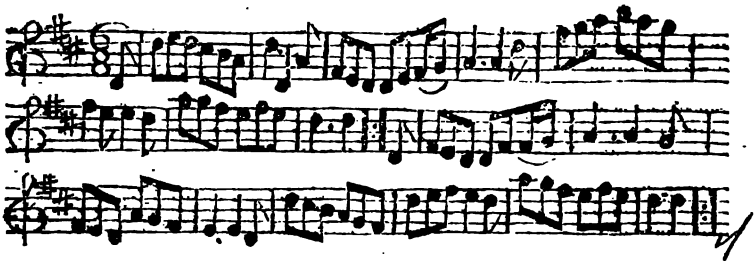
The SWEET CONCLUSION. A Country Dance.



First Co. lead thro' the 2d Co. and caft up ⅄ croſs over and turn ⅄ foot it, and Hands round with the 3d Co. ⅄ Right and Left at Top ⅄

A CHRONOLOGICAL MEMOIR *of* Occurrences.

For *AUGUST* 1755.

Copenhagen.

ON the 13th of July, we had a moſt terrible Storm, accompanied with Hail and Thunder, which was general almoſt throughout the Kingdom. In Holſtein and Sleſwick 13 Houſes were conſumed by the Lightning, and in ſeveral Places the Corn is entirely ruined by the Hail.

From Landſhut in Sileſia we have ſuch Accounts of a Storm that lately happened there, as are uncommon, eſpecially in that Country; the moſt peculiar Circumſtance is, the gathering of a Whirlwind, which took up a great Quantity of Water, and bore it up a ſmall Height like a thick black Cloud, and then at laſt it fell all at once, with incredible violence. The Damage it occaſioned is very conſiderable, and the Appearance during the Storm, impoſſible to be deſcribed.

Cracow. On the 23d of July, about 3 in the Afternoon, a dreadful Fire broke out in the Monaſtery of the Viſitation, which in a ſhort Time burnt down 70 Houſes and 5 Churches. If the Monaſtery had not been broke open, both the Nuns and Boarders muſt have periſhed in the Flames.

LONDON.

THE following Letter on the Succeſs of the Britiſh Arms in America, has been publiſhed by Authority.

Extract of a Letter from Lieut Gov. Lawrence *to Sir* Thomas Robinſon. *Dated* Halifax, June 28, 1755.

" I have the Honour to acquaint you, that the French Fort at Beauſejour ſurrendered to Lieut. Col. Monckton the 16th Inſt. and the next Day a ſmall Fort upon the River Gaſpereau, running into the Bay Verte, where the French had their principal Magazine for ſupplying the French Inhabitants and Indians. In theſe Forts were found a great Quantity of Proviſions, and Stores of all Kinds, of which Col. Monckton has not yet had Time to tranſmit me a particular Account. I incloſe you the Terms of Capitulation. Notwithſtanding the Fort at Beauſejour had 26 Pieces of Cannon mounted, they ſurrendered, after four Days Bombardment, before we had even mounted a ſingle Cannon upon our Batteries. Our Loſs, upon this Occaſion, is very inconſiderable, not above 20 killed, and as many wounded. Major Preble of the Irregulars is ſlightly wounded in the Shoulder; Enſign Tongue, of Major Gen. Warburton's Regiment, acting as Sub Engineer, received a Shot in his Thigh, as he was taking a Survey of the Ground for the Trenches and Batteries to be raiſed againſt the Fort; and Enſign Hay, of Col. Hopſon's, who had been taken Priſoner by the Indians, in going alone from our Fort to the Camp, was killed by one of our Shells in the French Fort, which fell through a Sort of Caſement, and alſo killed three French Officers, and wounded two more.—At Col. Monckton's firſt arrival,

rival, the French had a large Number of Inhabitants and Indians, 450 of which were poſted at a Blockhouſe, which they had on their Side of the River Maſſaguaſh, to defend the Paſs of that River: Here they had thrown up a ſtrong Breaſt-work of Timber for covering their Men, and had Cannon mounted on the Blockhouſe. At this Place they made a ſtand for about an Hour, but were forced by our Troops with ſome Loſs, leaving their Blockhouſe, and the Paſs of the River, clear for our People, who marched, without further Interruption, to the Ground intended for their Encampment. As we had not Men enough to inveſt the Fort entirely, ſeveral got away; and, when the Fort ſurrendered, there remained 150 Regulars, and about 300 Inhabitants, ſeveral of which, with their Officers, were wounded. We do not yet exactly know the Numbers that were killed in the Fort, but we believe their Loſs has not been trifling, as ſeveral lay half buried upon the Parade. Col. Monckton has new named the Fort, and called it Fort Cumberland. He gives the Troops, under his Command, great praiſe for their good Behaviour, and the Spirit and Reſolution with which they acted upon this Occaſion.—Col. Monckton is proceeding to the Fort at St. John's River, which I flatter myſelf will give him very little trouble, as their main Strength, which was Beauſejour, is gone: He has likewiſe my Orders to leave a Garriſon in that Fort, as it is infinitely better than ours, as well for Situation, as Strength. The deſerted French Inhabitants are delivering up their Arms. I have given him Orders to drive them out of the Country, at all Events; though, if he wants their Aſſiſtance in putting the Troops under cover (as the Barracks in the French Fort were demoliſhed) he may firſt make them do all the Service in their Power. Our Poſſeſſion of the Iſthmus, it is to be hoped, will bring over the Mickmack Indians to our Intereſt.—I cannot cloſe my Letter to you, Sir, without taking Notice how much I am obliged to Lieut. Col. Monckton's military Skill, and good Conduct, for our Succeſs at Beauſejour; Capt. Rous, who commanded the naval Part of this Expedition, has been of the greateſt Service to it, and I have Reaſon to believe our ſucceeding ſo ſoon, and with ſo little Loſs, is much owing to the good Management of Mr. Brewſe, who acted there as chief Engineer."

Terms of Capitulation granted to the Commander and Garriſon of Beauſejour.

The Commander, Officers, Staff-Officers, and others, employed for the King and the Garriſon of Beauſejour, ſhall march out with their Arms and Baggage, Drums beating.—The Garriſon ſhall be ſent directly by Sea to Louiſbourg, at the Expence of the King of Great Britain.—The Garriſon ſhall be provided with ſufficient Proviſions for their Paſſage to Louiſbourg.—With regard to the Acadians, as they have been forced to take up Arms on Pain of Death, they ſhall be pardoned for the Part they have been taking.—Laſtly, The Garriſon ſhall not bear Arms in America for the Space of ſix Months.

The Terms abovementioned are granted upon Condition that the Garriſon ſhall be delivered up to the Troops of the King of Great Britain, at ſeven o'Clock this Afternoon. June 16, 1755.

The Fort at Beauſejour (in Engliſh the Fair Reſidence) taken from the French, as alſo that of Bay Verte, were both built by them ſince the Peace of Aix la Chapelle. Theſe Forts ſtand about twelve Miles aſunder, on both Sides of the Iſtmus of Nova Scotio; Beauſejour, in the Bottom of the Bay of Fundy, and Bay Verte, in the South-weſt Side of the Peninſula. From theſe Forts the French have furniſhed the Cape Sable or Mickmac, and the Iſland of St. John Indians, who make 300 fighting Men, with Arms, Proviſion, and Cloathing. With theſe Indians the French have conſtantly harraſſed our Infant Colony of Nova Scotia, and reduced it frequently to great Diſtreſs, by carrying off the Engliſh, and ſcalping Numbers, and by deſtroying their Plantations. One Night theſe Indians, with diſguiſed French, ſurprized the Village of Dartmouth, burnt the Houſes, and put all the Inhabitants to Death. When the French had built the above Forts, they threatened to deſtroy all the French Subjects of England, if they did not retreat behind theſe Forts, which obliged them to deſtroy their Settlements, and put themſelves under their Protection. Theſe are the People called Acadians in the Treaty of Capitulation; and they became the Subjects of Great Britain, when Nova Scotia was reduced in 1710. There are about ten or fifteen Thouſand of theſe French Neutrals, as they are called in the Province. But by the Succeſs of his Majeſty's Arms in reducing theſe Places, theſe People who were lately turned dangerous Enemies, will be reduced to become Subjects of the Crown of England. The Infant Colony of Nova Scotia, by keeping Poſſeſſion of theſe Forts, will be preſerved from the Depredation of theſe Indians; and when the Fort at St. John's River is ſubdued, all the Province of Nova Scotia will be reduced, and brought under our Subjection.

We

We hear that there are now a-float on the Lake *Ontario* two *Britiſh* Ships of War mounted with Braſs Cannon, which were built at *Deptford*, and carried over in Frames; ſo as to be put together immediately when Occaſion offered. If this be true, it will effectually cut off all Communication between *Canada* and *Luiſiana*, and conſequently curb at once all the ambitious Deſigns of our Enemies on that Side.

July 24. The Admirals Hawke and Weſt failed from Spithead with 18 Ships of the Line, on a ſecret Expedition.

Aug. 1. As ſome Labourers were digging a Foundation for a Meeting-houſe in Red-croſs-ſtreet, they found ſome ancient Pieces of Gold to the Value of 70l.

A Baronet's Son, ſaid to have killed a Man at Brentford, was tried at Chelmsford, when after a long Trial, ſeveral Circumſtances appearing in his Favour, the Jury brought in their Verdict, ſpecial.

6. This Day a Survey was made of all the Ships in the River fit to be employ'd in the Service of the Government as Frigates of War, and a Report has been made of them to the Commiſſioners of the Navy.

8. The Commiſſioners of the Navy contracted with ſeveral Merchants for 24 Ships, of about 400 Tons each, and 12 large Colliers, for the immediate Service of the Government.

There was this Day a ſmart Preſs for Seamen, in the Out-parts of the City.

By Order of the Lords of the Admiralty, twelve Frigates and Sloops have been lately built in private Yards.

12. The Parliament was prorogued to Tueſday September 2.

The Rt. Worſhipful Sir Robt. Ladbroke, by Virtue of a *Locum Tenens* from the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, went in the State-coach to the Queſt-room in Trinity-court, Alderſgate-Street, and held a Ward-mote; when Geo. Nelſon, Eſq; Deputy of Queenhith Ward, was unanimouſly elected Alderman, in the Room of the late William Benn, Eſq;

The Rt. Hon. the Lord Anſon and ſeveral of the Admiralty have been to Woolwich, to ſee a Proof of ſome new-invented Guns that are but half the ordinary Weight, and yet will do as much Execution.

15. A Letter was ſent to the Maſter of Lloyd's Coffee-houſe, from the Admiralty Office, deſiring that the Merchants might be informed that ſeveral of his Majeſty's Ships would ſoon be ſent from Spithead to the Mediterranean and the Weſt Indies; and thoſe Merchants who were deſirous of having their Ships proceed in Company with the Men of War, were deſired to give Orders for their Ships to rendezvous at Spithead as ſoon as poſſible.

Upwards of 40 Deſerters arrived in Town from *France*, who ſay that many more are upon the Road.

Joſeph Wright and Thomas Grimes were executed at Coventry for the deteſtable Sin of Sodomy; Wright confeſſed that he had been guilty of the Crime for which he ſuffered, but never with Grimes; and Grimes abſolutely denied his ever being Guilty of it at all, either with Wright, or any other Perſon.

18. Col. Yorke, the Engliſh Miniſter at the Hague, has given Orders that no Packet-Boat from Harwich to Helvoetſluys, or from Helvoetſluys to Harwich ſhall for the Future carry any Money, leſt the French Privateers might be tempted to attack them.

19. This Morning arrived here from Hanover, one of his Majeſty's Meſſengers, with Orders for the Departure of the Yachts to Helvoetſluys.

20. An Expreſs was ſent to Ld. Delawar, at his Seat at Bolderwood, in Hants, deſiring his Attendance to go on Board the Yacht to accompany his Majeſty from Hanover.

By Letters from Charles Town South Carolina, we are informed, that they have ſhipped in the laſt Year, ending in April, 200,000lb. of Indico to England. So much has the Production of that Commodity been encreaſed in that Province, by allowing a ſmall Bounty here on its Importation.

The Rt. Hon. the Lords of the Admiralty have ſent a ſecond Letter to the Maſter of Lloyd's Coffee-houſe, deſiring him to acquaint the Merchants, that any of their Ships bound to Liſbon, Oporto, St. Lucar, or Cadiz, may have Convoy, by repairing to Spithead.

21. Orders were ſent to the Exciſe Office to ſend Expreſſes to all the Offices Northward, to ſtop and ſend under a Guard to London a Perſon who landed at Harwich, and lay at Malden on Sunday Night laſt; and alſo to ſeize his Baggage, and all in Company with him.

There are Letters from Boſton in New England, dated the 18th of *July*, by which it appears that the French have abandoned St. John's Fort in Fundy, after nailing up the Cannon, for Want of Leiſure or Conveniency to carry them off.

22. Came on again the Election of a Sheriff for this City and County of Middleſex, when Mr. Alderman Beckford was by a great Majority of Hands declared duly elected.

A moſt valuable Work of Antiquity has been lately diſcovered at Bath. Under the Foun-

Foundation of the Abbey-houſe now taking down, in order to be rebuilt by the Duke of Kingſton, the Workmen diſcovered the Foundations of more antient Buildings, and fell upon ſome Cavities, which gradually led to further Diſcoveries. The e are now fairly laid open the Foundations and Remains of very auguſt Roman Baths, and Sudatories, conſtructed upon elegant Plans, with Floors ſuſpended upon Square-Brick Pillars, and ſurrounded with tubulated Bricks, for the equal Conveyance of Heat and Vapour. Their Dimenſions are very large, but not yet fully laid open, and ſome curious Parts of their Structure are not yet explained. It were to be wiſh'd that Gentlemen curious in Antiquities, and well vers'd in the Nature and Structure of Roman Baths, would take a View of the Spot, in order to complete the Explication of the whole Deſign, towards which many Data already appear, which may not only afford an entertaining Speculation, but lead us to very uſeful Improvements of our own Baths, ſince it certainly appears, that the Roman Soldiers, tho' in ſo remote a Station, entertained higher Ideas of Convenience, Elegance and Uſes of Baths, than the ſettled and opulent Inhabitants of Britain have yet propoſed to themſelves.

We ſhould be greatly obliged to any Gentleman on the Spot who would favour us with a more particular Account of this Diſcovery.

Whitehall, Auguſt 26, 1755. By his Majeſty's Ship the Sea-horſe, from Virginia, Advice has been received, that Major General Braddock, having advanced with 2000 Men, and all the Stores and Proviſions, to the Little Meadows (about 20 Miles beyond Fort Cumberland at Will's Creek) found it neceſſary to leave the greateſt Part of his Waggons, &c. at that Place, under the Command of Col. Dunbar, with a Detachment of 800 Men, ordering him to follow as faſt as the Nature of the Service would admit. The General having, by this Means, leſſened his Line of March, proceeded with great Expedition, his Corps then conſiſting of about 1200 Men, and 10 Pieces of Artillery, together with the neceſſary Ammunition, Stores, and Proviſions. The 8th of July, he encamped within 10 Miles of Fort Duqueſne; and, on the 9th, on his March through the Woods towards that Fort, was attacked by a Body of French and Indians, who made a ſudden Fire from the Woods, which put the Troops into great Confuſion, and occaſioned their retiring with great Precipitation, notwithſtanding all the Endeavours of the General, and the Officers, many of whom were killed, while they were uſing all poſſible Means to rally the Men. The General, who exerted himſelf as much as Man could do, after having five Horſes killed under him, was ſhot through the Arm, and the Lungs, of which he died the fourth Day. It is reckoned, that there were about 200 killed, and 400 wounded; the latter are moſtly collected at Will's Creek, to which Place Colonel Dunbar, with the Remainder of the Troops, was retired; from whom a more particular Account is expected.

A Liſt of the Officers killed and wounded.

Staff. Maj. Gen. Braddock, died of his Wounds; Robert Orme and Roger Morris, Eſqrs. Aids deCamp, wounded; William Shirley, Eſq; Secretary, killed; Sir John St. Clair, Deputy Quarter-Maſter Gen. and Matthew Leſley, Gent. Aſſiſtant to the Quarter-Maſter General, wounded.

Late Sir Peter Halket's Regiment.

Sir Peter Halket, Col. killed; Lieut. Col. Gage, wounded; Capt. Tatton and Capt. Gethins killed.

Subalterns. Lieutenants, Littleler, Dunbar, Treeby, Simpſon, and Lock, wounded; Lieutenants, Halket and Allen killed; Diſney, Kenedy, Townſend, Nartlow, and Pennington wounded.

Colonel Dunbar's Regiment. Lieut. Col. Burton, Maj. Sparks, Captains Bowyer and Roſs, wounded; Capt. Cholmley killed.

Subalterns. Barbut, Walſham, Glandwin, Edmeſton, Montreſeur, Macmullen, Crow, and Sterling, wounded; Crimble, Wideman, Hanſard, Brereton, and Hart, killed.

Artillery. Capt. Lieut. Smith, killed; Lieutenants, Buckhanon, M'Cloud, and M'Culler, wounded.

Engineers. Peter M'Keller, Robert Gordon, and —— Williamſon, Eſqrs. wounded.

Detachment of Sailors. Lieut. Spendelow, and Mr. Talbot, Midſhipman, killed.

Capt. Stone, of Gen. Lafcelles's Regiment, killed.

Capt. Floyer, of Gen. Warburton's Regiment, wounded.

Independant Companies of New York.

Capt. Gates, wounded; Lieut. Sumain, killed; Lieutenants, Howarth and Gray, of Capt. Demercie's Independent Company, wounded.

Virginia Troops. Captains, Poulſton and Peronie, killed; and Captain Stephens, wounded.

Subalterns. Hamilton, Wright, Splitdorff, and Wagoner, killed; and Stuart wounded.

Births.

Aug. 1. The Counteſs de Valde Sotto delivered of a Daughter.

2. The Hon. Lady Katherine Stanhope, Lady of Edwin Francis Stanhope—of a Daughter.

Mar-

BILL *of Mortality from July 22. to Aug. 24.*

Buried		Christened	
Males 719 / Females 691	1410	Males 547 / Females 544	1091
Under 2 years old	589	Buried,	
Between 2 and 5	138	Within the walls	114
5 and 10 —	44	Without	309
10 and 20 —	43	*Mid.* and *Surry*	693
20 and 30 —	93	City & Sub. *West.*	294
30 and 40 —	125		1410
40 and 50 —	130		
50 and 60 —	100		
60 and 70 —	60	Weekly *July* 29.	326
70 and 80 —	62	*Aug.* 5.	275
80 and 90 —	23	12.	392
90 and 100 —	3	19.	417
100 and 109 —	0		1410
	1410		

Observat. on the Weather, at Temple Bar.

	June	Barometer.	Therm.	Pluviameter.	Hygrometer.	
July	25	19 : 8¾	29	8 : 1	31	Moist.
	26	29 : 6¼	28½	8 : 6	32	
	27	29 : 7¼	28¾	14 : 2	34	
	28	30 :	30	1 : 3	17	
	29	29 : 8	30¼	0 : 0	43	
	30	29 : 9	30	0 : 0	67	Dry.
	31	29 : 9¾	30	0 : 0	19	
Aug.	1	29 : 9½	30½	0 : 0	30	M.
	2	29 : 7¾	31	11 : 5	70	
	3	29 : 4	30	54 :	90	
	4	29 : 4	27½	51 : 6	81	
	5	29 : 7	28½	0 : 5	80	: 3
	6	29 : 9½	28½	0 : 0	80	: 7
	7	30 : 0	29½	0 : 0	80	: 3
	8	30 : 2	28½	0 : 2	70	: 6
	9	30 : 1	29¼	0 : 0	67	
	10	30 : 1¼	30½	0 : 0	72	
	11	30 : 1¼	30¾	0 : 0	9	
	12	30 :	31	0 : 0	43	
	13	29 : 9	30	1 : 2	81	
	14	29 : 8¼	30¾	0 : 8	76	
	15	29 : 8	31	0 : 0	58	
	16	29 : 8	31	16 : 4	90	
	17	30 :	31¼	2 : 0	58	
	18	30 :	30	0 : 0	84	
	19	29 : 7	30¾	21 : 3	90	
	20	29 : 9	30¼	5 : 8	58	
	21	29 : 8	32	1 : 9	79	
	22	29 : 8½	31½	0 : 0	27	
	23	29 : 8¼	29	3 : 3	30	
	24	29 : 8	30	0 : 0	60	
	25	29 : 9½	28¾	8 : 2	82	

B—KR—TS.

Aug. 2. Elizabeth Knowles, of St. Saviour Southwark, Spanish Leather-dresser.
Rich. Watson, of St. Giles, Sugar-refiner.
5. Will. Hart, late of Bunhill-Row, Grocer.
Sam. Adlam, of Crockerton, Wilts, Fuller.
George Graham, of Taunton, Somersetshire, Mercer.
9. John Ferguson, of St. Botolph without Aldgate, Victualler.
John James, of Knutsford in Cheshire, Currier.
John Dunlop, late of Rotterdam, but now of London, Merchant, Copartner with Rt. Dunlop, late of Rotterdam, Merch.
James Bond, of St. Clement Danes, Victualler.
Benjamin Hickey, of Bristol, Bookseller.
12. Levy Frederick, of Duke's Place, Chapman.
16. Sarah Oake, of Cheapside, Milliner.
Richard Sharp, of Friday-street, Victualler.

COURSE of EXCHANGE.

London, July 22, 1755.

Amsterdam,	36	5
Ditto at Sight,	36	3
Rotterdam,	36	6 2½ Uf.
Antwerp,	no Price	
Hamburgh,	34	10 2½ Uf.
Paris, 1 Day's Date,	31	1/16
Ditto, 2 Usance,	30	13/16
Bourdeaux Ditto,	30	11/16
Cadiz,	38	5/8
Madrid,	38	5/8
Bilboa,	38	1/8
Leghorn,	47	7/8
Naples,	no Price	
Genoua,	47	1/4 a 1/4
Venice,	49	1/4
Lisbon,	5s.	4d. 7/8
Porto,	5s.	3d. 3/4
Dublin,	7	7/8 a 8

BOOKS *published since our last.*

Alcastor to *Sophronius*; an Epistle. 6*d.* *Cooper.*— The Design of this Epistle is to shew the Absurdity of pretending perfectly to investigate the Purposes infinite Wisdom.

Authentic Memoirs of the Life and surprizing Exploits of *Mandrin*, Captain General of the *French* Smugglers. 1*s.*— A Piece collected from the News Papers.

On the Benefit which the Holy Spirit of God is of to Man in his Journey thro' Life. A Sermon preached at Christ-church, *Newgate-street*, by *William Romain*. 6*d.* *Withers.*

The

EACH DAY's *Price of* STOCKS, *in* AUGUST 1755.

☞ Books shut, is signified thus, ——

Days	Bank Stock.	E.-India.	South Sea	S. Sea old An. 1st Su	S. Sea old A. 2d Sub.	S. Sea An. new 1st S.	S. Sea An. 2d Subsc.	3½ Ba. An 1st Subsc.	3½ Ba. An 2d Subsc.	3½ per C. India An.	3 per Cent Bank An.	3 per Cent An. 1751.	3 per Cent India An.	India Bon præm.	B. Cir. per l. s. d.	Lot. Tick l. s. d.	Days
23	122	165¾	——	94a4½	92½	——	91½	92¾a93	No Price.	91	——	No Price.	90⅞	22s a 27	3 7 6	10 6	23
24	123	No Price.	——	No Price.	Do	93¾	Do	93⅜	92¼	91½	——	91½a¾	91⅛	28s	3 7 6	10 0	24
25	123a122¾	Do	——	94½	92⅝	93	9 ¼	92⅞a93	91⅞	91	——	91¼	91	29s a 30	3 10 0	12 0	25
26	122¼	Do	——	94a4¼	92⅞	92⅞	91⅙	92¼	92⅜	Do	——	Do	90¾	Do	3 10 0	11 6	26
28	122¼	166¼	——	94¼a½	92⅜	93	No Price.	92⅞	No Price.	91	——	91¼a92	90¾	29s a 30	3 10 0	11 0	28
29	122¼	167¼	——	94¼a95⅛	No Price.	93¼a¾	Do	93¼a⅜	92¼a93	91⅛	92⅝a¼	No Price.	91¼	29s	3 7 6	12 6	29
30	122¼	No Price	——	95½	94	94¼	93	94⅛a94	93	92¼	93¼	Do	92¼	28s a 31	Do	12 0	30
31	123⅜	Do	——	No Price.	No Price.	94a⅛	No Price.	93¼a¼	93a½	92¾a½	93¼	Do	92⅜	32s a 33	3 10 0	11 6	31
1	123¼	168	104¼	95¼	Do	94	Do	93⅞a¼	No Price.	92	92¾	92¼	——	33s	3 7 9	10 s	1
2	No Price.	No Price.	No Price,	95	93½	94¾	92¾a⅞	93⅞a¾	92⅞a23	92¼	95	Do	92⅛	34s	Do	11 0	2
4	No Price.	No Price.	104¼	95	93¼	93¼a94	92⅝93	94a93¼	93⅞93	92¼	93⅛	92¼	92	35s	3 7 6	10 s	4
5	123¼	Do	No Price.	95¼a⅛	No Price.	94	No Price.	94	93¼	92¼a⅝	93¼	Do	92¼	35s	Do	12 0	5
6	123⅜	Do	Do	95½	93⅜	93⅞94	92⅞	Do	Do	92⅜a⅝	95¼a⅜	Do	92⅛a¼	35s a 36	Do	11 6	6
7	Do	Do	Do	95⅜a¼	No Price.	Do	No Price.	93⅞	93⅛a¼	92¼	93⅜a½	92¼	Do	Do	3 10 0	12 0	7
8	123⅜	167¼	104⅜	95⅜	Do	93⅞a¾	Do	93⅞a¾	No Price.	Do	93⅜a⅜	92¼	Do	36s	Do	12 0	8
9	No Price.	No Price.	No Price.	95⅜	93⅝	93¾	92⅜a½	93½	92⅞a93	92¼a⅜	93⅜	Do	92	36s	Do	11 6	9
11	122½	166½	104⅛	94⅞a95	93½	93¾	92½	93¼	No Price.	91¼	92⅞a93	92⅛a⅜	91⅝	35s	3 10 0	12 0	11
12	No Price.	No Price.	No Price.	Do	No Price.	93⅜a½	No Price.	93⅛a½	92⅞a¼	92	93⅛a½	No Price.	91¼	36s	3 15 0	11 6	12
13	No Price.	No Price.	No Price.	94¼a⅞	93½	93¼	92½a¼	93⅜	92½	91⅞	93¼a93	No Price.	91¼	36s	3 15 0	11 6	13
14	123	167	104¼	94¼	No Price.	93⅜	No Price.	93¼a⅛	92¼a92	92	92½a¼	91⅞	91⅜	37s	3 15 0	11 6	14
15	Do	166½	104¼a104	94½	Do	93	Do	93¼a93	92	91½	92½	91⅞a¾	91½	37s	3 15 0	11 6	15
16	No Price.	No Price,	No Price.	Do	92¾	Do	91¾a⅞	93a92⅞	92a91⅞	91⅞	Do	9 ¼	91½	37s	3 15 0	11 6	16
18	123	166¾	04	94½	92¾	93	91⅝	92⅛a93	92	91⅝	92½	91⅝	No Price.	37s	3 15 0	11 6	18
19	Do	167	Do	94⅜a¼	No Price.	92¾	No Price	92⅞	91⅞a92	91¼	92⅛a92	91½	91	37s	3 15 0	12 0	19
20	122¾	166¼	Do	94	92⅜	Do	91⅛	92⅛a⅜	91¼	90½	94¼	90¼	90⅞	38s	3 15 0	11 6	20
21	No Price.	166¼a165¾	No Price.	No Price.	No Price.	92	No Price.	92	91⅜a91	Do	90¼	Do	Do	38s	3 15 0	11 6	21
22	122¼a¼	No Price.	103½	94a93¾	Do	92⅛	Do	92⅛a¼	91¼	Do	90¼	No Price.	Do	38s	3 15 0	12 0	22
23	No Price.	Do	No Price.	93¾	92⅜	Do	91¼a⅜	Do	91½	Do	91¼	Do	Do	38s a 42	3 15 0	12 0	23
25	Do	Do	103	No Price.	No Price.	No Price.	No Price.	91¼a⅜	No Price.	90⅛	90¼	90½	90	37s a 35	3 15 0	11 6	25
26	122½	165¾	No Price.	93½	Do	91½	Do	91½a92	90¼	90¼	90¼a¼	Do	90¼	36s a 38	3 15 0	12 0	26

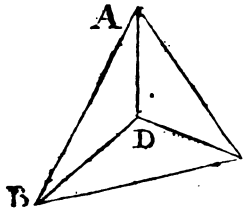
Prices Corn.	Mark-Lane.	Basingstoke.	Reading.	Farnham.	Henley.	Guildford.	Warminster.	Devizes.	Glocester.
London.	Wheat 23s to 24s qr.	5l to 16s load	6l 10s to 7l 13s	6l to 6l 16s lo.	06l 12s 6d load	07l 5s od load	27s to 34s qr.	24s to 35s qr.	5s od bush.
W. Pec, Loaf 19d	Barley 13s to 13s 6d	14s to 17s qr.	15s to 18s 6d qr	15s to 16s qur.	14s to 17s qur.	16s to 16s 6d qr	13s to 16s	12s to 16s	2s to 2s 2d
	Oats 9s to 11s od	13s to 16s od	14s to 17s od	15s to 16s 9d	15s to 18s	11s to 14s od	11s to 12s	12s to 13s	1s 6d to 1s 8d
	Beans 16s to 17s od	19s to 23s od	14s to 17s od	24s to 26s	21s to 23s	24s to 26s	23s to 27s	22s to 25s	2s 8d to 3s

capital images bigger than life. Next this hung a piece of no mean kind; this was a full length of *Julian*: but I could diſcover very few features of the apoſtate, nor indeed ſhould I ever have known it had been intended for him, had it not been for the fragment of an epiſtle, which was ſubſcribed with his name, and laid on a table near him. The face expreſſed ſo much humanity, openneſs of heart and benevolence, that it would have paſſed better for the picture of the chriſtian biſhop he ordered to be murdered, than for the emperor himſelf. Below this hung a piece of *Chriſt*, riding on an aſs, crowned with thorns, and holding a reed in his hand; he was ſurrounded with a crowd, whoſe countenances betrayed the greateſt degree of admiration, joined with the moſt profound ſtupidity. On the ſide of it was *Mohammed* adorned with all the regalia of eaſtern pomp, ſurrounded by a troop of *Janizaries*, holding a *Koran* in his left hand, and a drawn ſabre in his right. I perceiv'd that the painter had endeavoured to deſcribe ſome features in the countenances of theſe perſonages ſo nearly alike, that they might have appeared to ignorant and indolent ſpectators to belong to the ſame family. Above this hung another piece, that gave me no leſs diſguſt, it was SUPERSTITION with her left hand bathed in blood, in her right ſhe held an hoſt, her eyes were fixed on a crucifix, BIGOTRY ſupported her tottering ſteps, VIOLENCE poured out bags of gold at her feet, and IGNORANCE was burning incenſe to her: over her head was wrote in capitals, CHRISTIANITY. The ſight of this was ſo painful that I turned from it very abruptly: and looking the genius in the face, obſerved him eying the two laſt pieces with a ſingular ſatisfaction, and a joyous triumph. As ſeveral bronzes and ſtatues were diſperſed round the room, I thought them not unworthy my attention. On the right hand of the throne was the ſtatue of SCEPTICISM, devouring its own offſpring. Near this was MODESTY very much mutilated. Oppoſite to this, was a kind of a Coloſſus, caſt in braſs, of an excellent workmanſhip, it was PRIDE trampling under his feet KNOWLEDGE, and INSPIRATION, who were at the ſame time caſting the moſt affectionate regards of pity on him. At a little diſtance I thought I perceived a copy of the two famous Gladiators, but on a nearer inſpection, found they were two apoſtles, St. *Paul* and *Peter* carved in that attitude, by a Librarian, and by him preſented privately to the genius. On the ſouth ſide of the fabric I perceived a door open, and by the deſire of my guide, who was all this time inviſible, I made up towards it, and found it led to another apartment which I was informed was called the ſchool. Here all the diſciples were initiated in the principles of the genius; the maſter of the ſchool, who diſcovered great warmth in his countenance, was named PREJUDICE, he was the only Son of PASSION and INCONSIDERATENESS, and in his features reſembled both his parents. He held in his hands a quarto volume very pompouſly printed and bound, which was a compilation of all the moſt celebrated pieces that were wrote in vindication of the rights of the Genius: the noble author, who had left it as a legacy for the uſe of the ſchool, had his ſtatue erected in the middle, with this remarkable motto, GREATER AND BETTER. At that time I muſt confeſs, that I was at a loſs to affix any Idea to the words, but now recollect I have met with the ſame inſcription on a monument in *Batterſea* church, which is equally unintelligible. The binding was of maſſy gold, which was neither caſt, nor chaſed, but formed into its preſent dimenſions by a *Mallet*. The ſmith, like other artizans, had like to have ſuffered for his ingenuity. I went out of this room into an area, where I perceived a number of people employed in building the temple of VIRTUE: the director of the works was a perſon of no mean character, every thing that could contribute to embelliſh and adorn was laviſhed on the edifice; fitneſs, beauty, harmony and proportion appeared throughout the whole: but I perceived the ſtructure built upon a ſandy Foundation, tottering with every tumultuous blaſt, and tumbling at the impulſe of every ſtorm. My guide, who now diſcovered herſelf, offered her counſel to the workers, and adviſed them to run up a buttreſs or two, which might add ſtrength and would ſupport the whole ſtructure for ages; and at the ſame time recommended RELIGION, as one who had built many a temple of that ſort, which had ſtood, and would ſtill ſtand, without repair, for ever. Her advice, which ſeemed to me judicious, they looked on as ridiculous, and proceeded in their works on their firſt plan: but while they were employed in meaſuring the proportion of a column, a ſudden guſt aroſe, and ſwept away the whole building. The ſurprize I felt at ſo ſtrange an occurrence, awoke me, and left me at liberty to commit my viſion to paper.

W. RIDER.

MATHEMATICAL

The following is Mr. BEVIL's *Explanation of his Concluſion in Anſwer to* Queſtion *the* 15*th. See* MAG. *for* May, *P.* 72.



" IF $z = nx$, $y = mx$, and $x = py$, by expunging z and y, we have $AD = x$, $B = \frac{x}{y}$ and $CD = nx$.

" Then if $a = AB$, $b = BC$, and $C = AC$ $\frac{c^2 + n^2x^2 - x^2}{2cnx}$

" $=$ Cof. of ACD and $\frac{b^2p^2 + n^2p^2 - x^2}{2bnp^2x} =$ Cof. of

" BCD, alſo if s and $q =$ Sine and Co-ſine of ACB then

" $\frac{c^2 + n^2x^2 - x^2}{2cnx} \times q + s\sqrt{1 - \frac{c^2 + n^2x^2 - x^2}{2cnx}}^2$

" $= \frac{b^2p^2 + n^2p^2 - x^2}{2bnp^2x}$ where x may be determined by a quadratic Equation, and will

" be found $= 7{,}4022$ when the Diameters of the dark Balls $= 3{,}5$ and 4 and $4{,}5$. Alſo

" when the Diameter of the luminous one $= 1$, then $AB = 15$, $BC = 16$, and $CA = 17$.

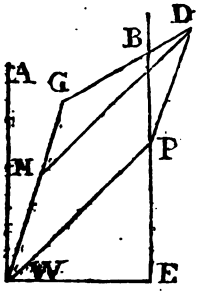
" One Thing is to be taken Notice of, and that is, when any one of the Quantities n, m, p, is equal to, or greater than the Sum of the other two, the Queſtion is impoſ-

" ſible.

MATHEMATICAL QUESTIONS *Anſwered.*

Queſtion 18, *unanſwered.*

Queſt. 19, *anſwered by Mr.* THO. HOPKINSON *of* Coldwell, Derbyſhire.



LET AWP repreſent the South-weſt Part of the Horizon, AW and PE two Meridians, the one AW paſſing through W, the Northermoſt Pillar, the other through P the Southermoſt Pillar; PD and WG repreſenting the Length of their Shades, which Lengths will be expreſſed by $60m$ and $40m$, where m repreſents the Co-ſine of the Sun's Altitude; but let us put $n = 60$, and $d = 40$, then nm and dm will alſo repreſent the Length of their Shades: Let us alſo put $v =$ the Difference of the Pillars Heights, conſequently mv will repreſent the Difference of the Lengths of their Shadows $=$ GH, (ſuppoſing DH parallel WP.) Now let us put $s =$ the Sine of $45° =$ Angle PWE $=$ EPW $=$ the bearing of the two Pillars from each other; this done I put $x =$ the Sine of the Sun's Azimuth from the South, its Co-ſine x (the Angle being the Azimuth from the Meridian, which I ſuppoſe is towards the Weſt) then will the Co-ſine of the Angle PDH be $= sx + Sx$, and which is $=$ the Co-ſine Angle GDH: Now from the known Property of Triangles $\overline{WP}^2 + \overline{HG}^2 - WP \times HG \times 2$ Co-ſine Angle GHD $= \overline{GD}^2$ Hence $200^2 + m^2v^2 - 400mvsx + 400mvsx$ a Minimum. But in this Expreſſion we have two unknown Quantities, the which we can exterminate by reaſon we have the Latitude of the Place and Day of the Month given, conſequently the Sun's Declination; which done, and the Expreſſion thrown into Fluxions and reduced, you will find that on *June* 20, 1755, at $\frac{1}{4}$ an Hour paſt 5, after Noon, the top Shades were neareſt.

The ſame anſwered by Mr. W. BEVIL.

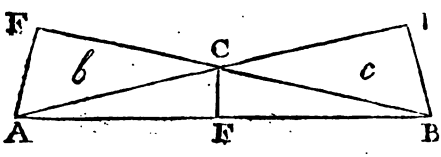
AS the Southermoſt Pillar is the higheſt, it is evident it muſt be ſome Time in the Afternoon, on the Day given, when the Shadows of their Summits were neareſt together. This being premiſed, let P and W repreſent the Places of the two Pillars, whoſe given Heights (40 and 60) let be denoted by a and b reſpectively; then, ſuppoſing $v =$ the Co-tangent of the Sun's Altitude, the Lengths of their reſpective Shades, DP and WG will be av and bv, draw DH parallel to PW, and WE perpendicular to the two Meri-

dian Lines WA and BPE, putting $c = DH = PW = 200$, $f = b - a$, $s = \text{Sine } 45^\circ = EWP = AWP$, $z = \text{Sine of AWG } (= \text{the Sun's Azimuth from the South})$ and $u =$ it's Co-sine; then $GH\ (= bv - av) = fv$, and $sz + su = \text{Co-sine of GWP} = GHD$: Therefore $\overline{HD}^2 + \overline{HG}^2 - \overline{GH} \times \overline{HD} \times 2 \text{ Cos. Angle } H = \overline{GD}^2 = c^2 + f^2v^2 - 2csfvz - 2csfvu$, a Minimum: Put $p = \frac{f}{2cs}$, $q = \frac{c}{2fs}$, then $q + pv^2 - vz - vu$ a Minimum; let e and d = the Sine and Co-sine of the Latitude, n = the Sine of the Sun's Declination, and x and y the Sine and Co-sine of his Altitude, then we have $\overline{q + \frac{1}{x^2} - \frac{z}{x} \times 1 - \frac{ex - n}{dy}|^2}^{\frac{1}{2}} - \frac{y}{x} \times \frac{ex - n}{dy}$; which by Reduction, (putting $-dp + dq - e = r$, $e^2 + d^2 = 1$ and $d^2 - n^2 = b$) becomes $\frac{dp + rx^2 + nx - x\sqrt{b - x^2 + 2enx}}{dx^2}$

This thrown into Fluxions and reduced, gives $\overline{2dp + nx} \times \sqrt{b - x^2 + 2enx} = bx + enx^2$; whence $x = ,30359048 = \text{Sine of } 23^\circ\ 10'\ 41''$, the Sun's Altitude; and from thence the Time of the Day is found 5 H. 27 M. 3 Sec. in the Afternoon.

Question 20, *unanswered.*

Question 21, *answered by Mr.* CHARLES DYER.



LET $a = AB = 360$, $b = 6440$, $c = 6600$, and suppose CF perp: to AB, $= x$ and $y = BC$: Then $y : x :: a : \frac{ax}{y} = AE$, and $\frac{2by}{ax} = CE$ and $AEq + ECq = ACq = \frac{a^2x^2}{y^2} + \frac{4b^2y^2}{a^2x^2}$. But $c : b :: y^2 : \frac{by^2}{c} = \frac{a^2x^2}{y^2} + \frac{4b^2y^2}{a^2x^2} = Cq$, and $ABq - BCq - 2BC \times CE = ACq$ $\therefore a^2 - y^2 - \frac{4by^2}{ax} = \frac{by^2}{c}$ $\therefore caxy^2 + baxy^2 + 4bcy^2 = a^3cx$. Let $c + b \times a = g$, then $y^2 = \frac{a^3cx}{gx + 4bc}$, which substituted in the first Equation gives $\frac{a^3bx}{gx + 4bc} = \frac{x}{ca} \times \overline{gx + 4bc} + \frac{4b^2ca}{x \times gx + 4bc}$. This Equation reduced and brought into Numbers is $31083,467784\ x^2 - 72,43353783\ x^3 - x^4 = 42497600,96353$. In a Tryal or two I find x near 40, wherefore I suppose $x = 40$, and I find it too much by 40201,06975. Again, supposing $x = 39,9$, and I find it too little by 148020,3276: Whence, as the Sum of the Errors is to the Difference of the Suppositions, so is the last Error to a fourth No. which, added to the last Supposition, gives $x = 39,97864$, true to five decimal Places. Again, trying with 39.978 I find the Error too little by 1220,658494; from hence, and the Error, with 40, I find $x = 39.978648318 = CF$. Then $BC = \sqrt{\frac{a^3cx}{gx + 4bc}} = 185,51767818$ Yards; $AC = \sqrt{\frac{a^3bx}{gx + 4bc}} = 183,2551837$ Yards, and the Area of the Triangle $ABC = \frac{ax}{2} = 7196,15669724$ square Yards.

New QUESTIONS *to be answered.*

Question 51.

REquired the Difference between the true Discount of any Sum of Money, and its true Interest, for any Rate *per Cent. per An.* simple Interest, by a general Theorem.

Question 52. *By* TYCHO, *jun.*

WHat fixed Star of the first Magnitude will be nearest to the North Pole, in the Year of our Lord 3000.

Question

Queſtion 53. *By* MECHANICUS.

BEing at ſome Diſtance from two Wind-Mills, and obſerving the Vanes of one of them turn round four times, whilſt the Vanes of the other turn'd round five times, I had the Curioſity to go and examine them both, and found them alike in Length, Breadth, Poſition, *&c.* and every other Way but in the Inclination of their Planes, and that of the latter 50°. Required that of the former?

Queſtion 54.

WHAT Depth muſt a Body deſcend below the Earth's Surface, to acquire a Velocity of $\overline{16\frac{1}{12}}|^n$ times that with which it begins to deſcend, ſuppoſing *n* any given Power?

Written as an Exerciſe at an Ordination, at receiving Prieſt's Orders.

"TO various trials from our birth aſſign'd,
"The lot diſpens'd to ſuff'ring human kind,
"With diff'rent int'reſts, in our breaſts at ſtrife;
"The brutal nature with the heavenly life;
"Preſt by temptation, prone to ſenſual ill,
"Our reaſon ductile to our ſordid will.
"What powerful aids has pittying heav'n prepar'd?
"What clue to lead us, or what arms to guard?"
——— Theſe be thy taſk O man divine! to ſhow
CHRIST's *order'd guide* to devious ſouls below;
To the ſweet labour all thy ſtrength apply,
Truth's broad-ſpread chart held obvious to the eye.
Thoſe leaves that ſet our erring footſteps right,
Turn in thy cautious hand by day by night:
Point thence what paths direct, what pits betray,
And, kind as ſkilful, lead thy ſelf the way.
Example more than precept's force prevails;
This wins the wand'rer where cold precept fails.
O, happy they! who, faithful to their God,
Conduct the Pilgrims thro' the treach'rous road
Who watchful mod'rate, humble——good to all,
Feel their hearts echo to the ſacred call.
Live but themſelves, and others more to bleſs,
Firſt in the practice of thoſe truths they preſs.
Theſe ſhall in heav'n, the ſeat of fair renown,
An ampler palm receive, a nobler crown;
With endleſs as ſuperior luſtre riſe,
Bright as a ſun in more refulgent ſkies.

M. B.

To Miſs ———.

I.

THE midnight moon ſerenely ſmiles,
O'er nature's ſoft repoſe,
No lowering cloud obſcures the ſkies,
Nor ruffling tempeſt blows.

II.

Now every Paſſion ſinks to reſt,
The throbbing heart lies ſtill;
And varying ſchemes of life no more
Diſtract the labouring will.

III.

In ſilence huſh'd, to reaſon's voice
Attends each mental power;
Come dear *Amanda*, and enjoy
Reflections favorite hour.

IV.

Come, while this peaceful ſcene invites,
Let's ſearch this ample round;
Where ſhall the lovely fleeting form
Of happineſs be found?

V.

Does it amidſt the frolic mirth
Of gay aſſemblies dwell?
Or hide beneath the ſolemn gloom
That ſhades the Hermit's cell?

VI.

How oft the laughing brow of joy
A ſickning heart conceals,
And thro' the cloiſter's deep receſs
Invading ſorrow ſteals.

VII.

In vain thro' beauty, fortune, wit,
The fugitive we trace;
It dwells not in the faithleſs ſmile
That brightens *Clodio*'s face.

VIII.

Howe'er our varying notions rove,
All (yet) agree, in one,
To place its being in ſome ſtate,
At diſtance from *our own*.

IX.

O blind to each indulgent gift
Of power, ſupremely wiſe,
Who fancy happineſs in ought
That providence denies.

X.

Vain is alike the joy we ſeek,
And vain what we poſſeſs,
Unleſs harmonious reaſon tunes
The paſſions into peace.

XI.

To temp'rate bounds, to few deſires,
Is happineſs confin'd,
And deaf to folly's noiſe attends
The muſic of the mind.

ELISA CARTER.

Tit for Tat: or, *old Scores quitted.* A SONG.

I.

IN a pitiful pother poſt-haſte to his mother
Young *Cupid* the other day ran,
And ſorely complain'd his pow'r was diſdain'd
By a meer mortal—wretch of a man.

II.

"Had *Jove* us'd me thus, I'd not made ſuch a fuſs,
"Tho' this I ne'er bore *e'en from him*;
"Firſt a *ſwan*, then a *bull*, this colleſtial old gull
"I could make for the ſake of a whim.

III.

"But this puppy below—(dear mamma, do but throw
"A look o'er this lift I have here,)
"Here's *Suky* and *Dolly* and *Kitty* and *Molly*,
"O! the rogue ſhould be piſtoll'd—that's clear.

IV.

"Love's ſcarce he ne'er knew, then, ſir, (dear madam) do——
"E'er our empire entirely aboliſh'd,
"Can you bear this diſgrace?—(pray behold!) to your face,
"See! your four faireſt nymphs here demoliſh'd!"

V.

Dear *Cupid* (reply'd the goddeſs ſoft-ey'd)
I've mark'd this ſtrange wanderer too;
And (child) to ſpeak truth, I diſlike not the youth,
Tho' he is an arch-rebel—that's true.

VI.

"Howe'er lets ſlip down and ſomewhere in town
"We'll maul him for all *theſe in one.*"—
Then to—yard, ſon and mother drove hard,
Bent to hit him as ſure as a gun.

VII.

As aſleep *Charlotte* lies, *Venus* ſteals from her eyes
A quiver of arrows ſo fell;
Love taking his ſtand at the word of command
Lets drive at poor *Flavio* pell-mell.

VIII.

The firſt ſhot of all gave our youngſter a fall,
The dart was mark'd—*wit and good-ſenſe*—
But of all the ſeverals and what came the neareſt,
Was mark'd——from——I muſt not ſay whence.

IX.

Now came hits by the ſcore ſeven hundred and more,
Nor himſelf could he longer defend;
The poor patroon look'd jaſt (if my likeneſs you'll truſt)
Like the man at the Almanac's *end.*

X.

Now our once jolly lad is become very ſad,
Grown careleſs—ſays nought but heigh ho!
With arms folded walks, often ſighs, ſeldom talks,
And a ſloven's become our gay beau.—

XI.

Dull verſes he writes and love-billets indites,
And has loſt all his reliſh for fun;
And unleſs, in a day, ſhe grows kind I may ſay,
'Troth, for ever and aye he's undone.—

Reynard *out-witted:* or, *the Lawyer caught in his own Trap.* A TALE.

ONCE a ſolicitor of high renown,
The moſt notorious tricking knave in town;
By his pert clerk was aſk'd, a full-grown elf,
Juſt entring on the cheating trade himſelf,
(That he inſtruction gainful thence might draw)
What was the niceſt quirk to cook in law?
Ah *Tim!* reply'd the man of art and wiles
With a rogue's face, compact of plot and ſmiles,
For ſuch deep myſtery your maſt pay your venture,
This was not articled in our indenture.
"A handſome treat, good food, and ſtore of wine,
"Be this agreed to, and the ſecret's thine."
The match was made, the ſupper ſtraight beſpoke,
When the ſly chapman this his noſtrum broke:
"A ſtaunch good witneſs, *Tim*, (this maxim draw
"From all the reſt) is every point in law,
"This will ſucceſs, in the worſt cauſe, ſecure ye,
"A ſtaunch good witneſs is both judge and jury"—
All of the beſt they fed, they drank their fill;
To pay—the pupil hands old *Soph* the bill.
"Hey dey! what's here? our treaty you've forgot!
"Why *Tim!*—'twas bargain'd you ſhou'd pay the ſhot."—
Your pardon, Sir, your maxim's good,—but mark,
Your out in practice,. I'm your worſhip's clerk.
Your ſtaunch good witneſs is not here to vouch a.

Bills

Bills claim diſburſement from the maſter's pouch.
Grey *Reynard* ſigh'd, he hung his wrinkled jaws,
So pay'd the coſts of ſuit and loſt his cauſe.
This moral learn—*the over-reaching elf*
In his own bow, oft times out-ſhoots himſelf.

The Poet ſallying from his Lodgings to the Park.

HOld—let me look ere I adventure,
'Loof! *Bailiff*, while the ſtreet I enter.
My thoughts his preſence fore affrighten—
He dog's each couplet while I'm writing,
Who touch'd?—I tremble to the toes——
O—'twas a flie buzz'd croſs my noſe—
Rieſt chance! my danger was but mental,
Fear is to bards ſo incidental.
A catchpole's a diſeaſe moſt plaugey,
'Tis the ſtarv'd wit's quotidian ague.
What ſon of fame; to *Phœbus* dear,
But feels the fit quite thro' the year?
See HIM around the Play-houſe rage
To catch the monarch of the ſtage;
Oft has he, from his height of pow'r
Been dragg'd, to durance, in an hour,
By the fell caitiff and his mate;
Hid ambuſh'd at the poſtern gate.
Great PHILIP's heir that won the world,
Has the ſame night in goal been hurl'd;
And mighty *Ceſar*, by their dodging,
Been pent up—in a penny lodging;
Imperial queens, who, juſt before,
The diadem and purple wore,
For whom enamour'd heroes wept,
In ſpunging-houſe have (captive) ſlept;
Lock'd up to ſuffer legal rape,
By palmas whoſe gripe no wight can 'ſcape.
At drawing-rooms, from birth-day ſhow,
They lurk to ſnap the way-laid beau;
His ſword-hilt bunch'd with ſilver tag,
His formidable breadth of bag,
The coat lac'd thick from cape to ſkirt,
Can not preſerve him from the dirt;
Haul'd from his chair, away they ſally,
To the blind gin-ſhop of ſome alley,
There in ſtrait quarters they repoſe him,
Till priſon walls, more wide, encloſe him.
Such is the wretches dire miſhap,
Whom catchpoles bird-lime fingers trap;
Monſter, more mercileſs and fell,
Lives not, for certain, out of hell:
Nay, bards have ſung, and debtors ſwore,
The devils 'gainſt him clap the door;
They think, to heat for him a kettle,
Their fire and brimſtone all too little.
O how I chuckle (but in thought)
To ſee him by the rabble caught,
By a whole hooting hoſt ſurrounded,
High in ſome dung-cart ſafely pounded,
Worry'd with bitter taunts and ſpeeches;
Of gear diſmantled, to his breeches.
Then, for purgation, head and rump,
Lugg'd, bear-like, to ſome kindly pump;
Or made (the paſtime to enrich)
To duck beneath ſome ſav'ry ditch;
Or in the nightman's dreary draught
Plump'd down and baited, 'fore and aft.
O may each bog-houſe, for his turn,
Diſcharge, brink-high, his copious urn.
Oft happen'd this in days of yore,
But ah! the *Mint* is now no more;
Numbers, that whilom there reſorted,
Are fled—moſt hang'd—the reſt—tranſported.
—Hark—what ſtrange ſound at unawares
Comes—(or 'tis fancy) from the ſtairs;
Grant, that no hungry beaſt of prey,
No Bailiff-breed, has proul'd this way:
Guard me, kind genius!—I deſpond—
Look to yourſelves, there—I'll abſcond.

To a LADY,

On her Paſſion for Dr. WATTS's LOGIC.

WHAT fancy'd pow'r is this! my beauteous maid:
Whence ſmit ſo ſoon! ſo artfully betray'd?
Fondly, alas! thou think'ſt, this deep-learn'd book
Has pow'rs to diſcipline our ev'ry look;
Our ev'ry vagrant thought adjuſt to rules:
And boaſt'ſt ALL SCIENCE from the moral SCHOOLS.
Or I miſtake, or you, the muſe's friend,
In LOGIC vainly ſeek this glorious end.
Conſcious I ſpeak; and (ſpurning NATURE's lore,
Beyond her verge) the wond'rous cauſe explore.
Nor hard, the mighty ſecret to diſcloſe;
Nor more, than what my fair already knows.
GRACE, the great leſſon of the CHRISTIAN ſchool,
The guide and former of the virtuous ſoul,
Will yet a firmer, nobler baſis lay;
And bring her fav'rite charge a ſurer way.
GRACE, rais'd ſublime on her imperial throne,
Will ſway the mind by manners all her own;
And ſtill, with pureſt ſentiments replete,
Aſſign each appetite it's proper ſeat.
GRACE throws o'er reſtiff thoughts the ſted-dieſt reins,
And lays our paſſions in the ſofteſt chains.
Still makes each dark, dejected moment pleaſe,
And lulls the penſive, anxious breaſt to eaſe;
Does a new biaſs on the man impreſs,
And turns the ſavage into gentleneſs.
Refines to reaſon, what was rage before,
And ev'n the WISHES bids rebel no more.

Some

Some Verſes compoſed in a Journey, occaſioned by theſe Lines, obſerved in the Parlour Windrow at the King's Head in Beconsfield, *whilſt waiting for Breakfaſt.*

"*Diſtruſt, and darkneſs of a future ſtate*
"*Make poor mankind ſo fearful of their fate:*
"*Death in itſelf is nothing; but we fear*
"*To be we know not what, we know not where.*"

I.

AT thy command I meekly yield
My body to the duſt:
Jeſus! I truſt in thee alone,
And know in whom I truſt.

II.

Fix thou the time—(the time is fix'd
In the divine decree:)
Call, when the time is fully come,
And I will anſwer thee.

III.

My fleſh and ſoul to thee I've giv'n
In their united ſtate:
And is it more to truſt thee, Lord,
With each when ſeparate?

IV.

Reclaim thy promiſe, here below
To dwell at length with me:
And ſha'n't I truſt the word that ſays——
"*Where I am thou ſhalt be?*"

V.

Thy glorious angels ſtood prepar'd,
Soon as the beggar died,
His parting ſpirit to convey
To faithful *Abr'am*'s ſide.

VI.

Thoſe morning ſtars thro' all my way
Have been my daily guard:
And can't I truſt, when loos'd from clay,
They'll bear me to my Lord?

VII.

Soon as pale death has clos'd my eyes
Thoſe radiant ſons of light
Are preſent to my mental view——
O what a joyful ſight!

VIII.

They'll bear me up, in friendly hands,
To regions yet unknown,
And wafted o'er ethereal ſtrands
Preſent me at the throne.

IX.

How glorious is thy gift of faith!
That chears the darkſome tomb,
And on the grave of noiſome death
Can ſhed a rich perfume.

X.

Glorious! that faith that bears the ſoul
Above deſponding fear,
Joying to reach the heav'nly gole,
And longing to be there.

J. W.

Sent by a Country Clergyman to his Perukemaker at Grantham, Lincolnſhire, *with his Daughter's Hair.*

GOod Mr. *Gill*, I doubt not you ſkill,
Nor diſpute your ſtrict juſtice and care;
Fifteen days after date, if you'll cover my pate
With a wigg of my daughter *Nann*'s hair,

Of a right flaxen white, let it ſit round and tight,
With a curl large as any gooſe egg is,
With a fore-top as high as a rais'd ven'ſon pye,
And as full as the calf of my leg is:

Long before as behind, for that is my mind,
Will beſt become my broad face;
Thirty inches in all is the round of the caul;
Thus mounted, my features 'twill grace.

And as for your pay, let me know but the day,
And ſet your price lower or higher,
I'll pay you as ſoon, and as much to the tune
As the dean does himſelf, or our 'ſquire.

The Gentleman, not hearing from the Barber, wrote as follows:

GOod Mr. *Gill*, I can take nothing ill
From a man of your merit and fame;
But I fear you poſtpone my poor caxen alone,
And have finiſh'd all others that came.

If it's not on the pipes, I cou'd wiſh you the gripes,
Becauſe you've deferr'd it ſo long;
But you know I ne'er quarrel with ought but a barrel,
Nor with that, if it's mellow and ſtrong.

At good *Whitſuntide*, you know that the bride
And the bridegroom haunt me for the job;
Then how odd wou'd it look, for the parſon to ſnook,
In a ſorry old hay-colour'd bob!

Pray make no miſtake, for next week is our wake,
And if it's not finiſh'd by then,
You may wipe your backſide with this piece of my pride,
And ſend me my hair home again.

The

The SOW in the SACK, A Country Dance.

Caſt off, and Hands round with the 3d Co. — Caſt up again, and Hands round with the 2d Co. — Croſs over two Co. — Lead to the Top, foot it, and caſt off —

*** Captains or Maſters of Ships, or other ingenious Gentlemen poſſeſſed of any curious uſeful Draughts of Towns, Ports, or Harbours, which have not been yet publiſhed, will greatly oblige the Author and Publiſher of this Magazine by ſending them to W. OWEN, Bookſeller, at Homer's Head, in Fleet-ſtreet, near Temple-Bar; which ſhall be engraved and printed at their ſole Expence, and inſerted, from Time to Time, in this Repoſitory of Arts, with the ſeveral Draughtſmen's Names annexed when permitted.

A CHRONOLOGICAL MEMOIR *of* Occurrences,

For *SEPTEMBER* 1755.

Vienna, Aug. 26.

WE learn from *Hungary*, that Orders having been given at Great Waraſdin to ſink a Well for the Service of the Garriſon, the Workmen having at a great Depth, broke through a Stone, made their Way into a Vault, in which they found a Globe of Silver, richly gilt, which had been ſurrounded by a Croſs; a Crown of the ſame Metal, finely ornamented with Rubies and Emeralds; a ſuperb Perſian Robe, embroidered with Gold, and a ſmall Dragon of ſolid Gold, which ſerved for a Claſp at the Neck, with various other Things of Value, which have been diſſipated by the Workmen. It is believed, from a Concurrence of various Circumſtances, that this was the Tomb of the famous Mary Queen of Hungary, who eſpouſed the Emperor Sigiſmund, and died in 1392.

Frankfort, Aug. 31. They write from Prague, that one Mr. Simon, a Jew, of that City, and a Virtuoſo in Medals, having made uſe of a large Glaſs Phial in making ſome electric Experiments, within which he had ſubſtituted for Steel-filings, &c. a Parcel of old Copper Coins, to the Weight of near 12lb. he, by Accident, being buſy in adjuſting the Apparatus, received the electric Shock on his Forehead from the prime Conductor, and became, in Conſequence, inſtantly without Speech or Motion; in which Condition he remained ſome Hours, and was not entirely recovered for ſeveral Days. It is added, the Method he took to complete his Recovery, when he became ſenſible, was to ſuffer the frequent Reiteration of the Experiment with a ſmaller Phial, in which was included fair Water, giving the electric Power a Direction immediately thro' the Parts moſt affected.

Utrecht, Sept. 8. Near Kulenburg in Gueldерland, a Place called the Green-way, being dug up by the Populace (on Account of ſeveral Pieces of Gold and Silver Money, with which the Ground appeared to be ſtrewed after a long and violent Rain) a great

Quantity of old Coin has been found, not depoſited on any ſingle Spot, but diſperſed thro' the whole Terras to the Length of 200 Rood, and lying about ſix Inches beneath the Surface of the Earth. The Gold Coins differing in Size, agree nearly in the Weight of a Ducat. They differ alſo in Specie. Among the moſt Modern are thoſe of the Biſhops of Utrecht, with the Name and Arms of the reigning Prelate; and on the Reverſe, the Figure of John the Baptiſt: Others are of the Earls of Holland of the Houſe of Burgundy. There are alſo ſome Roman, Flemiſh, and French Coins. The Silver Pieces bear all of them the Words, CHRITUS REGNAT, VINCIT, IMPERAT. The Populace are ſtill digging, and ſeveral ingenious Antiquaries are on the Enquiry to purchaſe thoſe of valuable Antiquity, among which, it is ſaid, have been found moſt of the Species of Roman Coins mentioned by Pliny, and which gives Hopes of a further Diſcovery.

LONDON.

Aug. 22. AT the End of a Tempeſt of Thunder and Lightning, a Ball of Fire fell from the Clouds into a Field of Wheat, belonging to Mr. Money, a Farmer, in Trowſe Newton, near Norwich, juſt as the Harveſt Men had finiſhed the Reaping of it, it burnt a great Part of a Shock of Wheat to Aſhes, what remained was parched of a brown Colour, and ſmelt ſtrong of Sulphur. The Noiſe of the Exploſion was ſo great, that it almoſt deafen'd the Ears of thoſe Reapers which ſtood nigh it. Juſt ſuch another Meteor as the abovementioned was obſerved to fall on Mouſhold-heath, one Summer Evening in the Year 1740.

28. Five adult Blacks, three Men and two Women, were baptized at the Royal Chapel of the Savoy before a numerous Audience, who were ſo affected at their ſenſible and earneſt Reſponſes, that few of them could refrain from Tears.

29. Orders were delivered at Portſmouth for making Reprifals on the French.

Sept. 1. Was landed at Wapping, the firſt ſalt Fiſh ever brought to England from Nova Scotia, which, in Quality, is equal to the beſt Barrel Cod.

2. The Parliament was prorogued till the 23d Inſtant.

An Embargo has been laid on Proviſions and Naval Stores in all the Ports of Ireland.

4. The Vice-Chancellor of Cambridge has given Notice that *the Goodneſs of the Supreme Being* is to be the Subject of the Poem for the preceding Year; and the Performance of each Candidate is to be brought to him before the 24th of October.

7. Orders arrived at Cork, to give Liberty to export Beef to our Colonies, Garriſons, &c.

8. A terrible Fire broke out at Mr. Watſon's a Callicoe Printer at Morris's Cauſeway, near Cuper's Gardens, Surry, which conſumed his Workſhops, Outhouſes and Stables: but the Dwelling-houſe was happily ſaved. The Damage done, is ſaid to amount to ſeveral thouſand Pounds.

At the Seſſion at Guildhall, Robert Alſop, a Midſhipman of one of his Majeſty's Men of War, was convicted, upon his own Confeſſion, of riotouſly entering the Dwelling-houſe of William Godfrey, at Billingſgate, on the 25th of June laſt in the Night-time; and for ſeizing him by the Collar, knocking him down, forcibly dragging him out of his Houſe, carrying him on board a Tender on the River Thames, and confining him in the Hold for twelve Hours, without any Warrant or lawful Authority, to the great Peril of his Life; when the Court was pleaſed to fine him 5l. and to order him to be impriſoned one Year in Newgate.——This Proſecution was carried on by the Directions of the Court of Aldermen, at the Expence of the City, in order to vindicate the Rights and Privileges of its Citizens, and to prevent ſuch Inſolences for the future.

11. This Morning, at half an Hour paſt Nine, came on the Trial of Charles Bradbury, the Methodiſt Preacher, for Sodomy: The Proſecutor was James Hearne, a Lad about 15 Years of Age, who ſwore the Priſoner had perpetrated that deteſtable Crime on his Body ſeveral Times; about Three in the Afternoon two Evidences for the Priſoner depoſed, the Proſecutor had owned to them on Wedneſday laſt, that what he ſaid againſt Bradbury was all falſe. He was aſked by the Court whether he did not acknowledge it all to be falſe, and anſwered he did; and upon being aſked again, whether what he had then ſwore was true or falſe, he declared it was falſe, and that the Priſoner was innocent; upon which he was acquitted, after a Trial of five Hours and a Half.

12. About four o'Clock in the Afternoon, a Lighter loaded with Coals coming through Bridge, ſtruck againſt the Starlings on the Southwark Side, and immedately ſunk. Both the Lightermen loſt their Lives, notwithſtanding Boats inſtantly put off from Pepper-Alley Stairs to their Aſſiſtance.

A Daniſh Gentleman being lately detected in

in ſeducing Engliſh Artificers to leave the Kingdom, having procured no leſs than nine Men belonging to the Glaſs Manufactory to go to Denmark, he was thereupon committed to Newgate, the Penalty being 500l. for every Workman ſo ſeduced, amounting in the Whole for the Nine above-mentioned to 4500l. But having ſince been admitted to 1000l. Bail, by another Juſtice of Peace, without the Knowledge of the Proſecutors, he has made his Eſcape to Denmark, where probably he will be able, with the above Workmen, to eſtabliſh that valuable Manufacture.

15. There was Advice that the Blandford Man of War, with Governor Lyttleton and his Lady on Board, fell in with the French Fleet and was by them carried into Breſt. But the French King has ſince ordered Mr. Lyttleton to be releaſed.

Some Days before this happened, we are told, that part of Admiral Hawke's Fleet chaced on Shore a French Ship bound from China; which went to Pieces immediately, and every Perſon on Board periſhed.

Several armed Men went at Night to the Lodging of one Michael Mahony, facing the Red-Lion in Oxford-Road, to apprehend him for a Robbery, and for ſelling a Horſe laſt Friday in Smithfield Market that was ſtolen; but the Fellow finding the Houſe ſurrounded, came boldly down Stairs, faced his Aſſailants, and after firing two Piſtols, and cutting three Men moſt terribly with a Hanger, he made his Eſcape. One of the Men had his Right Hand almoſt cut off.

A Man was committed to New Priſon, by Juſtice Welſh, for raviſhing a Girl of nine Years of Age in the Long Fields, Bloomſbury.

16. The King landed about Noon at Margate, and arrived at Kenſington about Nine o'Clock at Night, in perfect Health. His Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales, the Princeſs Dowager, and the Duke, were there ſome Hours before his Majeſty's Arrival. As were alſo moſt of the Lords of the Regency, to welcome his Majeſty to his Britiſh Dominions.

The Seſſions ended at the Old Bailey, when Five received Sentence of Death; 31 were ordered for Tranſportation for ſeven Years; Four to be whipped; and One branded.

The Anna Maria, a Swediſh Ship of 600 Tons, freighted with Naval Stores for France, was ſtopt a few Days ago by one of our Men of War, the Captain of which put a Lieutenant on board of her, with a ſufficient Number of Hands to bring her into the Downs; but the Wind blowing very hard from the North-weſt, they were driven towards the Flemiſh Coaſt, where they were in great Danger of being wreck'd: Upon which the Maſter of the Swediſh Ship perſuaded the Engliſh Lieutenant to make for the firſt Port, as the only Way to ſave every Soul on board: And accordingly the Lieutenant ſteered into the Harbour of Dunkirk, the Governor of which has taken the Charge of the Ship out of the Hands of our Lieutenant and his Men, and very politely told them, that he would give them Credit for any Money or Neceſſaries they might want for their Paſſage back to England.

17. A blind black Fellow, who generally ſat begging Alms between the Foundling-Hoſpital and the Bowling-Green, was committed to New-Priſon by Saunders Welſh, Eſq; for aſſaulting Ann Baxter, an Infant of four Years of Age, with an intent to raviſh her. The Child is grievouſly injured.

18. At a Court of Common-Council held this Day at Guildhall, it was unanimouſly reſolved, that an humble Addreſs ſhould be preſented to his Majeſty, to congratulate him on his happy Arrival: And the following Gentlemen were appointed a Committee to draw it up:

Sir Rob. Ladbroke,	Mr. Benj. Gaſcoyne,
Mr. Ald. Cockayne,	Mr. Deputy Woods,
Mr. Ald. Rawlinſon,	Mr. Deputy Long,
Sir Charles Aſgill,	Mr. George Wylde,
Mr. Ald. Blackiſton,	Mr. Deputy Coles,
Mr. Ald. Bridgen,	Mr. Thomas Cogan,
Mr. Deputy Hodges,	Mr. Rob. Heniſhaw,
Mr. Deputy Ellis,	Mr. Deputy Naſh.
John Paterſon, Eſq;	Mr. John Saffory.

Who, with the Recorder, immediately withdrew; and in about an Hour returned with an Addreſs; which being read and approved of, the Sheriffs waited on his Majeſty, to know when he would be pleaſed to receive the ſame: When he appointed the next Day at One o'Clock. And,

19. This Day the Rt. Hon. the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, Commons of the City of London, in Common-Council aſſembled, waited on his Majeſty to congratulate him on his ſafe Return, and being introduced to his Majeſty by his Grace the Duke of Grafton, Lord Chamberlain of his Majeſty's Houſhold, William Moreton, Eſq; the Recorder, made their Compliments in the following Addreſs.

To the King's moſt Excellent Majeſty.

The humble Addreſs of the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, in Common-Council aſſembled.

" *Moſt Gracious Sovereign,*

" WE your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and " loyal Subjects, the Lord-Mayor, " Aldermen, and Commons of the City of " London, in Common-Council aſſembled, " humbly beg Leave to addreſs your Maje- " ſty with our moſt ſincere and joyful Con- " gratulations, on your Majeſty's ſafe and " happy return to your Britiſh Dominions.

" Permit us, Royal Sir, with Hearts full " of Gratitude, to expreſs our ſincere Ac- " knowledgments of your Majeſty's pater- " nal Care and vigilant Regard for the true " Intereſt and Proſperity of your People, " by the vigorous Meaſures taken by your " Majeſty to protect our Commerce and " Colonies from the Incroachments of the " French.

" And we do humbly aſſure your Maje- " ſty, that we will, to the utmoſt of our " Power, on this, and every other Occa- " ſion, chearfully contribute towards the " Support of your Majeſty's ſacred Perſon " and Government, and the Defence of the " juſt Rights and Poſſeſſions of your Crown, " againſt all Attempts whatſoever."

To which Addreſs his Majeſty was pleaſed to return this moſt gracious Anſwer.

" I Thank you for this very dutiful and " affectionate Addreſs. The Support " of the Rights of my Crown, and the Pre- " ſervation of my Dominions in America, " are ſo eſſential to the Trade and Com- " merce of my People, that the City of " London may depend, that I will conti- " nue to take ſuch Meaſures, as may beſt " tend to thoſe great and important Ends. " The Aſſurances you give me of your " Zeal and Aſſiſtance, are very pleaſing to " me; and the City of London may rely " upon the Continuance of my Favour and " Protection."

They were received very graciouſly, and had the Honour to kiſs his Majeſty's Hand.

After which his Majeſty was pleaſed to confer the Honour of Knighthood on,

William Moreton, Eſq; Recorder.

Samuel Fludyer, and John Torriano, Eſqrs. Sheriffs.

25. The Parliament was prorogued till the 13th of November next, when, by a Proclamation iſſued, they are to ſit for the Diſpatch of Buſineſs.

LIST *of* SHIPS *taken from the* French.

A Schooner, carried into Halifax, in Nova Scotia.

Carried into Portſmouth, *viz.*

The four following taken by Capt. Gardiner in the Colcheſter.

Mary Lewis, about 250 Tons, laden with Linnen.

White Roſe, about 150 Tons, laden with Brandy and Salt.

Generous, a Brig about 100 Tons.

A Brig laden with Pots.

One by Capt. Vernon of the Lyme.

Noſtra Seigniora, 170 Tons, laden with Tobacco.

St. Pedro, a Polucca, from Dunkirk to Marſeilles.

Graces, from Cette for Havre de Grace.

A Ship with dry Fiſh.

La Society, a Ship taken by the Centaur.

Active, from Havre for St. Domingo.

Bien heureux de Chantel, from Newfoundland for Dieppe.

St. Joſeph, from Honfleur for Bordeaux.

A Veſſel bound from Cape Briton to Dunkirk, by the Ambuſcade.

The Marquis, a Ship loaden with four Whales, by the Monmouth.

Nine Sail of French Veſſels ſent into Dover.

Two French Veſſels brought into the Downs by the Centaur and Cruzer Sloop.

Into Plymouth.

Mary Catherine, from Martinico to Havre, taken by the Lyme.

Prince Charles, from St. Vallery, for Marſeilles, taken by the York.

La Nantie, from Martinico, taken off the Ram-head.

Mary Anne, from Havre, for Marſeilles.

Two Friends, bound to Rochelle.

Elizabeth, from Honfleur, for Breſt.

John Baptiſt, from Guernzey. All by the Experiment Man of War.

A Brig, Name unknown, by the Experiment.

Annabella, from Havre, for Bourdeaux.

St. Francis, from St. Martin's, for Dunkirk.

St. Mark, from Nantz, for St. Domingo, by the Monmouth.

Le Treze Cantons, from Nantz, for Martinico, by the Monmouth.

A Sloop, Name unknown, Le Polade, from Morlaix.

A Prize in the Sound, Name unknown.

The Conception, from Marſeilles, for Rotterdam, by two Tenders.

Duke of Parma, from Nantz, for St. Domingo.

Bonfoy, of the Iſle of Dieu. Theſe two by the Monmouth.

Two Fiſhing Boats, taken by the Briſtol Tender.

Eternity, from Bourdeaux, for Oporto, laden with Indian Corn, by the York.

Eſperance, from Rochelle, for Dunkirk, by the Experiment Tender.

Two French Brigantines and a Snow, ſent into Falmouth, by the Experiment.

BIRTHS.

BIRTHS.

Sept. 4. Lady Mary Obrian, Daughter to the E. of Inchequin, and Wife to Capt. Obrian, delivered of a Daughter.

9. The Lady of John Pitt, Eſq; one of the Lords of Trade and Plantations—of a Son.

13. Rt. Hon. the Counteſs of Lincoln—of a Son.

18. Rt. Hon. the Lady Cathcart—of a Son.

MARRIAGES.

Aug. 30. Sir James Markham, Bart. married to Miſs Jane Clive.

Sept. 10. Wm. Freeman, Eſq; to Miſs Suſannah Elkes, with 5000l.

Martin Menſby, of Bromley, Eſq;—to Miſs Jane Binyon.

15. The Hon. Charles Townſhend, Eſq; one of the Lords of the Admiralty, to the Rt. Hon. the Counteſs of Dalkeith.

19. The Rev. Dr. Saunders, Canon of Windſor, to Miſs Kendrick, one of the Coheireſſes of Dr. Kendrick, late Prebendary of Weſtminſter.

DEATHS.

July— Geo. Hunter, Eſq; Surveyor General of S. Carolina.

Aug. 19. Mr. James Whelan, aged 108, leaving behind him Children, Grand Children, &c. to the Number of 72, at Birr in Scotland.

Mr. John Lorkan, aged 112, who retained all his Senſes to the laſt, at Meelick.

30. Mad. Maria Zephirina, the Dauphin's eldeſt Daughter, born Aug. 10, 1750.

The Lady Francis Weſtland, Relict of Sir Anth. Weſtland, Bart. at her Seat near St. Edmund's Bury.

Mrs. Moore, in the 104th Year of her Age, at Birmingham.

Sept. 1. Sir Hugh Hamilton, Bart. at his Seat of Roſe-hall, in the Shire of Lanerk, Scotland.

4. Capt. Tho. Markham, about 40 Years, in the Royal Regiment of Horſe Guards, Blue.

7. Mr. Prime, one of the Caſhiers of the Bank.

9. Mrs. Katherine Gunning, Siſter to John Gunning, Eſq; and Aunt to the Ducheſs of Hamilton and Counteſs of Coventry.

Sir John Bland, Bart. on the Road between Paris and Calais.

The Rev. Mr. Herbert Randolph, Rector of Deal, and alſo of Woodchurch, and one of the ſix Preachers at the Cathedral of Canterbury.

13. James Neld, Eſq; one of his Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace for Weſtminſter.

Nich. Tempeſt, Eſq; ſecond Son of Sir Geo. Tempeſt, Bart. at his Seat at Tong, Yorkſhire.

16. John Idle, Eſq; Lord Chief Baron of the Court of Exchequer in Scotland.

18. Capt. Geo. Campbell, aged near 70, at Cheſſea.

Civil and Military Preferments.

John Neal, Eſq; appointed Lieutenant in the third Regiment of Guards.

Henry Stubbs, Eſq; Capt. of the Royal Regiment of Horſe Guards.

Capt. John Donkley, Capt. of the Brillant Man of War.

Mr. John Butt, firſt Clerk of the Drawing-Office at the Bank, a Caſhier.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. Sam. Wildman, B. A. preſented to the Rectory of Cumber, Berks.

Tho. Newman, M. A. to the Vicarage of Framley, Hants.

Tho. Leighton, M. A. to the Rectory of St. Mary South Baſſy, in the City of Durham.

Tho. Dodſon, B. A. to the Rectory of Shipton, Wilts.

Mr. Nich. Wakeman, to the Rectory of Ingram and Timworth with Culford, in the County of Suffolk.

Sam. Milton, M. A. to the Rectory of Shenbury, Lincolnſhire.

Mr. Rich. Morgan, to the Vicarage of Hale, in the County of Devon.

Mr. Wm. Trover, to be Domeſtic Chaplain to the Rt. Hon. the E. of Weſtmorel.

Mr. Jortin, Rectory of St. Dunſtan's in the Eaſt, Doctor of Divinity.

Tho. Hind, B. A. to the Rectory of Langham, in Lincolnſhire.

Tho. Longman, B. A. to the Rectory of Monokton Peverel, in the County of Devon.

Geo. Bingham, B. D. to the Rectory of Moor-Critchel, in the County of Dorſet.

Mr. Foſter, to the Rectory of Keal, in Lincolnſhire.

Hugh Morley, B. A. to the Rectory of Melton, in Wiltſhire.

Mr. John Glaſbrook, to the Vicarage of Rounds, Northamptonſhire.

Mr. Charles Charlton, to the Rectory of Bonnington, Nottinghamſhire.

Mr. Cox, to the Living of Urwin Courtnay, Dorſetſhire.

Diſpenſations to hold two Livings.

Wm. Trevor, M. A. to hold the Vicarage of Barrow, Lincolnſhire, with the Living of North-Cotes, in the ſame County.

Geo. Timms, B. L. to hold the Rectory of Hartpole, with that of Corleſbrook, both in Northamptonſhire.

Nicholas Carter, D. D. to hold the Rectory of Wood-Church, with that of Ham, both in Kent.

A

A Regiſter *of* THEATRICAL ENTERTAINMENTS.

Drury-Lane.

Sept. 13. *The Recruiting Officer.*—*The Anatomiſt.*
16. *The Careleſs Huſband.*—*Lying Valet.*
18. *As you like it.*—*The King and the Miller.*
20. *The Mourning Bride.*—*The Devil to pay.*

B——KR——TS.

Aug. 23. James Dongworth, of Allhallows, London-Wall, Currier.
John Phillips, of Darkhouſe-lane, Diſtiller.
Anicetus Thomas, of St. George Hanover-Square, Slater.
26. Thomas Tuckett and Joſeph Tuckett of Piddletown in Dorſetſhire, White Leather-Dreſſers and Woolſtaplers.
30. George Catcott, of Briſtol, Grocer.
Edw. Bateman, of Stuchbury, Northamptonſhire, Chapman.
John Simms, of Leadenhall-ſtreet, London, Linnen-Draper.
Sept. 6. Edward Tibinham, of Filby in Norfolk, Linnen-Draper, &c.
Hallifield Ball, late of Tortola, Merchant, now of Briſtol.
Elizabeth Rhodes, of Dudley in Worceſterſhire, Hoſier.
Archibald Finney, of St. Alban's, Innhold.
9. John Donnaldſon, of St. Luke's, Middleſex, Merchant.
13. J. Hill, of Hornchurch, Eſſex, Chapm.

COURSE of EXCHANGE.

London, Semptember 23, 1755.

Amſterdam,	36	6
Ditto at Sight,	36	3/8
Rotterdam,	36	7
Antwerp,	no Price	
Hamburgh,	34	8
Paris, 1 Day's Date,	31	1/16
Ditto, 2 Uſance,	30	1/16
Bourdeaux Ditto,	30	3/4
Cadiz,	38	1/4 a 3/8
Madrid,	38	1/4
Bilboa,	38	1/4
Leghorn,	48	
Naples,	no Price	
Genoua,	47	1/2
Venice,	49	1/8
Liſbon,	5s.	4d. 1/2
Porto,	5s.	3d. 1/2
Dublin,	7	7/8 a 3/4

BILL *of Mortality from Aug.* 19. *to Sept.* 16.

Buried			Chriſtened		
Males 709 / Females 709		1418	Males 567 / Females 575		1142
Under 2 years old		568	Buried,		
Between 2 and 5		132	Within the walls		108
5 and 10		39	Without		316
10 and 20		33	*Mid.* and *Surry*		690
20 and 30		98	City & Sub. *Weſt.*		304
30 and 40		130			
40 and 50		139			1418
50 and 60		118			
60 and 70		74	Weekly *Aug.* 26.		316
70 and 80		57	*Sept.* 2.		377
80 and 90		28	9.		345
90 and 100		2	16.		380
100 and 109		0			
		1418			1418

Obſervat. on the Weather, at Temple Bar.

	Barometer.	Therm.	Pluviameter.	Hygrometer.
Aug. 26	30 : 0 3/4	29 1/2	0 : 0	64 Moiſt.
27	30 : 0 3/4	28 1/2	9 : 1	24
28	30 :	30	0 : 0	14
29	29 : 8 1/2	28 1/2	0 : 8	72
30	29 : 7	28 1/2	7 : 8	88
31	29 : 4 1/4	28 1/2	69 : 6	89
Sept. 1	29 :	28 1/4	34 : 5	98
2	29 : 2 3/4	27 3/4	47 : 6	89
3	29 : 8 3/4	27 3/4	10 : 4	60
4	29 : 7	28 1/4	0 : 9	87
5	29 : 8	28 1/4	0 : 0	74
6	29 : 9	28 1/2	29 : 6	78
7	31 : 0	29	0 : 0	75
8	30 :	29 3/4	0 : 0	89
9	29 : 7	30	9 : 5	85
10	29 : 0 1/2	26	4 : 0	49
11	30 : 0 3/4	25 1/2	0 : 0	19
12	30 : 1	26	1 : 1	37
13	30 : 1	29 1/2	0 : 0	86
14	30 : 1 1/4	28 1/4	0 : 0	87
15	30 : 0 1/2	29 1/2	0 : 0	84
16	30 : 0	30 3/4	0 : 0	24
17	30 : 0	32 1/2	0 : 0	81
18	29 : 9	29	0 : 0	84
19	29 : 7 1/2	27	0 : 0	38
20	29 : 6 1/2	27	12 : 4	85
21	29 : 6	28	6 : 6	84
22	29 : 5	27	6 : 0	85
23	29 : 6 1/2	29 1/4	0 : 0	67
24	29 : 7 1/2	28 1/4	0 : 0	84
25	29 : 9 3/4	27 1/4	3 : 8	82

BOOKS *published since our last.*

THE Art of Drawing and Painting in Water Colours. 1*s*. *Keith.*

Corruptæ Latinatis Index: Or a Collection of barbarous Words and Phrases, found in the Works of the most celebrated modern Writers in *Latin*. By *W. Massey*. *Keith.*

The equal and impartial Administration of Justice with respect both to the Guilty and Innocent, recommended. A Sermon preached at St. *Mary*'s *Oxford*, at the Assizes, *July* 16. By *W. Doddwell*, D. D.

The foreign Address; occasioned by the *British* Fleet, and the present Posture of Affairs. By a Sailor, 6*d*. *Crowder.*

Mr. *Gibson*'s short practical Method of Cure for Horses, 4*s*. *Millar.*

The History of the first Discovery and Settlement of *Virginia*. By *W. Smith*, A. M. President of the College of *William* and *Mary* in *Virginia*. *Birt.*

Jones's Lessons for the Harpsicord.

Letter to the Author of *some Considerations on the Act for preventing clandestine Marriages*. By a Country Clergyman.

List of the General and Field Officers, Governors, &c. 3*s*. *Millan.*

The Laugher; or the Art of Jesting. This is a Collection of Jests. 1*s*. *Reeve.*

Marriages in Society stated. In a Letter to Dr. *Shebbing*, by *James Tunstall*, D. D. 1*s*. *Rivington.*

Maud on the Doctrine of endless Torments. 6*s*. *Wilson.*

Naked Truth. 6*d*. *Price.*—This is an Address to the People against a War.

Ordinary of *Newgate*'s Account of the Behaviour of *Barnaby Horan*, executed *August* 4, and *James Eignal* and *J. Sibthorp*, executed *July* 28.

Policy and Justice, an Essay. 1*s*. *Crowder.*

Prodromas; or Observations on the *English* Letters. By *Sayer Reed*, M. D. *Davy.*

A Scale of first Principles, Religious and Moral, by *Caleb Fleming*. 6*d*. *Payne.*

Two Sermons on *Isaiah* xxix. 11, 12. and *Jer.* vi. 16. By the Rev. Mr. *Crooke*. 1*s*.

Sermon on the Death of the Rev. Mr. *Morris*. By *Joseph Boroughs*. 6*d*. *Whiston.*

A List of Foreign BOOKS.

Recueil général historique & critique de tout ce qui a été publié de plus rare sur la Ville d'Herculane: that is, a general, historical and critical Collection of the most curious Things that have been published on the City of *Herculancum*, from its first Discovery to the present Time, collected from the most celebrated *Italian* Authors, as *Venuti*, *Maffei*, *Quirini*, *Belgrade*, *Gori*, and others, printed at *Paris.*

Observations sur les Antiquités de la Ville d'Herculanum: that is, Observations on the City of *Herculancum*, with some Reflections on the Painting and Sculpture of the Antients, and a short Description of some Antiquities near *Naples*, imbellished with Plates. *Paris.*

Introduction à l'Histoire de Dannemarc, *où l'on traite de la Religion, des Loix, des Mœurs & des Usages des anciens* Danois. *Par* Mr. *Mallet*. An Introduction to the History of *Denmark*, treating of the Religion, Laws, Manners and Customs of the antient *Danes*. By Mr. *Mallet*. *Copenhagen.*

Considerations sur les Revolutions des Arts. Considerations on the Revolutions of the Arts. *Paris.* The Author explains the Connection between Empires and Arts; the reciprocal Influence they have upon each other; the Causes by which the Arts are produced, and those by which they are lost, *&c.*

Historia Episcopatuum fœderati Belgii, utpote Metropolitani Ultrajectini *nec non suffraganeorum*, Harlemensis, Daventriensis, Leovardiensis, Groningensis & Middelburgensis. The History of the Bishoprics of the united Provinces; as well of the Metropolitan Bishopric of *Utrecht*, as of the suffragan Bishoprics of *Harlem*, *Deventer*, *Lewerden*, *Groningen* and *Middleburg*. By *Hugh Francis Van Husſen*. 2 Vol. *Utrecht.*

Essais sur divers sujets Litterature & de Morale. Literary and Moral Essays, by the Abbe *Troublet*, Member of the Royal Academy of Sciences and Belles Lettres in *Prussia*. Vol. 3. *Amsterdam.*

Epitre de M. Voltaire, *&c.* An Epistle by Mr. *Voltaire*, on his arrival at his Estate near the Lake of *Geneva*.—This poetical Epistle is particularly remarkable for the noble Spirit of Liberty that breathes thro' it. It is reprinted in *London* by *Wilson* and *Durham*. 6*d*.

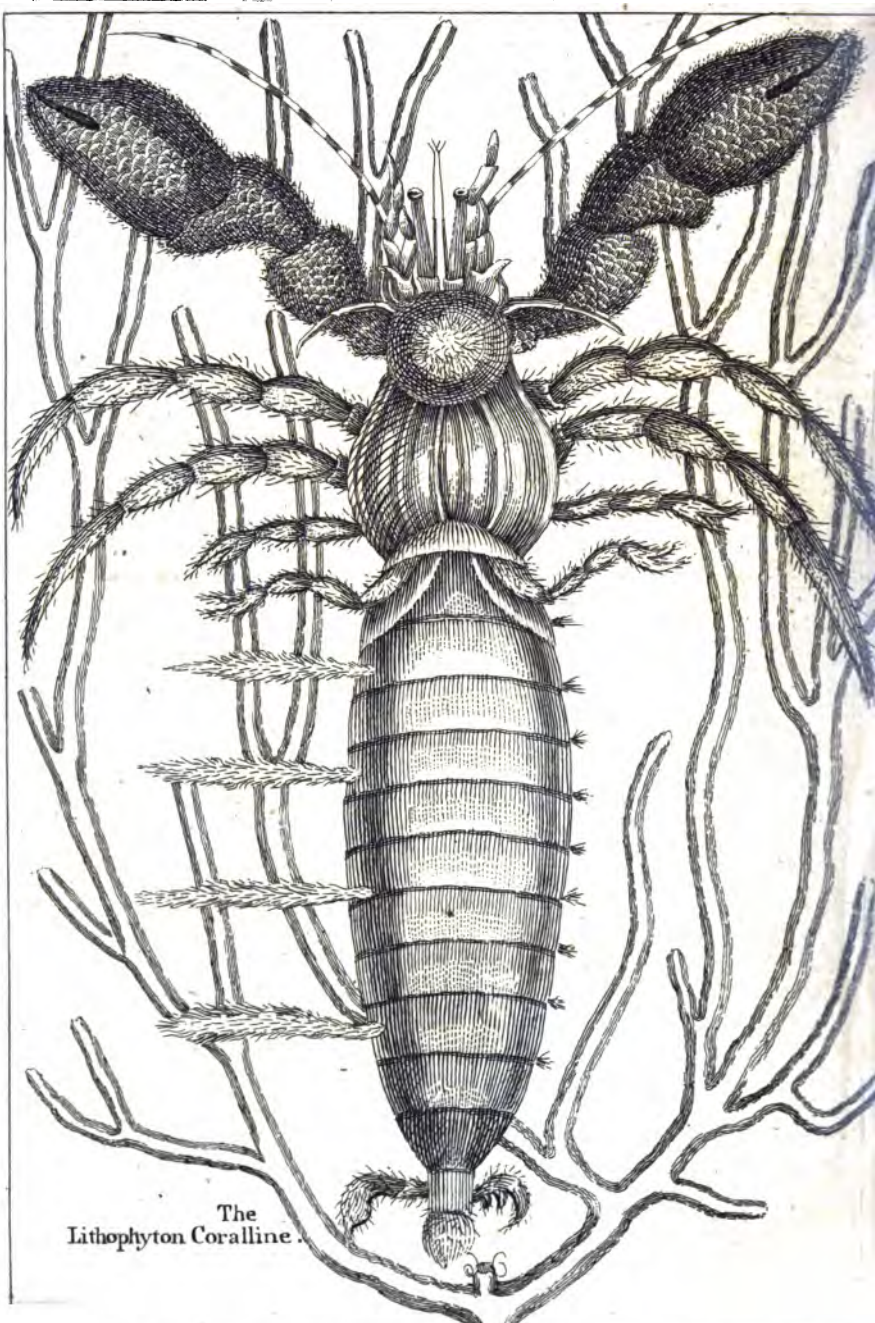
EACH DAY's *Price of* STOCKS, *in* SEPTEMBER 1755.

☞ Books shut, is signified thus, ——

Days	Bank Stock.	E.-India.	South Sea	S. Sea old An. 1st Sub.	S. Sea old A. 2d Sub.	S. Sea An. new 1st S.	S. Sea An. 2d Subsc.	3½ Ba. An 1st Subsc.	3½ Ba. An 2d Subsc.	3½ per C. India An.	3 per Cent Bank An.	3 per Cent An. 1751.	3 per Cent India An.	India Bon præm.	B. Cir. per l. s. d.	Lot. Tick l. s. d.	Days
27	122⅜	No Price.	No Price,	No Price.	92⅜	92	91⅜	92¼a⅜	90¼	90⅝	90¾a¼	91	90½	37s a 38	3 15 0	9 12 0	27
28	122½	Do	Do	93¼	No Price.	92¼a⅜	Do	92⅜	91½	No Price.	91⅛a92	Do	No Price.	38s	3 17 6	9 12 6	28
29	Do	Do	103¼a⅜	94⅜a¼	Do	92¼	No Price.	92⅜	Do	91¼	92a⅛	91½	91⅛a91	38s a 39	Do	9 12 6	29
30	No Price.	Do	No Price.	94¼	92½	92⅜	91½a⅝	92½	91½a⅝	Do	92⅛	Do	91⅛	40s	4 00 0	9 12 0	30
31	Sunday.																31
1	122½	Do	Do	94⅛	No Price.	92⅜a½	No Price.	92½	No Price.	91⅛	92	Do	91	39s	4 00 0	9 12 0	1
2	No Price.	Do	Do	93⅝	Do	92¼a⅜	Do	92¼a⅜	Do	Do	91⅜	No Price.	Do	39s a 40	Do	9 12 0	2
3	122¼a½	Do	103¼	Do	92	Do	91¼	92⅜	91¼	91	91⅜	Do	Do	Do	Do	9 12 0	3
4	No Price.	165½	No Price.	No Price.	No Price.	92a91½	No Price.	92½	91⅜a½	90⅞	91¼a⅜	91a90¾	90¾	39s	Do	9 12 6	4
5	122	No Price.	103¼	93⅝	Do	91⅝	Do	92⅜	91¼	90½	91¼	91	90½	38s	4 2 6	9 14 0	5
6	No Price.	Do	No Price.	93⅜	91½a⅝	92	91	92¼	91½	Do	Do	90¼	90¼a½	38s a 39	Do	9 17 0	6
7	Sunday.																7
8	Do	Do	No Price.	93⅝	91½a⅝	92	91	92¼	91½	90½	Do	Do	90¾a½	38s a 39	4 2 6	9 17 0	8
9	122½	Do	104	93⅜	No Price.	92⅜	Do	92¼a⅜	91¼	90¾	91⅛	No Price.	90¾	39s	Do	9 19 0	9
10	No Price.	Do	No Price.	Do	91⅞	92¼	91¼	92⅛a⅜	Do	91⅜	91⅛a92	91⅛a⅛	91	49s a 41	Do	9 19 6	10
11	122⅛	Do	Do	94	No Price.	92	No Price.	92⅛	92⅛	91½	92	91⅛	91⅜	40s	Do	10 00 0	11
12	122⅝	166	104	94⅛a⅜	92½	92¼	91½	92⅞a¼	No Price.	91⅜a⅜	92⅜a¼	91¾	Do	40s a 41	Do	9 19 6	12
13	No Price.	No Price.	No Price.	94¼	91¼a⅛	Do	91¼	92¼	91⅞a92	——	92¼	Do	91¼	41s a 42	4 5 0	9 17 6	13
14	Sunday.																14
15	122¼	Do	103¾	94⅞	No Price.	92½	No Price.	93½	92⅜	——	92⅜a¼	92	No Price.	41s a 42	4 5 0	9 18 6	15
16	123¼	166	Do	94⅛a⅞	92½	92¼a⅞	Do	Do	92½a⅝	——	92⅝a¼	92⅛	——	40s	Do	9 19 0	16
17	123⅜	Do	104	No Price.	92¼a⅝	92¼	92	93¼a⅝	No Price.	——	Do	Do	——	41s	Do	9 18 0	17
18	No Price.	Do	No Price.	94⅞	92⅜	92¼a⅞	91⅞a92	93¼a⅜	Do	——	92¾	No Price.	——	Do	Do	9 17 6	18
19	123¼	166½	104½	95⅛	93	93a¼	92	93⅜	Do	——	93	Do	——	41s a 42	Do	9 16 6	19
20	No Price.	No Price.	No Price.	95⅛a¼	Do	93¼	92⅛	93½	92¼	——	Do	Do	——	41s	Do	9 16 0	20
21	Sunday.																21
22	——	166½	Do	No Price.	No Price.	No Price.	No Price.	94⅛	No Price.	——	93¼	92⅞	——	42s	Do	9 16 6	22
23	——	166¾	Do	95¼a95	Do	93¼a⅜	Do	94⅛a93¾	93¼a¼	——	93¼a⅛	No Price.	——	42s a 44	Do	9 16 0	23
24	——	No Price.	No Price.	95	92⅞	93¼	92½	93½a¾	No Price.	——	92⅞a93	Do	——	43s	Do	9 15 0	24

Prices Com.	Mark-Lane.	Basingstoke.	Reading.	Farnham.	Henley.	Guildford.	Warminster.	Devizes.	Glouceſter.
London.	Wheat 24s to 26s qr.	61 to 17s load	81 5s to 81	61 7s to 71 lo.	071 11s od load	071 5s od load	27s to 34s qr.	24s to 35s qr.	5s od buſh.
W. Pec, Loaf 2od	Barley 13s to 14s od	14s to 17s qr.	15s to 18s 6d qr	15s to 16s qur.	14s to 17s qur.	16s to 16s 6d qr	13s to 16s	12s to 16s	2s to 2s 2d
	Oats 12s to 13s od	14s to 16s od	16s to 17s od	14s to 15s 6d	15s to 17s	11s to 14s od	11s to 12s	12s to 13s	1s 6d to 1s 8d
	Beans 15s to 16s od	20s to 21s od	22s	24s to 26s	21s to 23s	24s to 26s	23s to 27s	22s to 25s	2s 8d to 3s

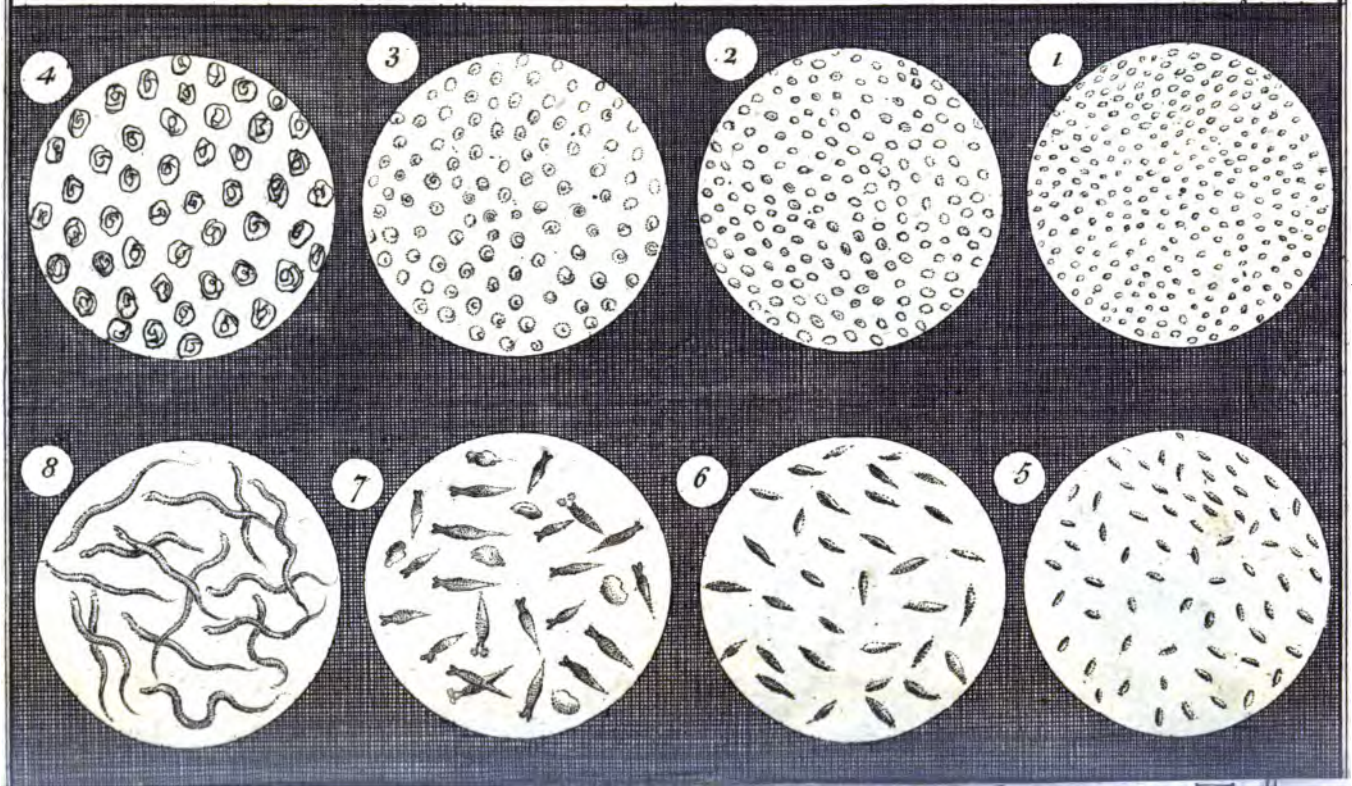
The Sea HERMIT Crab.



The
Lithophyton Coralline.

r the General Magazine of Arts & Sciences for W. Owen at Temple Bar.

MICROSCOPIC VIEWS of ANIMALCULÆ in FLUIDS.



Miſcellaneous Correſpondence, in Proſe and Verſe.

For *OCTOBER*, 1755.

The Sea HERMIT-CRAB.

THIS Crab was 8 Inches long, the Eyes when extended from their Sockets a full Inch in Length, on each Side of the Eyes was a ſhort Horn; from the Noſe proceeds two Pair of Feelers, one Pair much ſhorter than the other and forked at their Ends; on each Side of the Mouth are a Pair of Pincers or ſhort Claws. It had two large ſcaly Claws, alike in Size and Shape, having three Joints in each; the Head, Legs, Claws and fore Part of the Body cruſtaceous; the hind Part, which is the larger Part of the Body, is of a tender fleſhy Subſtance, and covered with only a thin Skin; the Head is large and round, the cruſtaceous Part of the Body ſhort with ſix Ribs running Lengthways of it; a ſmall ſemicircular Shield croſſes the Body at the joining of the cruſtaceous to the tender Part, from under which, and on the Back of the Fiſh, grow two ſmall Legs with four Joints each, and forked at the Ends; a little above which, grow two more ſuch like Legs of three Joints each, above which are four more, two of a Side, much longer and ſlenderer, having five Joints a Piece; all theſe are ſet with briſly Hairs. The fleſhy Part of the Body is divided into eleven Parts or Joints by ten circular Membranes or Rings; it tapers and grows very ſmall towards the Tail, which is again cruſtaceous: Out of it ariſes three crooked Claws beſet with Briſtles, by which the Creature holds itſelf faſt in the Shell it hath choſen for its Habitation, by hooking theſe Claws into the ſmall Turns or ſpiral Cavities thereof; from one Side of the fleſhy Part of the Body ariſe four Tufts of Hair, ſomewhat reſembling Feathers, each about two Inches long, and on the other Side are ten or twelve ſmall ſhort Tufts of Hairs. Theſe Crabs inhabit the Shells of the *Buccinum Magnum variegatum*, Liſter, 359. N°. 12. they abide in the ſhallow Parts of the Sea, near the Shores of the *Bahama* Iſlands, and like the Land Hermit Crab, get into thoſe Shells only that are empty, not diſpoſſeſſing any Fiſh of its Shell, and therefore they have been improperly called the Soldier Crab. *Cateſby's Hiſt. of Carolina*, p. 34.

The LITHOPHYTON CORALLINE.

THESE Plants grow at the Bottom of the ſhallow Seas of the *Bahama* Iſlands, ſome of them arrive to the Height of near three Feet, tho' moſt of them not above half ſo high; the Joints are thinner, and grow at greater Diſtances than any other of the Coralline Kind I have obſerved; the Branches are ſomewhat flat, of a duſky yellow, or Straw Colour, with a faint Stain of Purple at the Edges, which is not peculiar to this Plant, but is what a great many other Subſtances, beſides the Sea Shrubs, are much liable to. *Cateſby's Hiſt. of Carolina*, p. 17.

An Account of the ANIMALCULES *exhibited in Eight Microſcopic Views.*

AS one principal Part of our Deſign in this Work will be to entertain our Readers with a continual Exhibition of all the wonderful Productions of Nature, in the minute Parts of her Works, by Means of the Microſcope, and as this will furniſh a great Number of curious Copper Plates, they will (when at laſt collected together, and properly diſpoſed) form what we may with Propriety entitle, *A perpetual* MICROSCOPIC COMMENTARY *on the* BIBLE OF NATURE.

The preſent Plate contains eight Views of the ſmalleſt Kinds of *Animalculæ* found in common Water, of which

View 1. exhibits thoſe exceeding ſmall Creatures which appear ſcarcely bigger than Points, and which, when they are hatched from Eggs, (altogether inviſible even by the greateſt Magnifier) make that *greeniſh Scum*, which we often obſerve ſuddenly appear on the Surface of ſtagnant Water in Veſſels, *&c.* They are of a roundiſh Figure, extremely agile, and always in Motion. They appear conſtantly of the ſame Size, and without any Parts. What they at laſt turn to is not known, but probably to a Sort of Fly, too ſmall to be ſeen by any Means whatever.

Views 2, 3, 4, preſent us with Animalcules of the ſame Form and Kind, but of different Sizes, larger; they all appear like animated Jellies, but of no diſtinct Parts ex-

ternally; indeed in the larger Sort (View 4) you will obſerve a different Appearance of the internal Parts, which are always in Motion, and ſhew themſelves by different Lights and Shades; and it is ſomewhat droll and diverting to ſee the odd Manner in which they move about in the Water; their Motion is ſlow, and they are often quieſcent on the Bottom of the Glaſs. We could never obſerve the Manner in which they take their Food, or that ever they preyed on the ſmaller Sorts, which are always found in great Numbers among them.

Views 5 and 6 preſent the Smaller Sizes of Animalcules of an oblong Figure, and almoſt pointed at each End; they ſeldom ever change their Form, but they can occaſionally make themſelves longer or ſhorter; they move with a direct and libratory Motion, but not very ſwift, eſpecially the largeſt Sort. It has been ſaid, that the largeſt Species prey on the leſſer very voraciouſly, but tho' we have viewed them conſtantly 30 Years, we never ſaw any Thing of that Kind, nor any Attempt towards it.

View 7 ſhews that very curious Anamalcule that is uſually called the *Wheel-Animal*. It is a mere *Proteus*, varying its Form continually, as repreſented in the Figure, moſt of them are in the common Form; a few are repreſented with their Horns put out with ſomething like the Appearance of a *Wheel* on the Top of each; theſe alſo have the Appearance of a *circular Motion*, and very ſwift; by this Means they make little *Whirl-pools* in the Water, which bring down ſmall Objects for their Food, when they catch any they draw in their Horns and Wheels, and contract themſelves into that roundiſh Form which you ſee in one or two. Of this Creature, we ſhall hereafter give a larger Account.

View 8 repreſents the *Anguiculæ*, or ſmall Microſcopic Eels, in Vinegar, Paſte, and ſome Sorts of Water; theſe are well known to all who are converſant with the Microſcope, and will hereafter prove a curious Topic of Enquiry. We ſhall only at preſent obſerve, that tho' they are ſo ſmall as ſcarcely to be ſeen with the naked Eye, we can eaſily ſhew them, in the darkened Room, by the *Solar Microſcope*, 7, 8, or 10 Feet long, and 2 or 3 Inches thick, and more than 100 in one View, and in all their natural Motions and anguicular Forms.

G. M.

Mathematical Queſtions *Anſwered.*

SIR,

IN your *Magazine* for *Auguſt*, I obſerve your Correſpondents *Shipman* and *Wildbore* differ in their Solutions to *Queſtion* 16, and as the ſame may be wanted in Practice, and many of your Readers may be doubtful which to rely on, I therefore ſend you the following

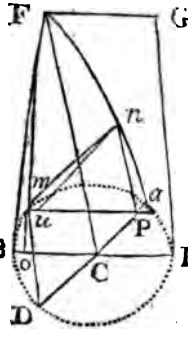
SOLUTION.

BY Emerson's *Mechanicks*, the Strength of rectangular Timber is directly as the Breadth and the Square of the Depth, and the Streſs is as the Length; therefore the Reſiſtance of the leſſer Beam will be $1. \times \overline{1.}^2 \times \frac{1}{10} = 0.1$, and of the greater Beam $1.5 \times \overline{1.5}^2 \times \frac{1}{9} = 0.225$, that is as 4 to 9, each Beam being ſuppoſed homogeneous and of no Weight.

H. C——k, R. S.

The ſame Anſwer is alſo given by Mr. Vigor.

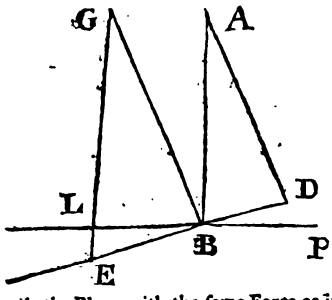
Queſtion 20, *anſwered by Mr.* William Allen.



LET AD be at right Angles to BE $= 2r = 4$, and draw CF. Any where in AD, take the Point P, draw PM parallel to CB, and PN parallel to CF, join the Points m, n, and call the perpendicular Altitude $Fo = 6$, a. Then any Triangle P mn (formed thus) will be ſimilar to the Triangle CBF: This being allowed, call CP, x; then will $\overline{PM^2} = rr - xx$, and CB : F o :: PM : nu the perpendicular Altitude of the Triangle P mn, that is, $r : a :: \sqrt{rr - xx} : \frac{a}{r}\sqrt{rr - xx}$, and the Area of the Triangle P mn will be $\frac{1}{2}$ P $m \times nu = \frac{a}{2r} \times \overline{rr - xx}$, which multiplied by $\dot{x}$ will be $\frac{arr\dot{x} - ax\dot{x}\dot{x}}{2r}$ = the Fluxion of the Part of the Ungula A P mn, and the Fluent will be $\frac{arx}{2}$ —

$+\frac{ax^3}{6r}$ = the Solidity of the ſaid Part A P *m n*, and when x becomes $= r$, then will this laſt Expreſſion be $\frac{ar^2}{3}$, = the Solidity of half the Ungula, and ſo the Solidity of the whole will be $\frac{2}{3}ar^2 = 16$ ſolid Inches.

Queſtion 24, *anſwered by Mr.* B. BUTTLER.



LET A repreſent the Place the Body falls from, L B P the Horizon, E B D the Plane of the Rock, and A D perpendicular thereto; put $a =$ A B = 3000 Feet, $d = 32\frac{1}{6}$ Feet the Velocity acquired in one Second of Time, $x =$ the Time of the firſt Deſcent, $z =$ the Time of the Flight after the Body quits the Plane, and let $s =$ Sine Ang. D B A = 75°; then *per* Mechanics $1 : d :: x : dx$ = the Velocity acquired in the Time x, and $dx^2 = 2a$, whence $x = \sqrt{\frac{2a}{d}} = 13.6575$ Seconds, and $dx = 439.328$ the greateſt Velocity poſſible; now the Body being ſuppoſed perfectly elaſtic will quit the Plane with the ſame Force as it falls upon it, making the Angle of Reflection EBG = the Angle of Incidence ABD = 75°; but by the Reſolution of Forces the Force againſt the Plane ED will be to that, was the Plane in an horizontal Poſition, as AD to AB, or as s to 1, and becauſe the Velocities are as the Forces, we have $1 : dx :: s : sdx =$ the Velocity in the Direction BG, and $sdx\,z$ the Space gone thro' in the Time z, which ſuppoſe = BG; but $\frac{dz^2}{2}$ = (the perpendicular Deſcent by the Force of Gravity in the Time z =) GE. Now becauſe the Body in the Time z muſt again fall to the Plane ED we have (GE = GB) $\frac{dz^2}{2} = sdxz$, becauſe GE is parallel to AB and the Angle GEB = GBE = ABD; whence $z = 2x = 26.3844$, and $x + z = 40.0419$ Seconds, the Time required. Alſo *per* Trigonometry, as S. EBG = 75° : GE :: S. EGB = 30° : EB = 5663.63 Feet = 1887.87 Yards, the ſecond Deſcent on the Plane required.

This Queſtion was alſo anſwered by Mr. WILDBORE *in a general way.*

Queſtion 25, *anſwered by Mr.* ABRAHAM STONE.

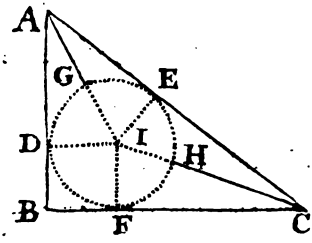
$\sqrt[3]{2.5 \times 2.5 \times 2.5 \times 2000} = 31.498$ = the Dimenſions of the Inſide of the Box.

The ſame, anſwered by Mr. JOHN GOODHEAD.

SUppoſing the Oranges to be laid in Rows and exactly on the Top of each other, the Solution, as I take it, will be as follows, *viz.* Making the Diameter of each Orange = to the Side of it circumſcribing Cube 15.625 = the Solidity of one Cube, which multiplied by 2000 gives 31250, whoſe Cube Root is 31.5 nearly = the Side of the Box.

This Queſtion was alſo anſwered by Mr. WILDBORE, *Mr.* BUTLER, *and Mr.* SHIPMAN.

Question 29, *answered by Mr.* ROBERT SPURLING *of* Chelmsford.

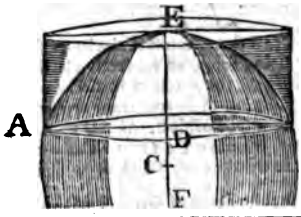


THE Lines ID, IE and IF, each equal to the Radius of the inscribed Circle, are drawn perpendicular to the Sides of the Triangle; and IA and IC bisect the Angles A and C. Then putting $a = AG$, $b = CH$, $x = IF = ID = IE$, $a + x = AI$, and $b + x = CI$, we have (*per* 47. *Euc.* 1.) $\sqrt{aa + 2ax} = AE = AD$, and $\sqrt{bb + 2bx} = CE = CF$, and $\sqrt{aa + 2ax + x}^2 + \sqrt{bb + 2bx + x}^2 = \sqrt{aa + 2ax} + \sqrt{bb + 2bx}^2$, i. e. $xx + x + \sqrt{aa + 2ax} + \sqrt{bb + 2bx} = \sqrt{aa + 2ax} + \sqrt{bb + 2bx}$, from which Equation the Value of x may be found; and from which it is likewise evident that $\overline{IE}^2 + IE \times AC = AE \times EC =$ Area of the Triangle ABC.

Q. E. F.

This was answered by Mr. TODD, *Mr.* CHAPMAN, *and Mr.* BUTTLER.

Question 30, *answered by Mr.* JOHN SHIPMAN.



PUT $p = 3{,}1416$, $x = CE$, and $y = DE$; then $2x - y = FD$. and by the Property of the Circle $2x - y \times y = \overline{DB}^2$, and $2\sqrt{2xy - y^2} = AB$; hence $2py\sqrt{2xy - y^2} = C$, and $2pxy = s$ by the Question, $\therefore x = \frac{s}{2py}$, which being wrote for x above, we thence get $2py\sqrt{\frac{s}{p} - y^2} = C$, and $y = \sqrt{\frac{s}{2p} \pm \sqrt{\frac{s^2 - c^2}{4p}}} = 12$, consequently $x = 16{,}666$, and $2x = 33{,}333$ the Diameter of the Globe required.

This Question was also answered by Mr. WILDBORE, *Mr.* GOODHEAD, *Mr.* TODD, *Mr.* SPURLING, *and Mr.* BUTTLER.

New QUESTIONS *to be answered.*

Question 55. *By Mr.* SHIPMAN.

A Ship sailed from a Port, in the Latitude 53° 40′ N. on a certain Course between the North and East, until her Departure was 84 Miles; and after sailing 34 Miles more on the same Course, she was found by Observation to be in Latitude 55° 20′ N. It is required to determine her Course and Distance made good, without Algebra?

Question 56. *By Mr.* J. ABBATT, *at* Longbridge *near* Preston.

THE Latitudes and Longitudes of three Places upon the Surface of the Earth, *viz. London* Lat. 51° 30′ N. Long. 00° 00′, *Warsaw* in *Poland* Lat. 52° 15′ N. Long. 21° 5′ E. and *Genoa* Lat. 44° 30′ N. Long. 9° 30′ E. required the Latitude and Longitude of that Place from whence a great Circle may be described to pass thro' the three aforesaid Places?

Question 57. *By Mr.* EDWARD CHAPMAN.

WHAT is the Value of y, when $y^{\frac{1}{y}}$ is a Maximum?

Question 58. *By Mr.* EDWARD GILLYATT *of* Covent-Garden.

THE Distance of the Centers of two Circles whose Diameters are 50, being given 30, to find the greatest Parallelogram that can be inscribed in the Intersection, or Space, common to both Circles?

SIR,

SIR,

AS the Obſervations of the Occultations and Appulſes of the Moon to ſuch fixed Stars as have their Places well determined, is the beſt Method for correcting and compleating the Moon's Theory: It was imagined when Sir *Iſaac Newton* firſt publiſhed his Theory, that it was quite correct; but latter Obſervations prove it otherwiſe; and that it yet ſtands in need of Correction: But ſome of our preſent Aſtronomers pretend to correct it by rejecting four of Sir *Iſaac*'s Equations; and ſay their Computations agree better with Obſervations either in or out of the Syzygies, when they uſed only the annual, elliptic, and variation Equations. And Dr. *Hally* rejected Sir *Iſaac*'s ſeventh Equation, but if he had uſed it his Computations in general would have agreed better with his Obſervations; for by many Computations I have compared with Obſervations in and out of the Syzygies, am ſatisfied, that none of the Equations given by Sir *Iſaac* ought to be rejected, but a very material one added to them; the Quantity of which I have not yet exactly determined, but hope I ſhall by comparing a few more good Obſervations. And as I have conſtructed a new equation Table to the Sun, and corrected the other Tables; and almoſt completed a new Set for the Moon, by which I don't fear of giving her Place, either in or out of the Syzygies, within two Minutes (at moſt) of a Degree, which is what has not yet been done I believe by any one.

As the enſuing Occultations of *Aldeberan* by the Moon, if the Weather proves clear, will give a fine Opportunity for compleating the laſt mentioned Equation, the Times of the two next, as Graphically computed from Dr. *Halley*'s Tables, I have here ſent you, which, if you pleaſe to inſert in your next Magazine, it may be a Means to remind ſuch of your Readers as are aſtronomically inclined, to prepare for the Obſervations.

Newport, Shrop.
Oct. 14, 1755.

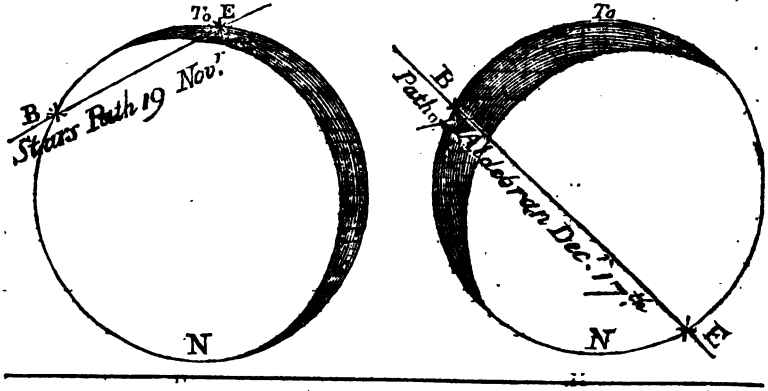
Your humble Servant,
B. TALBOT.

I. *On the 19th of* November *in the Evening, apparent Time*,

	London. H /	*Newport.* H /
Immerſion — —	5 37	5 32
Emerſion — —	6 4	5 54

II. *On the 17th of* December *in the Morning, apparent Time*.

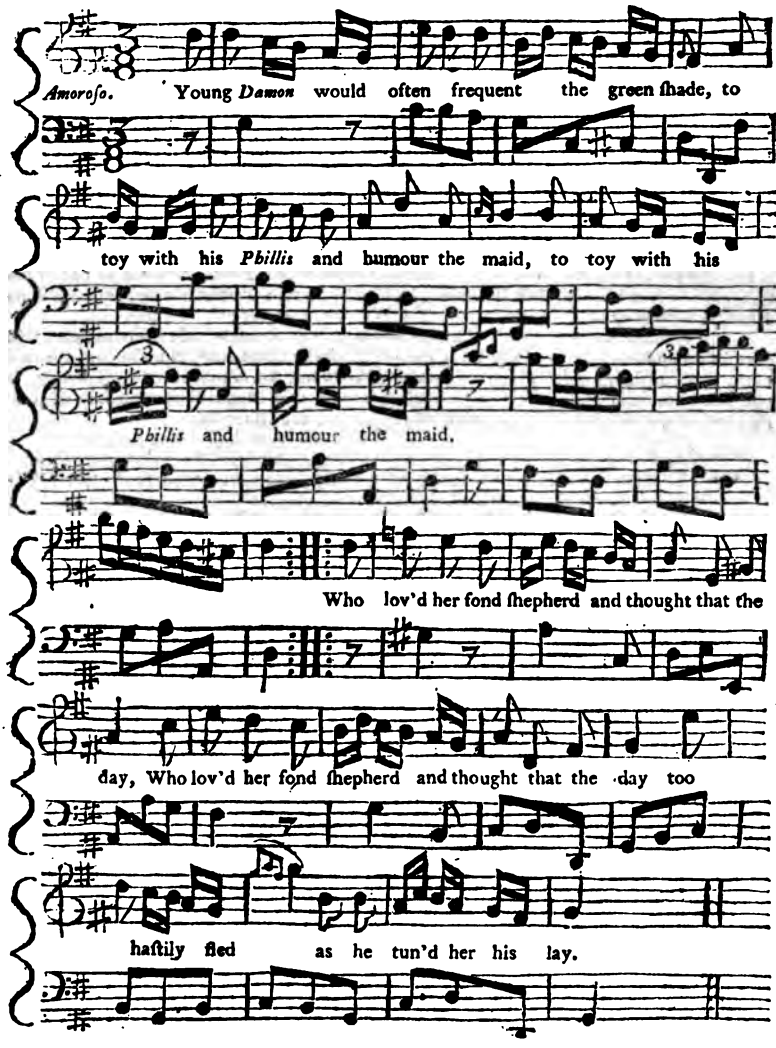
Immerſion — —	1 9	12 54
Emerſion — — —	2 19	2 9



N. B. *Our ingenious Correſpondents may depend on having their Lucubrations inſerted as ſoon as poſſible, according to the Order of their Dates, for the future; and we hope of them not to draw their Schemes too large — Alſo, all Poems, Eſſays, &c. will be thankfully received, and inſerted if not too long,* viz. *more than one or two Pages.*

ERRATA. At the End of Queſtion 54. *read*, And the Force of Gravity to be as the Square of the Diſtance from the Earth's Centre.

A SONG.

A SONG. *By* R. R. *Set to Muſic by Mr.* MOZE.

Amoroſo. Young *Damon* would often frequent the green ſhade, to
toy with his *Phillis* and humour the maid, to toy with his
Phillis and humour the maid,
Who lov'd her fond ſhepherd and thought that the
day, Who lov'd her fond ſhepherd and thought that the day too
haſtily fled as he tun'd her his lay.

II.

How bleſt were their moments, to ſee the fair mead
With cowſlips, and primroſes charmingly ſpread?
The ſweet woodland choir would enliven the grove,
And waken the ſoul to the language of love.

III.

But, ah! like the cloud that envelopes the ſun,
By jealouſy ſoon is the lover undone:
For, while *Damon* tunes up fair *Delia* a ſong,
Poor *Phillis* is ſeen to go weeping along.

So

IV.

So fair, and ſo ſweet, yet ſo mournful ſhe goes,
Grief hangs on her cheek like a blight on the roſe:
Yet the roſe holds its hue, and its fragrance retains,
So bluſhing and rich, as to charm all the ſwains.

V.

Oh! *Damon*, thou know'ſt not the pride of the fair;
How quick they reſent, and how late they deſpair:
Thy folly with *Delia* has loſt thee thy love;
And *Phillis*, by *Colin*, is led to the grove.

A CONTEMPLATION on NIGHT. By the late Mr. *Gay*.

WHether amidſt the gloom of night I ſtray,
Or my glad eyes enjoy revolving day,
Still nature's various face informs my ſenſe,
Of an all-wiſe, all-powerful providence.
When the gay ſun firſt breaks the ſhades of night,
And ſtrikes the diſtant eaſtern hills with light,
Colour returns, the Plains their liv'ry wear
And a bright verdure cloaths the ſmiling year;
The blooming flow'rs with op'ning beauties glow,
And grazing flocks their milky fleeces ſhow;
The barren cliffs with chalky fronts ariſe,
And a pure azure arches o'er the ſkies,
But when the gloomy reign of night returns,
Stript of her fading pride all nature mourns:
The trees no more their wonted verdure boaſt,
But weep in dewy tears their beauty loſt.
No diſtant Landſkips draw our curious eyes,
Wrapt in nights robe the whole creation lies.
Yet ſtill, ev'n now, while darkneſs cloaths the land,
We view the traces of th' almighty hand.
Millions of ſtars in heav'n's wide vault appear
And with new glories hang the boundleſs ſphere:
The ſilver moon her weſtern couch forſakes,
And o'er the ſkies her nightly circle makes,
Her ſolid globe beats back the ſunny rays,
And to the world her borrow'd light repays.
Whether thoſe ſtars that twinkling luſtre ſend,
Are ſuns, and rolling worlds thoſe ſuns attend,
Man may conjecture, and new ſchemes declare,
Yet all his ſyſtems but conjectures are;
But this we know, that heav'n's eternal King.
Who bid this univerſe from nothing ſpring,
Can at his word bid num'rous worlds appear,
And riſing worlds th' all-pow'rful word ſhall hear.
When to the weſtern main the ſun deſcends
To other lands a riſing day he lends;
The ſpreading dawn another ſhepherd ſpies,
The wakeful flocks from their warm folds ariſe.
Refreſh'd, the peaſant ſeeks his early toil,
And bids the plough correct the fallow ſoil,
While we in ſleep's embraces waſte the night,
The climes oppos'd enjoy meridian light,
And when thoſe lands the buſy ſun forſakes,
With us again the roſy morning wakes.
In lazy ſleep the night rolls ſwift away,
And neither clime laments his abſent ray.
When the pure ſoul is from the body flown,
No more ſhall night's alternate reign be known:
The ſun no more ſhall rolling light beſtow,
But from th' Almighty ſtreams of glory flow.
Oh! may ſome nobler thought my ſoul employ,
Than empty, tranſient, ſublunary joy!
The ſtars ſhall drop, the ſun ſhall loſe his flame,
But thou, O God, for ever ſhine the ſame.

An Original FRAGMENT.

Written many Years ſince in the burying Place of an old ruined Convent in Normandy.

* * * * * is well—'tis ſolitude indeed:
'Tis dreadful—'tis ſuperb! this ſacred ſpot
No mortal man frequents:—beneath this wall
Which mouldring threatens ruin on my head,
I'll ſet me down: and let no envious eye
Trace out my ſecret haunt: let none appear,—
Unleſs, to make the ſcene more ſolemn ſtill,
From out yon tomb it's ſheeted tenant riſe,
And wail his woes with mine—Love laid him there—
Rejected love—e'en *then* more bleſt than me!
Time might have made him happy, and his truth
Have (late) rewarded: but, ah! where's the hour,
When can it come to bring *me* peace again?
Can it reſtore *Amanda?*—Move the grave
To render back to life the beauteous form
Deep, deep enclos'd? Ah! no: ſhe's gone for ever,—
Oh! gone for * * * * * * * * * * * * * ah me! * * * *
—Hark! pretty warbler!

Doſt

Doſt thou thy love mourn too? 'Tis *Philomel.*
Whilſt all the foreſt ſleeps, ſhe tells her loſs,
Her bitter loſs like mine: yet ſhe's bleſt to
Phas but a ſummer: one ſhort year, and then
She reſts—but I muſt bear this hated being;
Perhaps for me death has an age to wait,—
Oh inſupportable! the horrid thought
Adds grief to grief: and yet it cannot be:
The wound's too deeply giv'n: 'tis not, not long
That I *can* laſt: then we ſhall meet again,
Sure, ſure we ſhall: O! might thy virgin ghoſt
But bleſs for once my eyes, might'ſt thou but ſpeak
The words of peace to my diſtracted ſoul
I could be happy; I could wait the will
Of fate, but * * * * * * * *.
* * * I have heard
That maids like thee in ſhades have oft return'd
To ſooth their lover's ſorrows, till the time
Of bliſs arrive: but here no comfort dawns,
No white rob'd meſſenger of peace deſcends!
Nought to my plaint reſponſive! but the ſcream
Of night's foul bird the owl; and hollow groans
From yon old fane which ever and anon
With hideous noiſe comes tumbling down. * *
* * * * * * * * * * * * * *

The reſt is wanting.

To a Friend, on her Marriage.
By a LADY.

I.

O, my gentle friend, live bleſt!—
'Tis a dear, but daring truſt!
She ſhou'd happieſt be who's beſt;
Were but love, and fortune, juſt.

II.

But in *marriage*, maids muſt ſteer,
On a dark and doubtful ſea:
Where, too often, rocks are near;
When from danger all looks free.

III.

Yet if ſoul and form can charm,
Youth, and wit, and honour, join'd;
In *Flavia*, you are ſafe from harm:
Miſtreſs of his grateful mind.

IV.

Love, from reaſon, borrows bliſs,
There, ſecure, *your* triumph reigns:
He who knows what merit is,
Cannot wound your heart with pains.

Arethuſa. A *Cantata.*

Recitative.

HOW *Arethuſa* did firſt a fountain grow
CERES once wiſh'd the wond'rous cauſe to know.
The ſtreams their murmurs huſh'd, and ſilent ſtood,
And the bright image iſſued from the flood.
CERES ſurpriz'd, with charm'd attention waits,
When thus the NYMPH her hapleſs tale relates:

AIR.

Bounteous goddeſs of the plain,
While I vent my boſom'd pain
Let my tender plaint endear thee,—
Kindly-pitying goddeſs, hear me.

Recitative.

AS from the woods of *Stymphalus* I came,
Hot with the chaſe, my ſpirits all in flame,
The placid river's gentle courſe I ſpy'd,
And, leap'd, all thoughtleſs, in th' flatt'ring tide;
When from the bubling ſtream, ſurpris'd, I hear
A hollow murmuring noiſe, and ſtruck with fear,
I ſhriek'd; and darting, reach'd the nearer ſide,
When riſing from the waves, ALPHOEUS cry'd:

AIR.

ARETHUSA, huntreſs, faireſt
Of the chaſt *Diana*'s train,
Nymph, of all her nymphs the deareſt,
Muſt your lover ſigh in vain?

Recitative.

I frighted, fled, *Alphæus* me purſu'd,
Nor could I gain the covert of the wood.
Spent with the labour of the flight, I ſaid,
"I'm caught, *Diana!* Oh! thy huntreſs aid!"

AIR.

Aid, aid thy helpleſs nymph,
Who fain would be
Immortal, as thyſelf,
In chaſtity!

Recitative.

My pray'r the goddeſs heard, and deign'd to ſhroud,
My body mounting, in a miſty cloud;
Inſtant I vaniſh'd from *Alphæus*' ſight:
The god, aſtoniſh'd at my ſudden flight,
The watry column views with faſt-fix'd eyes
And "*Arethuſa! Arethuſa!*" criss:

AIR.

The hills, the dales, the woods,
Air, ſea, and ſtartled floods,
Alphæus' plaints reſound:
Nymphs of the plain, and Naiads of the brook,
As liſt'ning to his moan, their haunts forſook.
And in ſoft ſoothing ſtrain
Of luckleſs love complain,
And, *Arethuſa*, ecchos all around.

Re-

Recitative.

Mad with deſpair, up in the clouds, he flew,
And found me, fear-diſſolv'd into a dew;
The god enrag'd, now quits his form divine,
And mingles all his river-ſtreams with mine;
Down we together ſunk, together roſe,
Where *now*, behold, this limpid *fountain* flows.
Ceres laments the nymph's impriſon'd ſtate,
And thus applies, to ſooth her hapleſs fate:

AIR.

Glory, virtue, honour, here
Crown for aye the circling year;
While the ſparkling ſtars ſhall ſhine,
Phœbus ever roll divine;
While the planets in their courſe,
(Sprung from the eternal ſourſe)
Dance harmonious in the ſkies,
Fame ſhall thee celeſtialiſe;
And (while told thy virtue far)
Arethuſa ſhine a ſtar.

Epitaph on two Siſters (Twins) buried together.

FAIR marble, tell to future days
That here *two* virgin-*ſiſters* lie,
Whoſe *life* employ'd each tongue in praiſe,
Whoſe *death* drew tears from ev'ry eye.
In ſtature, beauty, years, and fame
Together as they grew, they ſhone;
So much *alike*, ſo much the *ſame*
Death quite miſtook 'em both *for one*.

On Miſs Talbot *converſing with a Lawyer at* Bath.

FROM weight of ſordid venal cares,
The wearied *pleader* flies:
From *inns of court* to *Bath* repairs,
To fall by radiant eyes.
Where he goes a TALBOT's found
In brighteſt luſtre plac'd;
For wiſdom on the bench renown'd,
And here with beauty grac'd.
Nor boaſts ſhe only ſhape and air,
The arts her mind adorn:
The charms of this accompliſh'd fair
A ſingle triumph ſcorn.
Pleader, behold thy laws are vain
In liberty's defence;
For none can fly the double chain
Of beauty and of ſenſe.

K.

A SONG.

WHAT muſic dwells in *Polly*'s frame
Let her own voice declare.
What eyes has ſhe for *Cupid*'s flame,
O what a heav'n is there!
Whoever hears the tuneful ſtrain
With rapture muſt admire,
Whoever hears (alas poor ſwain!)
Her ſlave he muſt retire.
Not *Venus*, had ſhe with her charms
The muſes' numbers join'd,
Could give the heart more ſwift alarms,
Or ſooner win the mind.
Nor only with her voice ſhe wounds;
Who dares to meet her eyes,
(Tho' not enchanted by ſweet ſounds)
Their pow'r reveres and dies.

July 3, 1755. *J. Walſh.*

A CHRONOLOGICAL MEMOIR *of* Occurrences.

For *OCTOBER* 1755.

THE Prince of Morocco has made himſelf Maſter of the two Towns of Sallee, and laid a Fine of 70,000 Ducats on the Inhabitants; 10,000 Ducats on each Chriſtian Merchant's Houſe; robbed and plundered entirely that of Mr. Mountenay, a Subject of England, and afterwards ordered him to be baſtinadoed to death, declaring that he would give the ſame Treatment to Conſul Petrigrew, if he got him into his Cuſtody, which it is hoped will not happen, as Commodore Edgecumbe and another Man of War ſailed Yeſterday for Tetuan to demand him. The Prince has ordered his two Cruizers at Sallee to be immediately ſent to Sea, and to take all the Engliſh they can meet with.

It is ſaid he intends marching towards Arzila, Tangier, and Tetuan, with an Army of near 40,000 Men, which has greatly alarmed the whole Coaſt.

Letters from Madrid take Notice, that the Emperor of Morocco is not for breaking the Peace with England; but he has delegated too much Power to his Son, and knows not how to reſume it.

At Conſtantinople the Grand Vizier and Reis Effendi have been depoſed, and the new Grand Vizier has entered upon his Miniſtry in a generous and polite Manner, by obtaining for them leave to retire to whatever City of the Empire they ſhall think proper, provided it be ſeven or eight Days Journey from the Metropolis.

Magazines are preparing in Livonia and Courland, for the Subſiſtence of a Body of 73,450 Ruſſians which Great-Britain hath taken into its Service. Their Quarters are ſo diſtributed, that they may be aſſembled, in a very ſhort Time, in three Diviſions, and form an Army in three or four Weeks. The Draught Horſes for the heavy Baggage and the Artillery are already ordered in the Heart of the Empire.

The French, in ſeveral of their Ports, are with the greateſt Diſpatch fitting out all the Veſſels that can be rendered fit for Service; and are at the ſame Time buſy in ſtrengthening all their Forts, and rebuilding the Fortifications of Dunkirk. While many of their Merchants are entirely ruined, and the reſt diſpirited, at the great Number of their Ships taken by the Engliſh.

LONDON.

Sept. 25. SIR Richard Glynn, Alderman of Dowgate Ward, was elected Preſident of Bridewell and Bethlem Hoſpitals.

At a general Court of the Bank of England, a dividend of 2¼ was declared for the half Year's Intereſt ending at Michaelmas, on the capital Stock of the Company.

28. As Mr. Smart, of Hackney, was coming out of Church, a Perſon in a Hurry told him, that his Houſe was on Fire; on which he haſtened home; but found it was a Chimney in the next Houſe, and that his own was in no Danger: However the Fright had ſuch an Effect on him, that he ſunk down on a Chair, with theſe Words in his Mouth, *This Fire will be my Death*, and immediately expired.

29. Slingſby Bethel, Eſq; was elected Lord Mayor.

The Men belonging to his Majeſty's Yachts were diſcharged; at which Time Sir Piercy Brett, Commander of the Carolina, informed his Men that he was going to take on him the Comm..... of one of his Majeſty's Ships of War, and told them, that if they would ſail with him, they ſhould have all the Encouragement in his Power to give them; on which they all entered immediately, except three, whom he left to take Care of the Yacht.

Capt. Campbell, of the Mary, who is made Commander of the Aſſiſtance Man of War, now lying at Plymouth, on offering the ſame Encouragement, had all entered, except the ſame Number left to take Care of the Yacht. After they had entered, he acquainted them that he had hired a Waggon to carry them and their Baggage to the Ship; and, that nothing might be wanting, he would accompany them himſelf.—From Commanders like theſe, who engage ſo firmly the Affections of their Men, what may we not expect?

30. Alderman Wm. Beckford and Ivy Whitbread, Eſq; were ſworn in Sheriffs of London and Middleſex.

At a General Meeting of the Royal College of Phyſicians for their anniverſary Elections, Dr. Reeve was elected Preſident; Sir William Browne, Dr. Dawſon, Conſillarii; Dr. Heberden, Dr. Coxe, Dr. Pitcairn, Dr. Akenſide, Cenſors; Dr. Wilbraham, Treaſurer; Dr. Lawrence, Regiſter, for the Year enſuing.

Oct. 1. There happened a great Riot at an Alehouſe near the Seven Dials, where a Fifteen-penny Lottery was drawing; and moſt of the Tickets coming up Blanks, the Adventurers were ſo enraged, that they fell on a Man concerned in the Management, and uſed him ſo ill that he died ſoon after. Two Perſons are committed to New Priſon on this Account.

The Wife of a Carpenter in Ratcliff Highway (a Woman in Years) having Words with the Journeyman, ſnatch'd up a Chiſſel and ſtabbed him to the Heart. The Occaſion of this unhappy Action is ſaid to have been a Love Affair between the young Fellow and the Daughter, who, on that Account, had been lately ſent into the Country.

2. One Mr. Hardcaſtle, was attacked at Night near Weſtminſter Infirmary by ſix Women, who robbed him of Half a Guinea, and beat him in a moſt barbarous Manner.

3. Two Youths were apprehended in the Gallery of Covent-garden Play-houſe for throwing Walnuts, and ſhooting Peas thro' a Tin Trunk in the Faces of the Audience, and for this ſcandalous Kind of Gallery Wit, were committed to New Priſon.

4. 5000 Ounces of Silver Coin were ſhipped for Holland, 18000lb. of Gun-powder for Carolina, and 75000lb. for the Eaſt India Company's Settlements.

6. The drawing of the State Lottery began at Guildhall.

11. Admiral Hawke ſtruck his Flag in Portſmouth Harbour.

13. This being the Aſſembly Night on Epping Foreſt, ſeveral Gentlemen and Ladies had ordered their Servants to attend with Fire-Arms; but ſome of the Compa-

ny

ny ſtaying late, the Servants diverted themſelves with reconnoitring the Foreſt and firing their Piſtols, &c. But unhappily for a Servant of Capt. Bateman's, who met Mrs. Turner, and a Perſon whom ſhe had hired to conduct her home; thinking he was one of his Party, bids him ſtand, and fired his Piſtol; upon which the Man, thinking him in Earneſt, immediately ſhot him, and he now lays at a Houſe on the Foreſt, with very little Hopes of his Recovery. An eminent Alderman of this City has examined the Servant, and he readily owned that his Folly had brought this Diſaſter upon him, and that he hoped the Perſon would come to no Trouble for what he had done, and that he forgave him heartily. He is ſince dead.

14. Admiral Byng ſailed from Spithead on Tueſday with eight Ships of the Line, and is to be joined by Eight more at Plymouth.

16. Orders arrived at the Yard at Chatham, to ſend all the Artificers that could be ſpared on Board the Sovereign, Firſt Rate, and Princeſs Caroline, Second Rate, and to work Night and Day, to get them ready to lie as floating Batteries, between the Mouth of the River Thames and Medway; and at Noon upwards of 200 Shipwrights were ſent on board.

19. Orders arrived at the Commiſſioner of Portſmouth's Office, that he ſhould forthwith form the Dockmen into a Regiment and diſcipline them as in the late War, when there was no Regiment in England excelled them in their Exerciſe or Appearance; the Commiſſioner is Colonel, the Builder, Lieutenant-Colonel, the Clerk of the Cheque, Major, and the reſt of the Officers, Captains, Lieutenants, &c.

This Night one of the Bridewell Boys having picked up a Woman of the Town, ſhe wheedled him to her Lodgings in Star-court, Newtoner's-lane, and robbed him of the few Pence he had about him. Some others of the Bridewell Crew being informed of what had happened, aſſembled in a Body to the Number of eighteen, and having found out the unfortunate Woman, almoſt killed her, and were about to pull down the Houſe, after having made a great Riot in the Neighbourhood, and terribly beat ſeveral Perſons who came to oppoſe them.

21. A Proclamation was iſſued out in the London Gazette, for prohibiting the Exportation of Gunpowder out of this Kingdom, for three Months to come.

The Cambridge Man of War was launched at Deptford; at which Time, a Man genteely dreſſed, was detected in picking a Gentleman's Pocket; and, inſiſting ſtrongly upon his Innocence, he was ſearched, and ſeven Handkerchiefs found upon him. This much incenſed the Populace, ſo that they ſtripped him of his Coat, Waiſtcoat and Shirt, and tying a Rope round him, ducked him in the River for ſome Time, and then delivered him to the Yard's-men, who took him to the Pitch and Tar-tub, and daubed his Body therewith, after which they covered him over with Oakham, and rendered him a moſt extraordinary Spectacle.

LIST *of* SHIPS *taken from the* French, *continued.*

Sent into Plymouth.

The Lunete, from Martinico to Dunkirk.
Amiable, from Havre for Bourdeaux.
Jaſon, from Martinico for Nantz.
Laurel and Gracious, both from Newfoundland.
Duke of Daiguets, from St. Domingo.
Amiable, from Newfoundland for Havre.
Placiliare, from Cape François for Nantz.
Marianne, from Newfoundland for St. Maloes.
Eſperance, from St. Domingo for Havre.
Katharine, from Newfoundl. for Havre.
Pauponne, from Newfoundl. for Dieppe.
Beloiſeau, from Canada for Havre.
Mary Elizabeth, from St. Martins.
St. Lewis, from Calais.
Dom Deuc, from Newfoundland for Rochelle.
Sophia, from Bourdeaux for Martinico.
Hardie, from Newfoundland for Rochelle.
Eſperance, from Bayonne for Bilboa.
Lamayone, from Newfoundland.
Charles and Mary, from Newfoundland for St. Maloes.
Mary François, from Rochelle for Dunkirk.
Dudec Bourgogne, from Martinico for Havre de Grace.
Helena, from Rochelle for Dunkirk.
Mary, from Louiſbourg.
François, from Newfoundland.
Madelam, from Newfoundland for Dieppe.
Hannibal, from Newfoundland for St. Maloes.
St. Eſprit, from Amſterdam for Bayonne.
La Badine, from Leogane, with Sugar, Coffee, and Indico, &c. for Nantz.
Amiable Maria, from Cape François for Dunkirk.
St. John and the Robert, both from Newfoundland for Grandeville.
Amiable Union, from Newfoundland for Havre.
Four Martinico Ships.
Marſhal Saxe, from Newfoundland for Honfleur.
Jentill Margaretta, and Jacob and Mary, from Newfoundland for Grandeville.

Triumph and John Henrietta, from Newfoundland for Havre.

Happy Maria, from Martinico for Honfleur.

Sent into Portſmouth.

Mackverzee, from Canada for Breſt.

Mary Magdalen, from Newfoundland for Granville.

John and Katherine, from Newfoundland for Granville.

Mary Leuce, from Rochelle for Martinico.

Le Beau-fils and l'Aſtre, from Newfoundland for Nantz.

L'Hercule, from Port l'Orient for Guiney.

L'Eſtria, from Senegal for Port l'Orient.

A fine St. Domingo Man, ſaid to be worth 25,000*l.*

Solide, from St. Domingo for Havre.

Charles, from St. Domingo for Nantz.

Expedition, the Nouvelle Concorde, the Purite, and the Count de Maurepas, from St. Domingo for Bourdeaux.

Michael and Francis, from Ireland for Sable Dolans.

Eagle, from Liſbon for Rochelle.

St. Nicholas, from Newfoundland for Dieppe.

Victory, from Martinico for Havre.

A Regiſter *of* THEATRICAL ENTERTAINMENTS.

	Drury-Lane.	Covent-Garden.
Sept. 22.	*Beggar's Opera.*	
23.	Ditto—*Duke and no Duke.*	
24.	*Suſpicious Huſband.*	
25.	Ditto—*Anatomiſt.*	
26.	*Conſcious Lovers.*—*Chaplet.*	
27.	Ditto—Ditto.	
29.	*Mourning Bride.*—*Lottery.*	*Non Juror*—*Damon and Phillida.*
30.	Ditto—Ditto.	
Oct. 2.	*Stratagem*—*King and the Miller.*	*Miſer*—*Mock Doctor.*
3.	*Drummer*—*Fortunatus.*	*Miſer*—Ditto.
4.	*Hamlet.*	
6.	*Fair Quaker of Deal*—*King and the Miller.*	*Funeral*—*What do you call it.*
7.	Ditto—Ditto.	
8.	*Romeo and Juliet.*	*Merchant of Venice*—*Lottery.*
9.	*Fair Quaker of Deal*—*Intriguing Chamber-maid.*	
10.	*Macbeth*—*Lying Valet.*	*Love for Love*—*Double Diſappointment.*
11.	*Fair Quaker of Deal*—*Fortunatus.*	*Earl of Eſſex*—*Cheats of Scapin.*
13.	*Oroonoko*—*Anatomiſt.*	*King Henry* IV.—*Lottery.*
14.	Ditto—*Devil to pay.*	Ditto—Ditto.
15.	*Fair Quaker of Deal*—*Fortunatus.*	
16.	*Oroonoko*—*Lottery.*	*Conſtant Couple*—*Contrivances.*
17.	*Rehearſal*—*King and the Miller.*	*Beggar's Opera*—*What d'ye call it.*
18.	Ditto—*Chaplet.*	*Committee*—*Contrivances.*
20.	*Fair Quaker of Deal*—*Fortunatus.*	*Romeo and Juliet*—*Lottery.*
21.	*Mourning Bride*—*Engliſhman in Paris.*	*Provok'd Huſband*—*Lover his own Rival.*
22.	*Suſpicious Huſband*—*Intriguing Chamber-maid.*	*Merry Wives of Windſor*—*Harlequin Skeleton.*
23.	*King Richard* III.—*Anatomiſt.*	*City Wives Confederacy*—Ditto.
24.	*Earl of Eſſex*—*Lethe.*	*Stratagem*—*Lottery.*
25.	Ditto—*Fortunatus.*	*Earl of Eſſex*—*Harlequin Skeleton.*

BIRTHS.

Sept. 27. Rt. Hon. the Lady Lucy Howard delivered of a Daughter.

Oct. 4. Lady of the Rt. Hon. the E. of Dartmouth—of a Son.

MARRIAGES.

Oct. 4. John Lawſon, Eſq; Brother to Sir Hen. Lawſon, Bart. married to Miſs Betty Selby, Daughter of the late W. Selby, of Northumberland, Eſq;

8. Sir Tho. Mackworth, of Huntingdon, Bart. to Mrs. Walter, Relict of the late Rev. Mr. Walter of Great Stoughton in Huntingdonſhire.

11. The Rev. Dr. Cotton, to Miſs Heſter Maria Tyrrell, ſole Daughter and Heireſs of the late Sir Charles Tyrrell, of Thornton, in the County of Bucks, Bart.

Rt. Rev. the Ld. Biſhop of Carliſle, to Miſs Lucy Digby, youngeſt Siſter, and one of

of the Coheireſſes of the late John Digby, Eſq; of Mansfield-Woodhouſe, Nottinghamſhire.

DEATHS.

Sept. 17. John Idle, Eſq; Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer in Scotland.

Mr. John Tallis, at Burcot, Worceſterſhire, aged 80, who for 30 Years paſt had lain in bed, without riſing from it.

18. Lady of Francis Reynolds, Eſq; Member for Lancaſter, and ſiſter to Lord Ducie.

Mr. Rawlins, the moſt noted Rope-maker in England, at Limehouſe.

25. Sir John Trevelyan, Bart. in the 89th Year of his Age, at his Seat at Nettlecombe, Somerſetſh.

27. Dr. Matthew Lee, an eminent Phyſician.

Mr. Sheron, Surgeon of St. Luke's Hoſpital.

The Relict of the late Sir Rob. Godſchal, Lord Mayor of London.

Oct. 2. Sir John Frederick, Bart. at his Seat at Hampton-court.

The Rev. Dr. Johnſon, Chancellor of Landaff, at Whitehall.

3. The Rev. Dr. White, Reſidentiary of Wells, and Rector of Chriſtian Milford in Wilts.

Hon. Luke Gardiner, Eſq; Repreſentative for the Borough of Thomas Town, in the County of Kilkenny.

9. Tho. Wallace, Eſq; only Son to Sir Tho. Wallace, Bart.

The Rt. Hon. the Lady Feverſham, Daughter of George Lord Willoughby de Broke, Dean of Windſor.

Martin Groundman, Eſq; Governor of Cowes-caſtle, in the Iſle of Wight.

16. Hon. Col. Bingley, of the 2d Regiment of Foot Guards.

Civil and Military Preferments.

Commodore Arthur Scott, Commiſſioner of the Navy at Chatham, appointed Comptroller of the Navy.

Capt. Edw. Falkingham, to ſucceed Commodore Scott, as Commiſſioner of the Navy.

Capt. Obrian, late Captain of the Colcheſter.

Capt. Edm. Townley, Commander of the Ferret Sloop.

Hon. Capt. Rob. Digby, to be Commander of the Solebay.

Capt. John Campbell, of the Mary Yacht, to command the Aſſiſtance.

Alexander Murray, Eſq; to be Major, and likewiſe Capt. of a Company.

James Cuningham, Eſq; to be a Capt. and,

Erasmus John Phillips, Gent. to be a Lieutenant in the Regiment of Foot, commanded by Hugh Warburton, Eſq; Major General of his Majeſty's Forces.

Dudley Ackland, Eſq; to be a Captain,

Samuel Buck Veale, Eſq; to be Captain Lieutenant, and,

Alexander Rigby, Gent. to be a Lieutenant in the Regiment of Foot, commanded by Rob. Manners, Eſq; commonly called Ld. Rob. Manners.

John Witmore, Eſq; to be Captain Lieutenant, and,

Edw. Arblaſter, Gent. to be a Lieutenant in the Inniſkilling Regiment of Dragoons, commanded by James Cholmondeley, Eſq; Lieut. Gen. of his Majeſty's Forces.

Iſaac Hamilton, Gent. to be a Lieutenant in the Royal Iriſh Regiment of Foot, commanded by John Folliott, Eſq; Major General of his Majeſty's Forces.

—— Craſkell, Gent. to be a Lieutenant in the Regiment of Foot, commanded by Col. Geo. Walſh.

David Roſs, Eſq; to be a Captain,

Edw. Barry, Eſq; to be Captain Lieutenant, and,

James Smith, Gent. to be a Lieutenant in the Regiment of Foot, commanded by Geo. Bentinck, Eſq; commonly called Lord Geo. Bentinck.

James Harrington, Eſq; to be Lieutenant to the 2d Troop of Horſe Grenadier Guards. And,

James Beſlenden, Eſq; to be Guidon to the ſaid Troop, and to take Rank as Capt. of Horſe.

Mr. Carey, Son to the Rt. Hon. the Lord Viſc. Falkland, to be Capt. of a Company of Foot at Gibraltar.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. Thomas Newton, B. A. preſented to the Rectory of Baſſet Lodney, Lincolnſhire.

—— Crouch, A. M. to the Rectory of Upton Lovel, Wiltſhire.

Rob. Norton, M. A. to the Rectory of Hangleton, Suſſex.

Rich. Joyce, B. A. to the Vicarage of Wyland Peicerel, Devonſhire.

Rich. Berney, to the Rectory of Swanton Abbots, Norfolk.

James Leſlie, D. D. to the Biſhoprick of Limerick, with the united Biſhopricks of Ardfert and Aghadoe, together with the Rectory of Traderie, in the Dioceſe of Killaloe, in Ireland.

John Kippey, M. A. to the Rectory of Luſby, and Vicarage of Skerdelby, in Lincolnſhire.

Mr. Watſon, to the Rectory of Aſton, Yorkſhire.

Mr. Pennington, to be Curate of Sutton, near Deal.

B——KR——TS.

Sept. 27. John Canham, of St. Dunſtan in the Eaſt, London, Merchant,

Thomas

Thomas Berresford, of Gorton, Manchester, Innkeeper.

30. Thomas Davies, of St. Clement Danes, Hosier and Haberdasher.

Oct. 4. Henry Grubb, of Hartshorn-Lane, Middlesex, Woodmonger.

Paul Metevier, of London, Merchant.

11. Edward Burkitt, of Cheapside, London, Hosier.

Robert Lucas, of Yarm in Yorkshire, Mealman.

John Hayman, of Chudleigh, Devon, Timber-Merchant.

18. John Sale and Thomas Baynes, of Mitcham in Surry, Callico-Printers.

George Green, of Beaufort-Buildings, Dealer in Coals.

BILL *of Mortality from Sept.* 16. *to Oct.* 21.

Buried		Christened	
Males 918 } 1866		Males 724 } 1390	
Females 948 }		Females 666 }	
Under 2 years old	762	Buried,	
Between 2 and 5	172	Within the walls	162
5 and 10 —	55	Without	434
10 and 20 —	37	*Mid.* and *Surry*	887
20 and 30 —	136	City & Sub. *West.*	383
30 and 40 —	158		
40 and 50 —	163		1866
50 and 60 —	154		
60 and 70 —	125	Weekly *Sept.* 23.	352
70 and 80 —	65	30.	367
80 and 90 —	34	*Oct.* 7.	384
90 and 100 —	5	14.	377
100 and 109 —	0	21.	386
	1866		1866

COURSE of EXCHANGE.

London, October 24, 1755.

Amsterdam,	36	4 2½ Usf.
Ditto at Sight,	36	1
Rotterdam,	36	5 2½ Usf.
Antwerp,	no Price	
Hamburgh,	34	9 2½ Usf.
Paris, 1 Day's Date,	31	1/6
Ditto, 2 Usance,	30	11/16
Bourdeaux Ditto,	30	11/16
Cadiz,	38	½
Madrid,	38	½a¾
Bilboa,	38	½
Leghorn,	47	⅞
Naples,	no Price	
Genoua,	47	¼
Venice,	49	⅞a¾
Lisbon,	5s.	4d. ½
Porto,	5s.	3d. ⅝
Dublin,	8	a⅛

Observat. on the Weather, at Temple Bar.

	Barometer.	Therm.	Pluviameter.	Hygrometer.	
Sept. 26	29 : 6	27	6 : 5	70	Moist.
27	29 : 4½	28¼	30 : 4	88	
28	29 : 7¾	26½	0 : 0	82	
29	29 : 4	27	6 : 3	82	
30	29 : 6	27	3 : 1	57	
Oct. 1	29 : 6½	27	4 : 8	46	
2	29 : 8½	26½	0 : 0	64	
3	29 : 5	27½	4 : 9	84	
4	29 : 8½	26½	0 : 0	69	
5	30 : 0¾	27¾	42 : 8	89	
6	30 : 1	30	22 : 4	85	
7	30 : 0½	30	0 : 0	84	
8	30 : 1	27¼	4 : 5	63	
9	29 : 9¾	27½	0 : 0	71	
10	29 : 8½	26	4 : 7	6	D.
11	29 : 7¾	23½	0 : 0	54	M.
12	29 : 7¾	22	23 : 9	72	
13	29 : 8	24	2 : 4	78	
14	29 : 8	24½	0 : 0	86	
15	29 : 4½	25¼	2 : 4	84	
16	29 : 3½	25½	3 : 8	81	
17	29 : 5¾	25¾	0 : 8	83	
18	29 : 6½	26	0 : 4	85	
19	29 : 6¾	28½	17 : 7	89	
20	29 : 9½	26	4 : 0	85	
21	29 : 9¾	25½	0 : 0	82	
22	29 : 6½	24½	0 : 0	79	
23	29 : 8½	22	9 : 8	56	
24	29 : 6	24	8 : 8	78	
25	30 : 0	23	0 : 0	55	
26	30 : 2	22	1 : 9	58	
27	30 : 2	24	0 : 0	81	

BOOKS published since our last.

BATES's Reply to *Sharp*'s Review. Part 2. *Withers.*

Country Dances, Twenty-four of them, for the Year 1756, with Directions for each Dance; to be continued yearly. 6*d. Thompson.*

Country Dances (24) for the same Year. 6*d. Walsh.*

An enigmatical Question, &c. 1*s. Keith.*

A free and necessary Enquiry, &c. relating to the Liturgy of the Church of England. 1*s.* 6*d. Baldwin.*

An Essay on the Gout and all gouty Affections incident to Mankind. By *Nicholas Robinson*, M. D. Member of the Royal College of Physicians, and Physician to Christ's Hospital. 2*s.* 6*d. E. Robinson.*

In

In this Eſſay, the Doctor gives Directions in Relation to the Air, Diet, Motion, Reſt, and the Paſſions. As to the firſt, he adviſes the Patient to remove, as ſoon as poſſible, from *London*, to *Highgate* or *Hampſtead*, and when the Weather permits, to breathe the freſh Air in a Morning; or, on Account of the Waters, to Bath; but if the Patient be in the decline of Life, he thinks this Iſland too cold, and adviſes them to remove to *Liſbon*, to the South of *France*, or to *Naples*. As to Diet, he adviſes thin Panada, Water-gruel, Sack-whey; or if the Body be too lax, Whey turned with Red-port. He alſo recommends Chocolate, Tea or Coffee, with Bread and Butter for Breakfaſt: And particularly Buchean-tea, but the Tea is to be made with *Briſtol* Water, and if the Body be laxative, with *Dulwich* Water. In the Remiſſion of the Fits, he allows Milk-pottage, Seago, Salop, or Chicken-broth for Breakfaſt; and for Dinner, Chicken, Rabbit, or other white Meats; but ſeverely prohibits high Sauces, and ſpiced Gravy: In the Afternoon, Jelly with a little White-wine; and for Supper, a Meſs of Panada, or Rice-gruel: For Drink at Meals, a Pint of Red-port to a Quart of *Briſtol* Water. He adviſes that no Exerciſe ſhould be uſed during the Fit, and that in the Intervals, it ſhould be moderate. He alſo recommends the Fleſh-bruſh, and keeping the Paſſions quiet and undiſturbed.

Higgs's Eſſay on venereal and ſcrophulous Diſorders. 1*s*. *Bladon*.

Humerous Dialogues between a *French* Dancing-maſter and an *Engliſh* Sailor. 6*d*. *Corbet*.

A Letter from a Member of Parliament to his Grace the Duke of ****, upon the preſent Situation of Affairs. 6*d*. *Cowper*.

Two Letters to the Authors of the monthly Review, occaſioned by their Account of the Memoirs of ſeveral Ladies of *Great Britain*. By two Ladies. 6*d*. *Noon*.

An Ode on his Majeſty's Return. By *Timoleon Brecknock*. 6*d*. *Swan*.

A Sermon preached at the Cathedral of *Glouceſter*, at the opening of the Infirmary, *Auguſt* 14. By *Geo. Talbot*. 6*d*. *Dodſley*.

A Sermon before the Free-maſons at *Philadelphia*. By Mr. *Smith*. 6*d*. *Griffiths*.

A Sermon on the Death of the Rev. Mr. *James Read*. By *G. Benſon*, D.D. 6*d*. *Waugh*.

Seſſions Paper in three Parts, 4*d*. each. *Cowper*.

The Sailor's Song to the South. A New Ballad. 6*d*. *Dodſley*.

Tom Brown's complete Jeſter: Or, Wit's Merry Companion. 1*s*. *Henderſon*.

Trial of *William Turton*, Eſq; for the Murder of *Thomas Holloway*.

A Liſt of Foreign BOOKS.

Obſervationes ſacræ in Novi Fœderis Libros ex Auctoribus potiſſimum Græcis & Antiquitatibus Wratiſlaviæ, 2 Vol. 8vo. *Breſlau*. This Work contains a great Number of philological and critical Obſervations, in which the Manner of ſpeaking, uſed by the Writers of the ſacred Scriptures, are explained, by Examples drawn from antient *Greek* Authors.

La Phyſique de l'Ame humaine, par M. Godart, Berlin. The natural Hiſtory of the human Soul. By M. Godart, M.D.

Eſſai ſur l'Etat du Commerce d'Angleterre. Paris. An Eſſay on the State of Commerce in *England*, 2 Vol. 12mo.

Tableau du Gouvernement actuel de l'Empire d'Allemagne. Paris. An Account of the Government of the *German* Empire.

Petit Tréſor de la Latinité puiſé dans les Meilleurs Auteurs. This is a ſmall Dictionary, containing a Collection of Phraſes in the *French* Language, expreſſed in the Idiom of the *Latin* Tongue.

Manuel Lexique ou Dictionnaire portatif des Mots François dont la Signification n'eſt pas familière à tout le monde. A Pocket Dictionary of the *French* Words, whoſe Signification is not commonly known, 2 Vol. 8vo. by *l'Abbe Prévôt*. This Work is deſigned for the Uſe of thoſe who are not verſed in the antient and modern Languages, or the Knowledge of the Sciences.

L'Art du Chant. The Art of Singing. By M. *Berard*. The Author conſiders the Voice in Relation to Singing; to Articulation, Pronunciation, and the Perfection of Singing.

Eſſai ſur l'Art de la Guerre. An Eſſay on the Art of War. By Count *Turpin de Griſſé*, Brigadier of the Armies of the *French* King, and *Mêtre de Camp* of a Regiment of *Huſſars*. 2 Vol. Though this Work has the modeſt Title of an Eſſay, it may be conſidered as a complete Treatiſe. It is filled with Precepts and Examples ranged in a judicious Order. The Style, though proper for the Subject, is that of a Man of Quality, who is a Friend to the Muſes, and an Enemy to whatever is low and trifling.

Voyage Pittoreſque des environs de Paris. A pictoreſque Diſcription of a Journey into the Country round the City of *Paris*: Containing a View of the Royal Palaces, Caſtles, and other Places ſituated within fifteen Miles of that City. By Mr. *d'Argenville*. *Paris*.

EACH DAY's *Price of* STOCKS, *in* OCTOBER 1755.

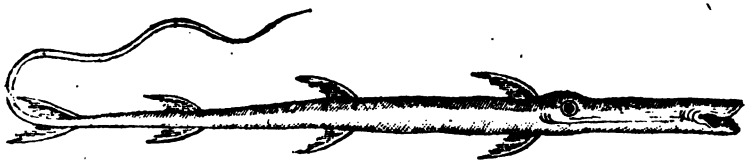
☞ Books shut, is signified thus, ——

Days	Bank Stock.	E.-India.	South Sea	S. Sea old An. 1st Su	S. Sea old A. 2d Sub.	S. Sea An. new 1st S.	S. Sea An. 2d Subsc.	3½ Ba. An 1st Subsc.	3½ Ba. An 2d Subsc.	3½ per C. India An.	3 per Cent Bank An.	3 per Cent An. 1751.	3 per Cent India An.	India Bon præm.	B. Cir. per l. s. d.	Lot. Tick l. s. d.	Days
25		No Price.	No Price.	94¾a95	92⅞	93⅝a¾	92¼				92⅞a93	93a⅛		43s	4 5 0	9 13 6	25
26		Do	104¼	95⅛	93½	93¾	92⅜				93a⅛	93		43s a 44	Do	9 13 6	26
27		Do	No Price.	95¼a⅜	93½	Do	Do				93⅛	93a⅛		Do	Do	9 15 0	27
28	Sunday.																28
29		No Price.	104⅛a¼	95¼a⅜	93½	93¾	92¾				93⅛	93⅜		44s	Do	9 16 0	29
30		167¼a½	No Price.	95¾	No Price.	94⅛	No Price.				93⅜	No Price.		Do	Do	9 15 0	30
1		No Price.	Do		94½	Do	93¼				93⅜a¾	93½		45s a 47	Do	9 12 6	1
2		167½a167	Do			94¾a⅞	No Price.				93⅜a94	94		45s	Do	9 10 6	2
3		No Price.	Do			94⅝	93½				93⅜a⅝	93⅞		Do	Do	9 8 0	3
4		167¼	105½a¼			No Price.	No Price.				93⅞	No Price.		Do	Do	9 5 0	4
5	Sunday.																5
6		No Price.	No Price.			94⅞a95	93¾				93¾	93½a⅝		47s a 48	Do	9 0 0	6
7		166½	Do			94¾a⅞	No Price.				93½	93½		45s	Do		7
8		No Price.	Do			94½	93½				Do	Do		46s	4 7 6	9 0 0	8
9		Do	Do			94⅝a¾	Do				93⅝	93⅝a¾		46s a 47	4 5 0		9
10		167½	105⅝			Do	Do				93⅝a¾	Do		47s a 48	4 7 6	9 6 0	10
11		167¼a½	No Price.			Do	93½a⅝				93¼a⅜	93¼		46s	Do	9 5 0	11
12	Sunday.																12
13		167½	105½			94¾	93⅝				93¾	93½a⅝		47s a 48	Do	9 6 0	13
14		Do	No Price.			94⅞a¾	93⅝a¾				Do	93⅝		47s	Do	9 19 0	14
15		No Price.	Do			94¾	93½			90⅝a¾	Do	Do		48s a 50	4 5 0	10 00 0	15
16		Do	Do			94⅝	93½			90⅞	Do	93½	50⅞	50s	4 7 6	10 1 0	16
17		Do	Do			Do	Do			90⅝a91	Do	Do	Do	Do	Do	10 8 0	17
18		Do	Do			Do	Do			Do	Do	Do	Do	Do	Do	10 9 0	18
19	Sunday.																19
20		166¼	105			94⅜	No Price.			90⅝	93⅜	93	90⅝	50s a 48	4 5 0	10 10 0	20
21		Do	Do			Do	Do			Do	Do	Do	Do	45s	Do	Do	21
22		Do	Do			Do	Do			Do	Do	Do	Do	43s a 42	4 7 6	Do	22
23	121	166½	104¾a½			93¾	92⅞			90	92⅛	91¼	90	Do	Do	10 5 0	23
24	120¼a½	156½a166	104a103¾			No Price.	No Price.	92¼	No Price.	89½	91⅛	No Price.	No Price.	42s a 39	Do	10 14 0	24

		Mark-Lane.	Basingstoke.	Reading.	Farnham.	Henley.	Guildford.	Warminster.	Devizes.	Gloucester.
London. W. Pec. Loaf 20d	Prices Com.	Wheat 25s to 27s qr.	130s to 150 lo.	81 8s load	71 2s to 71 lo.	71 5s to 81 10 lo	125s to 155 lo.	27s to 34s qr.	24s to 35s qr.	5s od bush.
		Barley 12s to 14s 6d	16s to 18s qr.	16s to 17s od qr	19s to 20s qur.	17s to 19s qur.	16s to 17s 6d qr	13s to 16s	12s to 16s	2s to 2s 2d
		Oats 12s to 13s 6d	14s to 16s od	16s to 17s od	14s to 15s 6d	13s to 17s	10s to 15s od	11s to 12s	12s to 13s	1s 6d to 1s 8d
		Beans 16s to 17s od	21s to 22s od	22s	24s to 25s	21s to 23s 6d	21s to 22s	23s to 27s	22s to 25s	2s 8d to 3s

Miſcellaneous Correſpondence, in Proſe and Verſe.

For *NOVEMBER*, 1755.

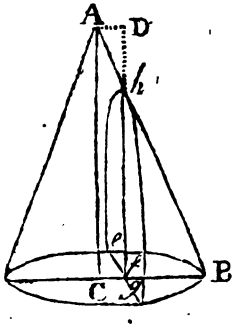


A Deſcription of the TOBACCO-PIPE FISH.

THIS being the only one of the Kind I have ſeen, I cannot aſcertain the uſual Size of it. This was almoſt a Foot in Length; the fore Part from the Noſe to half Way the Body, near of an equal Bigneſs, from which it grew tapering to the Tail, which was forked, and from which grows a ſlender taper Whip four Inches long of the Conſiſtence of a Whalebone; the Mouth narrow, from which to the Eyes was almoſt three Inches. On the Back were placed three ſmall Finns at equal Diſtances; under the Belly and oppoſite to thoſe of the Back were alſo three of the like Finns; the whole Fiſh was of a brown Colour. They are ſometimes taken on the Coaſts of *Jamaica*, whence I had this. *Cateſby's Natural Hiſt. of Carolina*, p. 17.

MATHEMATICAL QUESTIONS *Anſwered.*

Queſtion 18, *anſwered by Mr.* H. C. R. S. *only.*

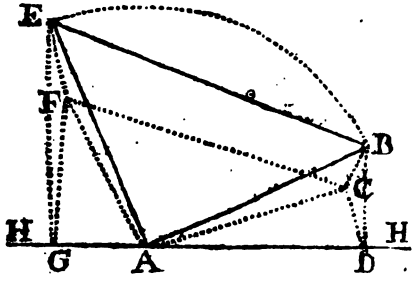


LET CB $= 8 = b$, AC $= 20 = a$, the Section $efgb$, the required Section which by Conics will be an Hyperbola, and, by *Art.* 157. *Simpſon's Fluxions*, the Area B $efg \times \frac{a}{3}$ leſs the Area $efgb \times \frac{AD}{3}$ by the Nature of the Queſtion will be $= \frac{p\,b^2\,a}{3} \times \frac{2}{5}$ where $p = 3.14159$, *&c.* Now put the Semitranſverſe (D b) $= x$, then the Abſciſſa $(bf) = a - x$, the verſed Sine of the circular Segment $= v$, which by ſim. Δs (AC : BC :: bf : fB) is $= \frac{b}{a} \times \overline{a - x}$, and the Ordinate $ef\ (\overline{2bv - v^2}^{\frac{1}{2}}) = y$. Then $\frac{a}{3} \times$ Area of Segment efg B $= \frac{\overline{b - v} \times y}{3} \times a - \frac{x^2 \times bb\ \frac{a + \overline{a^2 - x^2}^{\frac{1}{2}}}{x}}{\overline{a^2 - x^2}^{\frac{1}{2}}}$ $= 536.16469$. To ſolve which Equation I make Uſe of the Method of Tryal and Error, and aſſume $x = 2.2$, then $x^2 = 4.84$, $v = 7.12$ $(= 0.4 \times 17.8)$ which $\times$ by $\frac{1}{8}\left(\frac{1}{b}\right) =$

$a.89 =$ versed Sine of 83° 41′, and y the Sine of that Arch $\times 8$ (*b*) $= 7.9514320$, $\overline{a^2 - x^2}|^{\frac{1}{2}}$ $= 9.86730$, the Area $efgB = 86.701515$ hyp. Log. $\frac{20 + 19.867, \&c,}{2.2} = 2.8978916$, which Values substituted in the above Expression of the Solidity, gives 578.01069 — 45.0022 = 533.00789 too little by 3.1568, but as near Truth as, I believe, Mr. *L. T.* can cut his Loaf. As there is more Trouble than Art in pursuing this Solution, I hope that ingenious Gentleman will excuse any further Proceeding.

Question 22, *unanswered.*

Question 26, *answered by Mr.* JOHN PORTER, *only, Land-Surveyor, at* March *in the Isle of* Ely.



LET HH be the horizontal Line, running parallel with the Side of the Hill, and let the Instrument be placed at A, from whence let 1000 Links be measured to E, and at right Angles to EA, 1000 Links to B, then the Angles F, and B, are each = 45° 00′, and the Distance from B, to E, over the Side of the Hill = 1414 Links, 21 Parts; but *per* Queſt. the Angle BAC = 4° 00′, therefore as Secant 4° 00′ : AB :: Tangent 4° 00′ : BC = 69,75 Links, and as Radius : AB :: Co-sine A : AC = 997,56 Links. Now CB is perpendicular to the Right Angle DCB, and the Angle CDB = 10° 00′, the Angle DBC = 80° 00′, whence DC will be = 395,6 Links, which is the Distance of B from D, when measured on the horizontal Plane. Now measure 395,6 Links, from A to G, and at G raise a Perpendicular on HH, which let meet AE, at E: Then $\overline{AE^2 - GA^2}|^{\frac{1}{2}} = GE = 918,42$ Links. Now in G, E, F, we have the Angle EGF = 10° 00′, the Angle GFE = 90° 00′, and the Angle FEG = 80° 00′, therefore as the Side GE is = 918,42 Links, the Side EF is = 159,48 Links, and the Side GF = 904,67 Links, and as AGF is a Right Angle, therefore $\overline{AG^2 + GF^2}|^{\frac{1}{2}} = AF =$ 987,38 Links, and the Side FC = 1403,3 Links. And the Angle ACF = 44° 42′ 21″ 43‴, and the Angle CFA = 45° 17′ 38″ 17‴. Therefore the Triangle ABE will be, when measured on the horizontal Plane, = to the Triangle ACF.

Question 27. *has been answered by several, but as I think the Truth of Mr.* Ward's Scholium (*at the End of his Simple Interest*) *is to be questioned, so I judge those Answers cannot be right, which give* 100*l.* 8*s.* 1*d.* ½ *instead of* 100*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.*; *for the Question is founded on that* Scholium, *and requires* simple Interest, *in which no Geometrical Progression, Powers, or Logarithms are concerned: as will be hereafter shewn in the* Institutes.

B. M.

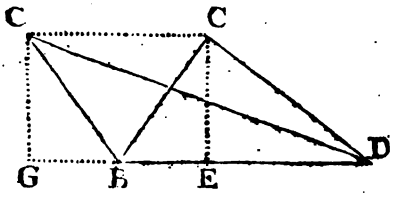
Question 28, *not answered satisfactorily.*

Question 31. *it is presumed has not been answered by reason that the Periods of the Planets cannot be expressed in* small whole Numbers, *for* Days *or* Years, *with any Exactness; and* large Numbers *for* Minutes *or* Seconds *would make the Process very troublesome, and not worth pursuing: Tho' the Rule for Six, or any Number, is easy to any one versed in the analytic Art, as may be seen in Page* 334, &c. *of Dr.* Saunderson's *Algebra.*

B. M.

Question

Question 32, *answered by Mr.* B. BUTTLER.



IN the Scheme annexed let CC be parallel to GBD, CG and CE perpendicular thereto, then 'tis plain the Question admits of two Answers, putting $a = BD = 75$, $b = DC = 45$ as *per Question*, and let $s =$ the Sine of the included Angle $CBD = CBG$, Radius $= 1$, then *per Trigonometry* $1 : b :: s : sb = CE = CG$; and allowing the Length of one Hurdle $= 2$ Yards, (and making the Area $= 1$ Ac. O. R. $18\frac{62}{121}$ Po. instead of 1 Ac. O. R. $18\frac{62}{121}$ Po. as was the Proposer's Design) and because 275 Hurdles $= 1$ Po. in Length, we have $\frac{2}{275}^2 \times 178\frac{62}{121} = 1350 = A$, the Area in square Hurdles, whence *per Fig.* ($BD \times CE = BD \times CG =$) $ab = sA \therefore s = \frac{2A}{ab}$, and (*per* Sines and 47 *Euclid* 1.) $\sqrt{1 - \frac{4A^2}{a^2b^2}} =$ Co-sine Ang. CBD, whence *per Trig.* $1 : b ::$ $\sqrt{1 - \frac{4A^2}{a^2b^2}} : \sqrt{b^2 - \frac{4A^2}{a^2}} = BE = BG$, and (*per Elem. of Geom.* $\overline{BC}^2 + \overline{BD}^2 \mp 2\,BD \times BE\ (= GB) =) a^2 + b^2 \mp 2\sqrt{a^2b^2 - 4A^2} = \overline{CD}^2 = x^2 = 3600$, whence $x = 60$ when the Angle CBD is acute, but when obtuse $x = CD = 108.1203$.

W. W. R.

This Question was also answered by the Proposer, Mr. Hemmingway, *Mr.* Foulgar, *Mr.* Wildbore, *and Mr.* Viger.

New QUESTIONS *to be answered.*

Question 59.

By Mr. WHITEHEAD.

GIven $\frac{1}{3}$ of $\frac{1}{4}$ of the Difference between the Base and Hypothenuse of a right angled Triangle $= 2.4$ Chains, and $\frac{2}{3}$ of $\frac{1}{4}$ of the Difference between the Perpendicular and Hypothenuse $= 5$ Chains. Required the Area of the Triangle?

Question 60. *By Mr.* GOODHEAD.

GIven $x^x = a^y$ an Equation to an Exponential Curve; to find its Area when $x = 10$, and $a = 100$?

Question 61.

By Mr. J. B—GH—T—N.

REquired the greateſt Cone that can be inſcribed, and alſo the leaſt Cone, that will circumſcribe that Globe, whoſe Semi-axes is equal to the Length of a Pendulum, which vibrates as many Times in a Minute as it is Inches in Length, by a ſimple Equation?

Question 62.

By Mr. C. HAMILTON HOLMES, *Maſter of the Academy at* Halſtead *in* Eſſex.

IF in a Storm, or by any other Accident a Ship loſes all her Maſts and Rudder, and the Method of ſteering with Cable wear'd out a Stern proving ineffectual, what will be the beſt Method to uſe to ſteer the Ship by?

Question 63.

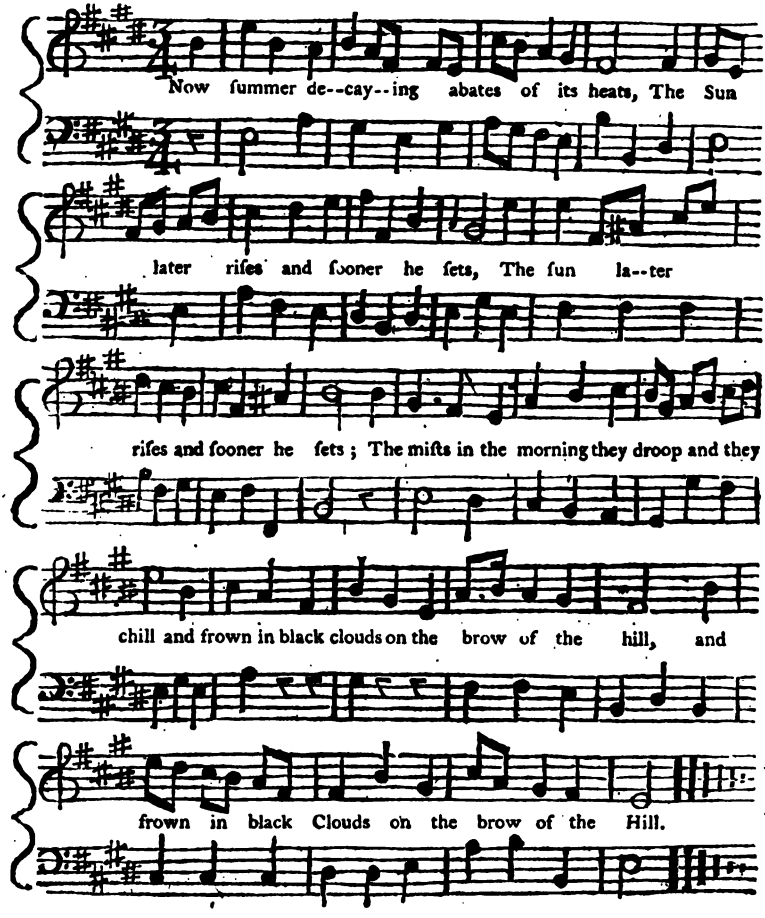
By Mr. THOMAS BOONE *of* Geddington *in* Northamptonſhire.

IN what Order muſt I plant 14 Trees, to make 21 Rows, each Row to contain 3 Trees?

Question 64. *By Mr.* PHILIP TURNER, *of* Cheſham, Bucks.

GIven one of the Angles of any Triangle equal 41° 30′ that incloſes 6 A. 2 R. 00 P. of Ground, quere the Diameter of the greateſt inſcribed Circle when the Sides are the ſhorteſt poſſible?

A Farewell to the Summer's Diverſions. A SONG.

The Words by Mr. JOHN DUICK, *and ſet to Muſic by Mr.* MOZE.

Now ſummer de--cay--ing abates of its heats, The Sun
later riſes and ſooner he ſets, The ſun la--ter
riſes and ſooner he ſets; The miſts in the morning they droop and they
chill and frown in black clouds on the brow of the hill, and
frown in black Clouds on the brow of the Hill.

II.

The leaves on the trees once ſo lively and green,
Now turn'd to a ruſſet, quite deaden the ſcene;
Faſt dying they fall to the ground, and conſume;
The earth that late fôſter'd now finds them a tomb.

III.

And with the gay ſeaſon gay pleaſures expire;
Now, mute at *Vaux-hall* are the voice and the lyre.
No more with the fair in the Freſco we rove,
Where eyes far out-ſhine all the lamps in the grove.

Yet

IV.

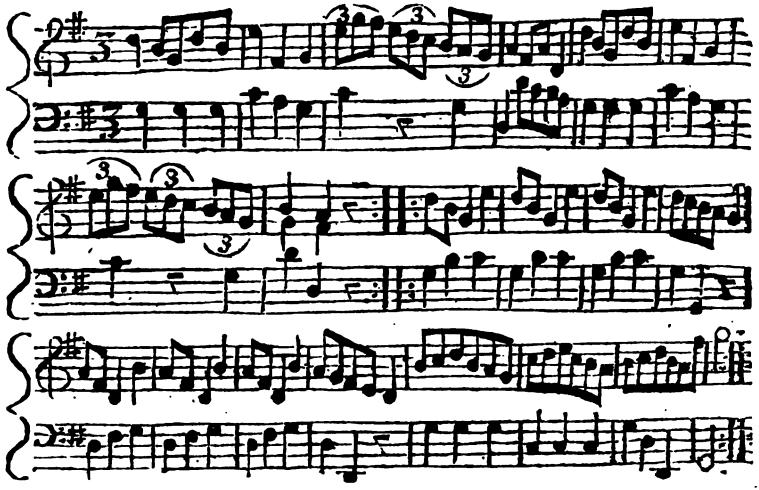
Yet let not deſpondency wholly prevail,
Our pleaſures with ſummer won't totally fail,
Tho' from her lov'd region *here* melody flies,
The goddeſs will ſoon on the theatre riſe.

V.

What tho' the ſoft notes no more float in the gale,
And rocks ceaſe repeating each amorous tale,
Our raptures ſweet *Handel* and *Arne* ſhall revive,
And our ſpirits dance chearful to *Beard*, *Lowe*, and *Clive*.

VI.

Farewell, then freſh air and the murmuring rill,
And welcome old *London*, late routes and quadrille,
Where concerts, plays, op'ras and night-maſquerades
Excel the whole ſummer, its ſun ſhine and ſhades.

A new MINUET.

HORACE's *ſecond Epiſtle, Lib.* I.

WHilſt, *Lollius*, you, my friend, at *Rome* repeat
A choſen theme, ſuperlatively great,
I read the *Græcian* Poet o'er anew,
Who treats of vice, and manly virtue too,
Much plainer than in ſage *Chryſippus'* rules
Taught in the public academic ſchools;
If not too much engag'd, a-while attend,
And hear my ſober ſentiments, my friend.
The fable ſhews us how, in direful arms,
The *Greeks* engag'd for beauteous *Helen's* charms,
The kings and ſubjects, equally enrag'd,
Were in a ten year's bloody war engag'd;
But hear the generous *Antenor* plead,
Ye noble chiefs, reſtore the captive maid.
But what ſays *Paris?* Sir, you plead in vain,
I'll not be forc'd in happineſs to reign.
Old *Neſtor* tries, the diff'rence to compoſe,
And heal the conteſt 'twixt the haughty foes:
But ſtern *Atreides* ſtorms, whilſt furious love,
And rage infatiate, fierce *Achilles* move.
When Prince's faults are at ſo great a height,
The injur'd ſubjects feel the mighty weight.
Without the walls, there's nought but horrid ſin,
Only ſedition, pride and ſtrife within.
The poet next points out a virtuous ſage,
A bright example in ſo vile an age,
Who fighting bravely for the *Grecian* cauſe,
Travell'd to ſtudy kingdoms, men and laws,
Whilſt for himſelf, and all his num'rous band,
He ſeeks to gain th' *Ithacian* fertile land;
Thro' many dangers and thro' perils toſt,
He gain'd at laſt the long expected Coaſt.
The Syren's ſongs and *Circe's* cups he fear'd,
The dire effects of which you've doubtleſs heard,
For had he taſted, with his fooliſh men,
He'd liv'd a vaſſel to a luſtful queen;
Or like a dog, or ſwine in vileſt dreſs,
Which nought delights but dirt and naſtineſs.

Meet

Meer cyphers only men are found to be,
Like thoſe who courted chaſte *Penelope*;
Or like *Phenicia*'s Youth, who vainly think
They're born for nothing but to eat and drink,
Who ſleep 'till noon, and then with ſoothing airs
Of the melodious harp, diſpel their cares.
To cut men's throats rapacious villains wake,
Will you not rouſe you for your ſafety's ſake?
If you refuſe in perfect health to run,
When lab'ring with the gout you're forc'd along,
Unleſs, before th' approach of day, you light
Your waxen taper and in books delight,
And with the lib'ral arts your mind improve,
You're ever rack'd with envy or with love:
You for your eyes a ſpeedy cure prepare;
Then why neglect the mind from year to year.
The work's half finiſh'd that is well begun,
Dare to be wiſe; no longer loiter on.
He who defers to mend from day to day,
Does on a river's brink, expecting, ſtay
'Till the whole ſtream, that ſtopt him, ſhall be gone,
Which as it runs for ever will run on.
Prolific wives we ſeek in hopes of heirs,
And gath'ring riches claims our greateſt cares,
We ſtub the woods, renew the barren ſoil,
Thus we for fordid riches daily toil;
Nor houſe, nor land, nor heaps of gold afford
One real pleaſure to their fev'riſh lord.
A fine eſtate and ſtately buildings cheer
The man who labours with deſire or fear;
As curious paintings gratify the ſight
Of twinkling eyes, which can't endure the light.
As bathings do the gouty patient cheer,
Or pleaſant muſic an impoſthum'd ear.
Foul veſſels ſour what ever they contain,
Fly then from ev'ry pleaſure bought with pain.
He always wants who'd more and more acquire,
By certain limits bound your fond deſire.
The fooliſh envious man regrets to ſee
His honeſt neighbour in proſperity.
Sicilian tyrants never could invent
A greater puniſhment than diſcontent.
The man who can't his cruel rage reſtrain,
What then he does he'll wiſh undone again;
Anger's a ſort of madneſs; then ſubdue
Your riſing paſſion, or it conquers you;
And hold it faſt with a coercive rein,
And down to reaſon fix the conq'ring chain.
The ſkilful groom does teach the tender horſe
To move obedient in his circling courſe.
The youthful hound, be'ng taught at ſkins to bark,
Now hunts the living deer within the park.
Now virtue's precepts timely learn in youth,
And early hearken to the voice of truth.
But if you either lag too far behind,
Or run before until you loſe your wind;
I'll keep the golden mean, nor ſtay for you,
Nor will I, Sir, too eagerly purſue.

Verſes wrote in a Grove at Wincheſter *College.*

O Dryad, whoſe protection gives to tow'r
Theſe aged elms (with leafy heads around,
Which ſpread glad refuge from the furious rays
Of *Phœbus*, darting more malignant fire
In fell conjunction with the raging ſtar
Of *Sirius*:) farewel, thy grove! where oft
Th' unwilling muſe I woo'd, or gave my ſoul
To contemplation, nurſe of thought, or fed
With greedy pleaſure on the muſe's charms:
That muſe, who ſtudious of her much lov'd ſons,
Wharton, or *Lowth*, from *Hippocrene* brings
The ſtream prolific, and has taught to flow
In *Britiſh* numbers, who by nature lent.
Under thy ſhades firſt liſp'd the infant verſe,
Firſt tun'd her fearful voice, now grown mature,
Sets in juſt pomp, and harmony of words
Wits precious gem, and, like a muddy ſtream
Clear'd by its courſe, in mirrour truly bright
Reflects back nature on itſelf: I go
(Where conſcious *Iſis* rolls her ling'ring waves
With admiration flow) to that fam'd dome
Where he, who gall'd proud *Gallia*'s ſtub-born neck
Beneath the *Britiſh* yoke, drank deep the ſpring
Of claſſic-knowlege, and matur'd his ſoul
To deeds of high renown:—his ſhady grove,
O may ſome pitying brother Dryad lend!
With ſecret pleaſure there ſhall mem'ry oft
Retrace thy ſilvan ſcenes; ſhall paint, in thought,
Fair * *Cath'rine*'s verdant ſummit; or ſhall plunge,
Eager, amid th' imaginary flood
Of † *Itchin*'s ſilver urn; or penſively
Recall thoſe happier ſofter hours, which flew
With ſorrow'd ſpeed on friendſhip's balmy wings:
Friendſhip, glad offſpring of th' virtuous heart:

Friend-

* *Hill greatly frequented by the Wiccamiſts.*
† *Name of the River near the Hill.*

Friendſhip, whoſe dear remembrance e'er ſhall glow
Deep in my faithful breaſt: — to fancy's eye
In green-clad beauty may each ſummit riſe,
Grateful as *Cath'rine's*; gentle *Iſis* flow
Grateful as *Itchin*; other groves ſupply
The loſs of thine; divided friendſhip's wounds
No ſkill can probe, no ſoothing med'cine cure.

A Deſcription of Okey-Hole, *and* Cheddar-Cliffs, *in* Somerſetſhire.

NEar *Mendip's* ſavage hills, replete with ſtore
Of Oker, Calamine and Leaden Ore,
Fam'd *Okey-Hole* dilates with hideous look,
Dark as the paſſage to the *Stygian* brook.
Deep ſunk beneath a hill, the cavern yawns,
With diſmal gulph, and ſaddens all the lawns;
Vaſt, and impervious, not one beam of light
There ſheds its luſtre, to diſpel the night;
Only faint tapers guide our doubtful way,
And ſcatter thro' the gloom a ſickly ray.
As when *Æneas*, led by fond deſire,
To ſee the ſhade of his departed ſire,
Felt, when he firſt approach'd thoſe rueful plains,
A ſudden horror ſhudder thro' his veins;
Thus the dark vault we trace, with ſecret dread,
And ſeem to breathe the regions of the dead.
The weeping rocks diſtil with conſtant dews,
And gloomy proſpects penſive thoughts infuſe,
The falling drops the ſilent moments mark,
And mock the adder, hiſſing in the dark,
We ſaw *time's hoary monarch*, ſeated here,
Record the drops, and guide the circling year;
Pleas'd with the ſhade of theſe coeval cells,
Here, with his ſcythe, the ſire of ages dwells,
Reclining on a rock, the moments rolls,
And marks the Revolutions of the poles.
Still groping thro' the dark receſs we find
New ſcenes of wonder, to amuſe the mind.
A gentle lake, here, calm as *Lethe*, ſtands,
So clear, the bottom ſhews tranſparent ſands.
A hollow rock the ſilver flood contains,
Which never ſinks with drought, or ſwells with rains:
Here a vaſt arch, the cavity ſo wide,
Scarce can the eye extend from ſide to ſide.
High o'er the roof alternate echo's wave,
And ſound, in diſtant whiſpers, thro' the cave.
But, if you'd hear it thunder under ground,
Thro' the ſtill grotto let your piſtol ſound,
Reſponſive murmurs ring from rock to rock,
And all the cavern trembles with the ſhock.

Cheddar-Cliffs.

SEE *Cheddar-Cliffs*, with awful front ariſe,
And craggy battlements the ſight ſurprize.
Two chains of rocks erect on either hand,
O'er many a furlong ſtretch'd, contiguous ſtand:
With Alpine head, gigantic tops aſcend,
And o'er the vale with low'ring aſpect bend;
The nodding arches big with ruin ſhew,
And prominent ſtill frown with pond'rous woe:
Their adamantine tops aſpire ſo high,
Half way they bid defiance to the ſky;
Whoſe ſolid ribs, like parapets afar,
Preſent an image of embattl'd war.
Deep in the vale below, pale travellers ſtand,
Fenc'd with ſtupendous towers on either hand;
Thus thro, the parting ſea old *Moſes* fled,
While the uplifted waves forſook their bed,
And pil'd on high, in terrible array,
Obedient ſtood, and form'd, and fenc'd the way.
Yet 'midſt the craggy piles, and ruins here,
Wild plants, and trees with verdant tops appear.
Uncommon herbs, peculiar to the place,*
Peep thro' the fiſſures, and the proſpect grace.
Here the ſage botaniſt delights to ſtray,
Nature his guide, and his companion *Ray:*
Pleas'd with the fair anatomy, now roves
Thro' untrod paths and vegetable groves,
The curious texture of each plant to find,
Whether of *bulbous* or *umbellous* kind.
This ſearch, great *Cowley*, thy laſt hours employ'd,
When with gay life, and courtly duty cloy'd,
The fields then ſaw their fugitive again,
And bloom'd afreſh, in his botanic ſtrain.
Tir'd with romantic ſcenes again we riſe,
On *Mendip Hills*, and breathe ſerener ſkies.
Now old monaſtic *Wells* its domes erects,
And from its gilded ſpires the ſun reflects.
Wells, whoſe cathedral, with majeſtic air,
Sublime, can with *Italian* piles compare;
Nor can *Turin* or *Florence* fair diſplay,
Pillars more ſplendid, or a front more gay.

Frome. S. BOWDEN.

* Cheddar Cliffs *are remarkable for a great variety of curious, uncommon plants, and are much reſorted to by Botaniſts.*

HYMN

HYMN *to Death, occaſioned by* MARIA*'s Illneſs.*

RElentleſs pow'r! whoſe fatal ſteel,
Or ſoon or late we all muſt feel;
From thy ſable throne deſcend,
And to this lay a while attend;
From thy ſickly drooping court,
Where dire diſeaſe and age reſort,
Conſumption, and the meagre train
Of fever, and corroding pain.
E'en ev'ry charm of *Chloe*'s face,
And my *Maria*'s ev'ry grace,
At thy approach diſſolve away,
(The beauties only of a day.)
Her mind alone thy pow'r defies;
When ev'ry charm of perſon dies,
That ſhall remain a faithful gueſt,
Within the cloſet of her breaſt;
Oh! if the fatal hour is come,
Prædeſtin'd for my fair one's doom,
Chuſe from thy ſtore thy lighteſt dart,
And gently wound her thrilling heart,
Nor let her know a moment's ſmart,
Redouble all her pains on me;
But ah! from torment ſet her free.
Sad thought! that ſo much beauty, muſt
Return degraded to the duſt;
That by thy hand each vermil' grace
Muſt wither on that blooming face;
That all the charms, which nature gave,
Muſt lye forgotten in the grave.

FLORIO.

The ventrous Lover.

AS ſtumbring fair *Roſetta* lay,
Whilſt balmy ſleep had ſeal'd her eyes;
(Eyes which unclos'd diffus'd a Day
Brighter than *Sol*'s in eaſtern ſkies!)
Damon by luckleſs fate convey'd
Unheeded to her chamber ſtole:
Whilſt pleas'd he view'd the wond'rous maid,
Pallas thus whiſper'd to his ſoul.
"Retire, raſh youth, for yet thy fate
"In even ballance trembling ſtands;
"Retire, e'er yet thou mourn'ſt, too late,
"Thy vanquiſh'd heart in captive bands.
"Think not *Roſetta*'s conquering power
"Sleep does aught leſſen, or diſarm;
"Fly, or thou'lt rue the fatal hour;
"There lurks a death in every charm.
"If thou ſurvey'ſt her matchleſs face,
"Her face the ſoul with tranſport fills,
"Or if thou view'ſt, with greedy gaze
"Her breaſt, it's breathing whiteneſs kills.
"In every charm love lurking lies,
"Sends from each grace his dread commands;
"But if thou ſtay'ſt her opening eyes,
"None, mortal born, their power withſtands."
The goddeſs warn'd—the hardy ſwain
Unheeding heard her counſel wiſe:
She wakes, her eyes dart fierce diſdain,
And *Damon*, by their lightning, dies.

Verſes written upon the Head of a Drum, *left in the Corner of an Alehouſe, by a Party who were juſt return'd from paying their Salutations upon it to a new married Couple.*

MArriage we know, 'twixt man and wife,
Is but a military life,
Where each ſide daily battle pitches
Contending who ſhall wear the breeches:
Whence, wiſely, cuſtom is ſo ſupple
To hail with drums the new-ſpous'd couple,
And wedlocks emblem'd joys declare
By beating up—*a point of war.*
——Poor fond papa's that yearly go,
With their young broods to *Smithfield* ſhow,
For toys, when ev'ry ſtall they cry at,
Buy drums—to keep the urchins quiet.
Drum! thou odd monſter, hoarſe of din,
With ſtaring ears and jaundic'd ſkin,
Yet *tame*, when folks thee *ſoftly* treat,
And never noiſy but *when beat*,
Thou'rt a companion, 'tis confeſt,
Or very rude, or dull—at beſt;
Diſturb'd by jarrs in ev'ry part,
And hollow—as a ——'s heart.

A

All we can reply in anſwer to a Query, why there is no Moon about Mars, *is, That we do not find any one able to aſſign a Reaſon for it, that will amount to any Thing more than a* Conjecture. *This will probably remain one of the many* Arcana *of Nature.*

Title-pages, *together with a Table of* Errata, *will be publiſhed in a ſupplemental Number at the End of the Year, and proper Directions for binding each Part of the Magazine by itſelf.*

A CHRONOLOGICAL MEMOIR *of* Occurrences,

For *NOVEMBER* 1755.

Conſtantinople, Oct. 1.

ON the 27th paſt we had one of the moſt dreadful Fires that has happened for many Years: It began at Twelve at Night, by the Water-ſide, near the Seraglio, and burnt 34 Hours without Intermiſſion, extending itſelf, by means of a ſtrong North-Eaſt Wind, up the City towards the Moſques of Sancta Sophia and Sultan Achmet. All Efforts to ſtop its Fury were ineffectual. The Sultan on the 28th in the Evening abandoned it to Providence to put an End to its Progreſs. The Porte, or Vizir's Palace is burnt down; and moſt of the principal Miniſters loſt their Seraglio's. In ſhort, 25,000 Houſes have been reduced to Aſhes, and upwards of 800 Men, Women and Children periſhed in the Flames. Numbers of the inferior People have loſt their whole Subſtance, without knowing which Way to turn for Subſiſtence.

Placentia, Oct 26. The Waters of the Po, the Gravelon and the Ticino, have over-toped their Banks, and form a Kind of Sea of ſeven Miles broad in this Neighbourhood. The Inundation has made terrible Devaſtations: In one Houſe only, 14 Perſons have been drowned; and from the Walls of this City we ſee the Carcaſſes of Men and Cattle floating, beſides a great Quantity of Houſhold Furniture. Two Houſes belonging to the Marquis Arcelli have been conſiderably damaged, and all the Goods ſpoiled: In fine, we ſee nothing but Calamities all around us.

LONDON.

Oct. 22. THE Court Martial which ſat on Lord Harry Pawlet, Captain of the Barfleur, for quitting his Station without leave from Adm. Hawke, ended, when his Lordſhip was acquitted.

24. Thirty Pieces of Cannon were drawn out of the Tower, in order to be ſent to the Sea Coaſts.

31. A great Number of Horſes were marked at the Tower for his Majeſty's Service.

Nov. 1. The drawing of the Lottery was finiſhed.

This Day a moſt extraordinary Phænomenon alarmed ſeveral ſea-port Towns in England and Ireland, and ſeveral Cities in Holland. At Wanbrugge, Alphen, Boſhoop and Rotterdam: The Water in the ſeveral Rivers, Canals, Lakes, &c. were agitated in ſuch a Manner, that Buoys were broken from their Chains, large Veſſels ſnapped their Cables, and ſmaller ones were thrown out of the Water on the Land, and others lying on the Land were, by the ſudden Inundation, ſet afloat; and in the Lake of Harlem particularly, the Courſe of a Veſſel on full Sail was ſuddenly ſuſpended, and the Rudder unhung. During the Time of this Agitation, which continued near four Minutes, not only the Water in the Rivers and Lakes, but alſo all manner of Fluids in ſmaller Quantities, as in Coolers, Tubs, Backs, &c. equally agitated, daſhed over the Sides, notwithſtanding no Motion was perceptible in their containing Veſſels. In ſuch ſmall Quantities alſo the Surface of the Water had apparently a direct Aſcent, prior to its turbulent Motion, and in many Places, even the Rivers and Canals, roſe twelve Inches perpendicularly. It is aſſerted alſo from Amſterdam, that during this Interval, the Mercury in the Barometer, which about this Time was uncommonly high, deſcended inſtantly near two Inches, and made ſeveral conſequent Vibrations, to the great Aſtoniſhment of the Obſervers.

This Agitation of the Water, we are informed, extended beyond Utrecht, and alſo Southward to Brabant, where, in the Diſtrict of Hertogenboſch, in particular, it laſted near half an Hour; occaſioning Wrecks of Veſſels, long ſince ſunk, to riſe to the Surface, and float for ſeveral Minutes, notwithſtanding there was not the leaſt Wind, nor any Motion diſcovered on the Land, in all or any of the Places where this Phænomenon was ſeen.

The above Accounts correſpond with thoſe from Portſmouth and ſeveral Parts of Wiltſhire and Surry, where this Phænomenon happened but with much leſs Violence. At Godalmin the Agitation of a Canal in a Gentleman's Garden was very ſingular; it ſuddenly aroſe ſo high, as to overflow the Bank on one Side, then ſubſided and immediately overflowed the Bank on the other Side. At Tenterden in Kent, and the neighbouring Places, between ten and eleven in the Morning, the Water of ſeveral Ponds was forced

up the Banks with great Violence, foaming, fretting, and roaring like the coming in of the Tide, ſo as to frighten many that were near. Some are ſaid to have flowed up three Times in this Manner; others circled round in Eddies abſorbing Leaves, Sticks, &c. At Swanſea, about three Quarters paſt 6 in the Evening, after two Hours ebb, a large Head of Water ruſhed up the River with a great Noiſe; floated two large Veſſels; broke their Stern-moorings, and hove them acroſs the River, and it was with great Difficulty they were prevented from over-ſetting. It fell almoſt as ſuddenly, for in ten Minutes there was no Appearance left of more Water than uſual at that Time of Tide. But at Kinſale in Ireland, where it happened in the Afternoon, the Tide having ebbed ſome time, it ſuddenly returned with a Violence and Impetuoſity, impoſſible to deſcribe. A Sloop of 60 Tons, which lay at Anchor in a Creek, ſecure even if a Hurricane blew, was torn away from her Moorings, and two new Cables broke like two Threads, by the Force of the Current (for a Breath of Wind did not blow) and drove aſhore in a Moment: The Fiſhing-boats were whirled about like ſo many Corks, and with a Motion quick as the Fly of a Jack. By ſpecial Providence the Boats were juſt returned from Sea, with the Sailors on board, or they would have been all daſhed to Pieces againſt each other; thoſe that were empty, and had no People to manage them, ſunk directly in the Eddy Water as in a Whirlpool. Some others were drove with great Violence on the Land, where they muſt remain until got off by great Labour. Theſe ſudden and ſurprizing Fluxes and Refluxes of the Sea continued from Three in the Afternoon till Ten at Night, ſeldom more than a Quarter of an Hour before each Return, to the infinite Amazement and Terror of the Inhabitants. The Waters did not riſe gradually, but, with a hollow and horrid Noiſe, ruſhed in like a Deluge, and roſe ſix or ſeven Feet in a Minute, and as ſuddenly ſubſided. It was as thick as puddle, very black, and ſtunk inſupportably. Some Shocks of an Earthquake were felt the ſame Day at Corke, and poſſibly this ſurprizing Phænomenon might proceed from the Eruption being made in the Sea. 'Tis hoped thoſe Gentlemen who were Eye-witneſſes will communicate their Obſervations; that the curious may be enabled to trace this Phænomenon to its Source. Perhaps an Anſwer to a few ſuch Queries as theſe may be of ſome Uſe. Was it general or partial? If partial, How far were its Effects perceived up the Country? Was there any extraordinary Shock felt at Sea? how far off? and in what Direction, &c.?

'Tis reported the Tide was retarded two or three Hours that Day: If that be true, as thoſe who live on the Coaſt muſt know, it may poſſibly lead us to the Cauſe; and even the following Article may give ſome Light into the Affair.

By the Weſtern, Knowler, arrived from Oporto, we have Advice, that on the firſt Inſtant (the Day in which the above Phænomenon happened) there were ſeveral violent Shocks of an Earthquake at Oporto, which laſted about eight Minutes, by which ſeveral Houſes were quite deſtroyed, and ſome Churches and Steeples alſo were much damaged. Abundance of People ran towards the Port, thinking to be ſafer on board the Ships, but were ſtopt in their Flight by the ſudden ſwelling of the Sea. Many Places in the Town, which the higheſt Tides had never reached, were overflowed, Two Spaniſh Ships, bound to Vera Cruz, which lay without the bar, waiting for a fair Wind to proceed on their Voyage, were carried over the Bar by a huge Wave, and drove up into the Harbour. But though the Damage was very conſiderable in the Town, we don't hear that the Shipping in the Harbour have ſuffered much.

7. At the General Court of the Free Britiſh Fiſhery his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales was choſen Governor.

The Right Hon. Slingsby Bethell, Eſq; Lord Mayor elect, Preſident,
William Northey, Eſq; Vice-preſident.
For the New Council.

Solomon Aſhley, Eſq; *Tho. Gordon, Eſq;
Sir Walter Blacket, B. Lt. Gen. Handaſyd.
Wm Beckford, Eſq; * Henry Hoare, Eſq;
George Bowes, Eſq; John Lidderdale, Eſq;
* Rd Beckford, Eſq; * Lt. Gen. Onſlow.
Robert Bootle, Eſq; Sir R. Rawling, Knt.
John Bennett, Eſq; R.H.E. of Shaftesbury
* Jh. Boſanquet, Eſq; * Wm Sloane, Eſq;
Sir James Creed, Knt. * Wm Sotheby, Eſq;
Veſters Cornwall, Eſq; Geo. Townſhend, Eſq
Thomas Collett, Eſq; John Tucker, Eſq;
And. Drummond, Eſq; Hon. J. Vaughan, Eſq;
* G. Dodington, Eſq; Sir Bouchier Wrey, Bt.
John Edwards, Eſq; William Watſon, Eſq;
Edward Godfrey, Eſq; Lewis Way, Eſq;

Thoſe maked with Stars were not in the laſt Council.

10. The late Lord Mayor, the Aldermen, Recorder, and Sheriffs in their ſcarlet Gowns, went in their Coaches, to the Water-ſide, the Sword and Mace being carried before them, and from thence proceeded in the City Barge, attended by the ſeveral Companies in their reſpective Barges to Weſtminſter-hall, where the Right Hon. Slingsby Bethel, Eſq; the new Lord Mayor, took the Oaths appointed; after which they all returned by Water

Water to Black Fryars; and from thence in Coaches, with the uſual Solemnity, to Guild-hall, where a magnificent Entertainment was provided; at which were preſent the great Officers of State, divers of the Nobility, Lords of his Majeſty's moſt Honourable Privy Council, the Judges, and other Perſons of Quality and Diſtinction.

Juſt before the Lord Mayor landed at Black-Friars, the Building on Piazzas before the Glaſs Warehouſe, whereupon ſtood a great Number of People, fell in upon ſeveral Perſons; by which Accident many were much bruiſed.

The following ODE *was performed in his Majeſty's Council-Chamber at St.* James's.

Recitative by Mr. Waſs.

PIerian ſiſters hail the morn,
That gave the world a CÆSAR born;
Born to his people's love; the flower
That beſt adorns the brows of power;
Where-e'er this royal plant takes root,
More glorious reaps the throne the fruit.

Duetto, Meſſ. Waſs *and* Baildon.

What ſweeter praiſe in realms above,
What more divine can angels ſing,
Than that his grateful creatures love
Their gracious Lord, of kings the king?
Such praiſes ſung by truth, may ſhew,
How godlike kings are lov'd below.

Air. Mr. Savage.

Caſt then cares and fears away,
While his Britiſh hearts obey;
Truſt the world to CÆSAR's ſway:
Whence ſhall foreign force infeſt us?
Now ſhall commerce, ſailing free,
Long the boaſt of Britain be;
While our CÆSAR guards the ſea,
Can our beaten foes moleſt us?
No, no; ambition now no more
Shall waſte the world with wanton power.

CHORUS.

When her pride, fierce in arms,
Would to Europe give law;
At her coſt, let her come,
To our cheer of huzza!
Not lightning with thunder more terrible darts,
Than the burſt of huzza from our bold Britiſh hearts.

Recitative. Mr. Beard.

Such were in Edward's days our fires,
Whoſe ſons the ſame renown inſpires,
Whoſe martial boſoms glow,
In foreign lands,
With Britiſh bands,
Again to drive the foe:
When views like theſe our arms employ,
The fame be CÆSAR's, ours the joy.

Air. Mr. Beard.

For realms ſo rul'd while nature ſhews,
The earth brings forth, the ocean flows;
Where faireſt fruits and mines remote,
By ſuns deny'd, by ſeas are brought:
How bleſs'd our lot, by heav'n ordain'd,
Then to have liv'd while CÆSAR reign'd?

CHORUS.

To diſtant regions round,
In BRITANNIA, Io CÆSAR, ſound.

11. The Tide roſe ſo high in the River Carron, that it overflowed its Banks, laid many Acres of fine arable Land under Water, and broke down a very ſtrong Dam-head, which had never before been down, either with any ſwelling of the Water or Tide, in the Memory of Man. The Damage done to the Fields, and the Navigation of the River, is very great.

13. Both Houſes of Parliament met at Weſtminſter, when his Majeſty went to the Houſe of Peers, and being in his royal Robes ſated on the Throne with the uſual Solemnity, the Hon. Sir Henry Bellenden, Gentleman Uſher of the Black Rod, was ſent with a Meſſage from his Majeſty to the Houſe of Commons, commanding their Attendance in the Houſe of Peers. The Commons accordingly going thither, his Majeſty was pleaſed to make the following moſt gracious Speech.

My Lords, and Gentlemen,

THE preſent critical Conjuncture of Affairs, and my conſtant Inclination to have the Advice and Aſſiſtance of my Parliament on all important Occaſions, have made me deſirous to meet you here as early as poſſible.

Since your laſt Seſſion, I have taken ſuch Meaſures as might be moſt conducive to the Protection of our Poſſeſſions in America, and to the Regaining of ſuch Parts thereof, as had been encroached upon, or invaded, in Violation of the Peace, and contrary to the Faith of the moſt ſolemn Treaties.

For this Purpoſe, the Maritime Force of this Kingdom has been got ready with the utmoſt Application and Expedition, and been principally employed; ſome Land Forces have been ſent from hence to North America; and all proper Encouragement has been given to the ſeveral Colonies there, to exert themſelves in their own Defence, and in the Maintenance of the Rights and Poſſeſſions of Great Britain.

With a ſincere Deſire to preſerve my People from the Calamities of War, as well as to prevent, in the Midſt of theſe Troubles, a general War from being lighted up in Europe, I have been always ready to accept reaſonable and honourable Terms of Accommodation; but none ſuch have hitherto been propoſed on the Part of France. I have alſo confined my Views and Operations to hin-

der France from making new Encroachments, or ſupporting thoſe already made; to exert our Right to a Satisfaction for Hoſtilities committed in a Time of profound Peace; and to diſappoint ſuch Deſigns, as, from various Appearances and Preparations, there is Reaſon to think, have been formed againſt my Kingdoms and Dominions.

By theſe Methods, I have purſued the Plan which I formerly pointed out to you, and for which I had the Satisfaction to receive the ſtrongeſt Aſſurances of your vigorous Support.

What other Power can object to Proceedings ſo abſolutely neceſſary to our own Defence and Security? My good Brother, the King of Spain, ſees with Concern theſe Differences; and the Part which he generouſly takes in the common Welfare of Europe, makes him earneſtly wiſh the Preſervation of the publick Tranquility. He has alſo given Aſſurances, that he will continue in the ſame pacifick Sentiments.

In purſuing theſe great Ends, I make no Doubt of the vigorous and chearful Support of my Parliament; and that, whilſt I am engaged in this juſt and national Cauſe, the affectionate Aſſurances which they gave me laſt Seſſion, will be effectually made good. In Conſequence thereof, I have greatly increaſed my Naval Armaments; augmented my Land Forces in ſuch a Manner as might be the leaſt burthenſome; and have concluded a Treaty with the Empreſs of Ruſſia, and another with the Landgrave of Heſſe Caſſell, which ſhall be laid before you.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,

I have ordered the proper Officers to lay before you Eſtimates for the Services of the enſuing Year, and likewiſe Accounts of the extraordinary Expences which have been made this Year, in Purſuance of the Power given me by Parliament. I ſee, with great Concern, that the neceſſary Services beforementioned will require large Supplies. I aſk only ſuch as ſhall be requiſite for the effectual carrying on of thoſe Meaſures, which ſhall be neceſſary to ſupport what has been begun, according to your Inclination, for the Security of my Kingdoms and Dominions, and for the Purpoſes which have been already mentioned to you. Whatever you grant ſhall, with the ſtricteſt Oeconomy, be applied to thoſe Uſes only for which it ſhall be given.

My Lords, and Gentlemen,

I rely upon your Duty and good Affections, which I have ſo often experienced. There never was a Situation in which my Honour, and the eſſential Intereſts of Great Britain, called more ſtrongly for your Zeal, Unanimity, and Diſpatch.

14. The Houſe of Peers waited upon his Majeſty with the following Addreſs.

Moſt Gracious Sovereign,

WE, Your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, in Parliament aſſembled, humbly beg Leave to return Your Majeſty our unfeigned Thanks for Your moſt gracious Speech from the Throne.

Your Majeſty's Paternal Regard for the Welfare and Proſperity of Your People, which has been ſo conſpicuous on all Occaſions, has, in this Critical Conjuncture, been demonſtrated by your Majeſty's earneſt Deſire to preſerve them from the Calamities of War, and by Your Royal Firmneſs, in not yielding to any Terms of Accommodation that were not reaſonable and honourable.

When we conſider the high Importance of the Britiſh Poſſeſſions and Rights in America, to the Commerce and Well-being of theſe Kingdoms, we cannot but reflect with Concern, as well as Reſentment, that, in a Time of full Peace, and contrary to the Faith of the moſt ſolemn Treaties, ſo many Encroachments ſhould have been committed on the Part of France. Nothing can exceed our Surprize at ſuch a Conduct, but our Gratitude to Your Majeſty for ſo powerfully exerting your Royal Care to protect Your Colonies from ſuch Invaſions and Inſults, and to redreſs thoſe Encroachments, which had been ſo unjuſtly made.

If any Power could be ſo much miſtaken as to imagine, that Your Majeſty, or Your Parliament, would remain unactive Spectators of ſuch Unprovok'd Hoſtilities, they muſt before now have been convinced of their Error.

We thankfully acknowledge Your Majeſty's Wiſdom and Goodneſs, in encreaſing Your Maritime Armaments with ſo great Application and Expedition, and in augmenting Your Land Forces with ſo much Regard to the Eaſe of Your People, whilſt You were providing for their Safety; and in having, at the ſame Time, generouſly given Encouragement to that great Body of Your Majeſty's brave and faithful Subjects, with which Your American Provinces happily abound, to exert their Strength on this important Occaſion, as their Duty, Intereſt, and Common Danger oblige, and ſtrongly call upon them to do.

Your Majeſty has ſufficiently ſhewn, That no Motives of Ambition, or of fomenting new Troubles, have been the Grounds of Your Conduct. Your Prudence and Magnanimity have been manifeſted to all the World, by Your evident Diſpoſition to prevent a General War from breaking out in Europe, and by confining Your Views and

Opera-

Operations to thoſe ſalutary and neceſſary Ends, which Your Majeſty has been graciouſly pleaſed to declare to us.

It is with Pleaſure we obſerve the Pacific Declarations of His Catholic Majeſty, which are ſo agreeable to the Amity and good Correſpondence ſubſiſting between the Two Crowns, and to the general Welfare of Europe.

We ſhould fall ſhort of that Duty which we owe to Your Majeſty and our Country, if we did not, with the greateſt Sincerity and Chearfulneſs, promiſe Your Majeſty our moſt zealous and vigorous Concurrence and Aſſiſtance in this Juſt and National Cauſe. Nothing ſhall be wanting, on our Part, to make good thoſe ſolemn Aſſurances which were given to Your Majeſty by Your Parliament in their laſt Seſſion. We look upon ourſelves as obliged by the ſtrongeſt Ties of Duty, Gratitude, and Honour, to ſtand by and ſupport Your Majeſty in all ſuch wiſe and neceſſary Meaſures and Engagements, as Your Majeſty may have taken in Vindication of the Rights of Your Crown; or to defeat any Attempt which may be made by France, in Reſentment for ſuch Meaſures; and to aſſiſt Your Majeſty in diſappointing or repelling all ſuch Enterprizes as may be formed, not only againſt Your Kingdoms, but alſo againſt any other of Your Dominions, although not belonging to the Crown of Great Britain, in caſe they ſhould be attacked on Account of the Part, which Your Majeſty has taken for maintaining the eſſential Intereſts of Your Kingdoms.

Animated with theſe great and intereſting Conſiderations, we beg Leave, from the Bottom of our Hearts, to aſſure Your Majeſty of our inviolable Duty and Affection to Your Sacred Perſon; and that we look upon the Preſervation of Your Majeſty's Government, and of the Proteſtant Succeſſion in Your Royal Houſe, as the only Security, under God, of our Religion and Liberties. If there are any who have vainly flattered themſelves, that menacing Appearances or Preparations could deter us from faithfully and vigorouſly acting up to theſe Principles, our unſhaken Conduct ſhall demonſtrate how much they have been deceived; and that, though we are far from deſiring to injure or moleſt any of our Neighbours, we are ready to ſacrifice our Lives and Fortunes in the Defence of Your Majeſty, and of the Poſſeſſions, Commerce, and juſt Rights of Great Britain.

His MAJESTY'S *moſt Gracious Anſwer.*

My LORDS,

I Give you My hearty Thanks for this very dutiful and affectionate Addreſs, I ſee with the greateſt Satisfaction, the Zeal you expreſs for My Perſon and Government, and for the true Intereſt of your Country, which I am determined to adhere to. The Aſſurances you give Me for the Defence of My Territories Abroad, are a ſtrong Proof of Your Affection to Me, and Regard for My Honour. Nothing ſhall divert Me from purſuing thoſe Meaſures, which may effectually maintain the Poſſeſſions and Rights of My Kingdoms, and procure reaſonable and honourable Terms of Accommodation.

Major General Johnſon's *Letter from his Camp at* Lake George, *after a ſharp Engagement with Baron* de Dieſkau *the* French *General.*

Camp at Lake George, Sept. 9, 1755.

To the Governors of the ſeveral Colonies who raiſed the Troops on the preſent Expedition.

GENTLEMEN,

SUNDAY Evening the 7th Inſtant I received Intelligence from ſome Indian Scouts I had ſent out, that they had diſcovered three large Roads about the South Bay, and were confident a very conſiderable Number of the Enemy were marched, or on their March, towards our Encampment at the Carrying Place, where were poſted about 250 of the New Hampſhire Troops, and five Companies of the New-York Regiment—I got one Adams, a Waggoner, who voluntarily and bravely conſented to ride Expreſs with my Orders to Col. Blanchard of the New-Hampſhire Regiment, commanding Officer their. I acquainted him with my Intelligence, and directed him to withdraw all the Troops there within the Works thrown up.—About half an Hour, or near an Hour after this, I got two Indians, and two Soldiers to go on Foot with another Letter to the ſame Purpoſe.

About Twelve o'Clock that Night the Indians and Soldiers returned with a Waggoner who had ſtole from the Camp, with about eight others their Waggoners and Forces without Orders.—This Waggoner ſays they heard and ſaw the Enemy about four Miles from this ſide the Carrying-Place—They heard a Gun fire, and a Man call upon Heaven for Mercy, which he judged to be Adams.—The next Morning I called a Council of War, who gave it as their Opinion, and in which the Indians were extremly urgent, that 1000 Men ſhould be detached, and a Number of their People would go with them, in order to catch the Enemy in their Retreat from the other Camp, either as Victors, or defeated in their Deſign.—The 1000 Men were detached under the Command of Colonel Williams, of one of the Boſton Regiments, with upwards

of

of 200 Indians.—They marched between 8 and 9 o'Clock.—In about an Hour and a half afterwards, we heard a heavy Firing, and all the Marks of a warm Engagement, which we judged was about 3 or 4 Miles from us; we beat to Arms, and got our Men all in Readineſs.—The Fire approached nearer; upon which I judged our People were retreating, and detached Lieut. Col. Cole, with about 300 Men to cover their Retreat.—About 10 o'Clock ſome of our Men in the Rear, and ſome Indians of the ſaid Party, came running into Camp, and acquainted us, that our Men were retreating; and that the Enemy were too ſtrong for them. The whole Party that eſcaped returned to us in large Bodies.

As we had thrown up a Breaſt-Work of Trees round our Encampments and planted ſome Field-Pieces to defend the ſame, we immediately hauled ſome heavy Cannon up there to ſtrengthen our Front, took Poſſeſſion of ſome Eminences on our left Flank, and got one Field-Piece there in a very advantageous Situation: The Breaſt-Work was manned throughout by our People, and the beſt Diſpoſition made through our whole Encampment, which Time and Circumſtances would permit.—About Half an Hour after Eleven, the Enemy appeared in Sight, and marched along the Road in very regular Order directly upon our Center: They made a ſmall Halt about 150 Yards from our Breaſt Work, when the regular Troops (whom we judged to be ſuch by their bright and fixed Bayonets) made the grand and center Attack. The Canadians and Indians ſquatted and diſperſed on our Flanks.—The Enemy's Fire we received firſt from their Regulars in Platoons, but it did no great Execution, being at too great a Diſtance, and our Men defended by the Breaſt-Work.—Our Artillery then began to play on them, and was ſerved, under the Direction of Capt. Eyre, during the whole Engagement, in a Manner very advantageous to his Character, and thoſe concerned in the Management of it.—The Engagement now became general on both Sides.—The French Regulars kept their Ground and Order for ſome Time with great Reſolution and good Conduct, but the warm and conſtant Fire from our Artillery and Troops, put them into Diſorder: Their Fire became more ſcattered and unequal, and the Enemy's Fire on our Left grew very faint. They moved then to the Right of our Encampment, and attacked Col. Ruggles, Col. Williams, and Col. Titcomb's Regiments, where they mantained a very warm Fire for near an Hour, ſtill keeping up their Fire in the other Parts of our Line, though not very ſtrong. The three Regiments on the Right ſupported the Attack very reſolutely, and kept a conſtant and ſtrong Fire upon the Enemy. This Attack failing, and the Artillery ſtill playing along the Line, we found their Fire very weak, with conſiderable Intervals: This was about Four o'Clock, when our Men and the Indians jumped over the Breaſt-work, purſued the Enemy, ſlaughtered Numbers, and took ſeveral Priſoners, amongſt whom was the Baron de Dieskau, the French General of all the regular Forces lately arrived from Europe, who was brought to my Tent about Six o'Clock, juſt as a Wound I had received was dreſſed. The whole Engagement and Purſuit ended about Seven o'Clock.

I don't know whether I can get the Returns of the Slain and Wounded on our Side to tranſmit herewith; but more of that by and by.

The greateſt Loſs we have ſuſtained was in the Party commanded by Col. Williams, in the Morning, who was attack'd, and the Men gave Way, before Col. Whiting, who brought up the Rear, could come to his Aſſiſtance. The Enemy, who were more numerous, endeavoured to ſurround them; upon which the Officers found they had no Way to ſave the Troops but by retreating; which they did as faſt as they could. In this Engagement we ſuffer'd our greateſt Loſs; Col. Williams, Major Aſhley, Capt. Ingerſal, and Capt. Puter, of the ſame Regiment; Capt. Ferrall, Brother-in-Law to the General, who commanded a Party of Indians, Capt. Stoddert, Capt. M'Ginnes, Capt. Stevens, all Indian Officers, and the Indians ſay, near 40 of their People, who fought like Lions, were all ſlain: Old Hendrick, the great Mohawk Sachem, we fea is killed. We have abundant Reaſon t think we killed a great Number of the En my; amongſt whom is Monſieur St. Pier who commanded all the Indians. The exact Number on either Side I cannot obtain; for tho' I ſent a Party to bury our Dead this Afternoon, it being a running ſcattered Engagement, we can neither find all our Dead, nor give an exact Account. As faſt as theſe Troops joined us, they formed with the reſt in the main Battle of the Day; ſo that the Killed and Wounded in both Engagements, Officers excepted, muſt ſtand upon one Return.

About Eight o'Clock laſt Night, a Party of 120 of the New-Hampſhire Regiment, and 90 of the New-York Regiment, who were detached to our Aſſiſtance, under the Command of Capt. M'Ginnes, from the Camp at the Carrying-Place, to reinforce us, were attacked by a Party of Indians and

and Canadians, at the Place were Col. Williams was attacked in the Morning: Their Engagement began between 4 and 5 o'Clock. This Party, who our People say were between 3 and 400, had fled from the Engagement here, and gone to scalp our People killed in the Morning. Our brave Men fought them for near two Hours, and made a considerable Slaughter amongst them. Of this brave Party 2 were killed, and 11 wounded, and 5 missing. Capt. M'Ginnes, who behaved with the utmost Calmness and Resolution, was brought on a Horse here, and, I fear, his Wounds will prove mortal. Ensign Falsam, of the New-Hampshire Regiment, is wounded through the Shoulder.

I have this Morning called a Council of War, a Copy of the Minutes of which I send you herewith.

Monsieur Le Baron de Dieskau, the French General, is badly wounded in the Leg, and through both his Hips, and the Surgeon very much fears his Life. He is an elderly Gentleman, an experienc'd Officer, and a Man of high Confideration in France. From his Papers I find he brought under his Command to Canada, in the Men of War lately arriv'd at Quebec, 3171 Regular Troops, who were partly in Garrison at Crown-Point, and encamped at Ticonderoro and other advantageous Passes, between this and Crown-Point. He tells me he had with him Yesterday Morning 200 Grenadiers, 800 Canadians, and 700 Indians of different Nations ——His Aid de Camp says, (they being separately asked) their whole Force was about 2000—Several of the Prisoners say about 2300—The Baron says, his Major General was killed, and his Aid de Camp says, the [illegible] st Part of their chief Officers also. [illegible]inks by the Morning and Afternoon [illegible]s, they have lost near 1000 Men, [illegible]an get no regular Accounts. Most of [illegible]eople think from 5 to 600. We have about 30 Prisoners, most of them badly wounded. The Indians scalped of their Dead already near 40, and were employed after the Battle last Night, and all this Afternoon, in bringing in Scalps; and great Numbers of French and Indians yet left unscalped. They carried off Numbers of their Dead, and secreted them. Our Men have suffer'd so much Fatigue for three Days past, and are constantly standing upon their Arms by Day, half the Whole upon Guard every Night, and the rest lay down armed and accoutred, that both Officers and Men are almost worn out. The Enemy may rally, and we judge they have considerable Reinforcements near at Hand; so that I think it necessary we be upon our Guard, and be watchful to maintain the Advantages we have gained. For these Reasons I don't think it either prudent or safe to be sending out Parties in Search of the Dead.

I do not hear of any Officers killed at our Camp but Col. Titcomb, and none wounded but myself, and Major Nichols of Col. Titcomb's. I cannot yet get certain Returns of our dead and wounded; but from the best Accounts I can obtain, we have lost about 130 who are killed, about 60 wounded, and several missing from the Morning and Afternoon's Engagement.

I think we may expect very shortly another and more formidable Attack, and that the Enemy will then come with Artillery.—The late Col. Williams had the Ground cleared for building a stockaded Fort. Our Men are so harrassed, and obliged to be so constantly upon watchful Duty, that I think it would be both unreasonable, and I fear in vain, to set them at work upon the designed Fort.

I design to order the New-Hampshire Regiment up here to reinforce us, and I hope some of the designed Reinforcements will be with us in a few Days. When these fresh Troops arrive, I shall immediately set about building a Fort.

My Wound is in my Thigh, and very painful. The Ball is lodged, and cannot be got out; by which Means I am, to my Mortification confined to my Tent.

10th,

This Letter was begun, and should have been dispatched Yesterday; but we had two Alarms, and neither Time nor Prudence would permit it. I hope, Gentlemen, you will I lace the Incorrectness hereof, to the Account of our Situation.

I am, Gentlemen,
most respectfully,
your most obedient Servant,
WILLIAM JOHNSON

As we have already given a general Description of the Country, which was the Scene of the above glorious Defeat, in our Magazines for July and August; and have given, in our Magazines for May and June, a large and accurate Map of all North America, in which the above Scene of Action is included, and in which Lake St. *George* is called by its antient Name L. St. *Sacrament*. We have here been enabled by the Assistance of a very Worthy and Ingenious Gentleman, who has favoured us with his Plans, and Draughts, taken upon the Spot, during a long Residence in that Country, to oblige our Readers with a more particular Map of that Country, than has ever yet been published, in which is pointed out, General Johnson's, and General Shirley's Routs,

Routs, the former from Hudſon's River to Lake St. *George*, and the latter from the ſame River to Fort *Frontiniac*, with Plans and Deſcriptions of the Engliſh Forts at *Oſwego*, of *Fort-Queſne*, and Fort *Frederic* at *Crown Point*, &c.

To protect and incourage the Trade with the *Ottawaw*, *Miſſiſawgaw*, *Miamie* and other *Indians*, Governour *Burnet* built a Houſe or Garriſon at *Oſwego* in 1727. Its Walls are of Stone near 4 Feet thick laid in Loam; they are 64 Feet long, and 34 Feet Wide, it has two Rows of Loop-holes, and a Battlement on the Top for its Defence; in 1744 a Stone Wall with two Baſtions, and a Horſe-ſhoe or half Moon Battery was built round it, and ſeven ſmall Cannon mounted. The *French* Houſe or Garriſon at *Niaguara* is built in the ſame Manner, it has Paliſadoes round it inſtead of a Wall. Fort *Frontiniac* is a ſmall Square with 4 Baſtions and 8 ſmall Cannon; Mr. *Shirley*'s Deſign is againſt one or both of theſe *French* Garriſons. Whoever views the annext Map muſt be convinced, that if he ſucceeds, and if Mr. *Johnſon* alſo takes *Crown-Point*, and a proper Fort be built at *Winſlow*'s *Pond*, all the Northern Colonies will be ſecured from *French* Invaſions hereafter. A proper Fort built at *Winſlow*'s *Pond*, very little above 60 Miles from *Quebec*, *ſecundo flumine*, would be a much greater Check on that Capital and all *Canada*, than *Crown-Point* has ever been to the *Engliſh* Colonies. In ſhort, the poſſeſſing and fortifying theſe three Paſſes, will deſtroy all the Schemes the *French* ever had, or can have in theſe Parts of *America*.

24. Letters from Paris bring an Account of a dreadful Earthquake, which happened at Liſbon the 1ſt Inſtant. The Shocks began at Seven in the Evening, and with a moſt violent Agitation of the Sea: The Cuſtom-houſe and the King's Palace are entirely deſtroyed; the Goods in all the Warehouſes towards the Water-ſide are utterly ſpoiled or loſt; and, to complete the Deſolation, the City was ſet on Fire by the ſulphurous Eruptions from the Bowels of the Earth; by all which it is reckoned, that at leaſt half of the Buildings are deſtroyed, and 100,000 People have loſt their Lives, ſome being ſwallowed up in the Chaſms of the Earth; ſome being buried in the Ruins of the Houſes, and ſome periſhing in the Midſt of the Flames. The King and the Royal Family eſcaped from the Palace half naked. The Courier that brought this News to Paris ſet out the 4th in the Morning, when Part of the City was ſtill burning.

A Regiſter *of* THEATRICAL ENTERTAINMENTS.

	Drury-Lane.	Covent-Garden.
Oct. 27.	*The Provoked Wife.*—*Tom Thumb.*	*Spaniſh Friar* — *School Boy.*
28.	*Merope*—*Devil to pay.*	*Nonjuror.*—*Harlequin Skeleton.*
29.	*The Fairies.*	*Romeo and Juliet.*—*Harlequin Skeleton.*
30.	*Merope*—*Engliſhman in Paris.*	*Zara.*—*Contrivances.*
31.	*Man of Mode*—*Fortunatus.*	*Inconſtant.*—*Harlequin Skeleton.*
Nov. 1.	*Much ado about nothing.*—*Tom Thumb*	*Zara.*—*Cheats of Scapin.*
3.	*Merope*—*Duke and no Duke.*	*Zara.*—*Lying Valet.*
4.	*Tamerlane*—*Engliſhman in Paris.*	*Tamerlane.*—*Harlequin Skeleton.*
5.	*Rehearſal*—*Lethe.*	*Romeo and Juliet.*—*Cheats of Scapin.*
6.	*Jane Shore*—*Mock Doctor.*	*King Henry* IV —*Harlequin Skeleton.*
7.	*The Fairies*—*Lilliputian Sailors.*	*Double Dealer.*—*What d'ye call it.*
8.	*Fair Quaker of Deal*—*Chineſe Feſtival.*	*Way of the World.*—*The Devil to Pay.*
10.	*Merope*—*Anatomiſt.*	*London Cuckolds.*—*Harlequin Skeleton.*
11.	*Romeo and Juliet*—*Mock Doctor.*	*Merry Wives of Windſor.*—*Miller of Manſfi.*
12.	*Inconſtant*—*Chineſe Feſtival.*	*Hamlet.*—*Damon and Phillida.*
13.	*Provoked Wife*—*Chineſe Feſtival.*	*Recruiting Officer.*—*Harlequin Skeleton.*
14.	*As you like it*—*Chineſe Feſtival.*	*Venice Preſerv'd.*—*The Virgin unmask'd.*
15.	*Much ado about nothing*—*Chineſe Feſtival.*	*Funeral.*—*Flora.*
17.	*Orphan*—*The Lying Valet.*	*Macbeth.*—*Contrivances.*
18.	*Earl of Eſſex*—*Chineſe Feſtival.*	*Beggar's Opera.*—*Lying Valet.*
19.	*Merope*—*Fortunatus.*	*Theodoſius.*—*Cheats of Scapin.*
20.	*Oroonoko*—*Fortunatus.*	*Conſtant Couple.*—*Virgin unmask'd.*
21.	*Stratagem*—*King and the Miller.*	*She would and ſhe would not.*—*Devil to Pay.*
22.	*Rehearſal*— *The Genii.*	*All for Love.*—*Damon and Phillida.*
24.	*Suſpicious Huſband*—*Devil to pay.*	*Ditto.*
25.	*Mourning Bride*—*The Genii.*	*Love for Love.*—*Contrivances.*

LIST *of* SHIPS *taken from the* French, *continued.*

Sent into Portſmouth.

The American, from St. Domingo, laden with Sugar, Coffee, Indigo, &c.

Reine des Anges, and the Vierme from Newfoundland, for St. Maloes.

Rencontre, from Martinico, for Vaure.

Amiable Roſe, from Canada, for Rochelle.

Colombe, from Oporto, for Bourdeaux.

Eſperance, of 74 Guns, taken by the Orford.

Amiable Margaretta, from Gaſpie, for Bourdeaux.

Aſſurance, the Pucelle, and the Ceres, from Newfoundland, for St. Maloes.

Subtle, from St. Domingo, for Bourdeaux.

Eleven French Merchantmen taken in the Mediterranean, and carried into Gibraltar.

Sent into Plymouth.

The Fortune, from Martinico for Havre, with Coffee, Cotton and Sugar.

La Paix, from St. Domingo, for Nantz.

Marquis de Vaudreuil, from St. Domingo.

Maria Thereſa, l'Oliviere, and la Terre, from Newfoundland.

St. Matthew, from Newfoundland, for Honfleur.

A large French Ship from St. Domingo.

Duke of Luxemburgh, from Newfoundl. for Bourdeaux.

Thetis, from Newfoundl. for St. Maloes.

Fidele and Achilles, from St. Domingo, for Bourdeaux.

A large French Ship into Falmouth.

BIRTHS.

Oct. 21. Lady of Lord Monſon, delivered of a Son.

31. Lady of Sir John Ramſden, Bart. of a Son and Heir.

Nov. 1. Empreſs of Germany, Q. of Hungary, &c. of a Daughter, named Maria-Antonietta-Anna-Joſephina-Johanna.

MARRIAGES.

Oct. . John Patterſon, Eſq; to Lady Anne Hume, eldeſt Daughter to the Earl of Marchmont.

Nov. 13. Sir John Elwill, Bart. to the Rt. Hon. the Dowager Lady Raleigh.

DEATHS.

Oct. 22. Mrs. Sarah Heywood, aged upwards of 100, at Stoke Green, Bucks. She was Relict of Thomas Heywood, Eſq; firſt Page of the Bed-chamber, and Cloſet-keeper to King James II.

30. The Hon. Mrs. Herbert, Governeſs to the young Princeſſes.

Sir Rob. Fidelle, Bart. of an Apoplectic Fit, after eating an hearty Supper. As he died without Iſſue the Title is extinct.

Lady Aubrey Beauclerc, at Milford, Hants.

Rich. Shelley, Eſq; Senior Commiſſioner of the Stamp Office, and Deputy Ranger of St. James's and Hyde Parks.

Nov. 1. Rev. Mr. Hard, Rector of Holton, near Cambridge, drowned by a fall into a deep Well in his own Yard.

7. Sir Wm. Aſhburnham, of Broomhall-Park, in Suſſex, Bart.

10. Rev. Mr. Edw. Lloyd, Prieſt in Ordinary of his Majeſty's Chapel Royal, Vicar of Hamedon on the Hill, in Eſſex, and a Minor Canon of St. Paul's and Weſtminſter Abbey.

Civil and Military Preferments.

Rt. Hon. Henry Fox, Eſq; appointed principal Secretary of State, in the room of the Rt. Hon. Sir Tho. Robinſon, who has reſigned.

Claudius Amyand and Hen. Digby, Eſqrs; Under Secretaries to the Rt. Hon. Hen. Fox, Eſq;

Wm. Johnſon, of New York, in America, created a Baronet of Great Britain.

Robert Baron Newport, Chancellor of Ireland, a Viſcount, by the Stile of Viſcount Jocelyn.

Peter Ludlow, of Ardſalla, in the County of Meath, Eſq; a Baron, by the Stile of Baron Ludlow of Ardſalla.

The Rt. Hon. Henry Boyle, Eſq; Speaker of the Houſe of Commons in Ireland, is appointed Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Nathaniel Clements, Eſq; Deputy Receiver, and Paymaſter General, in the room of the Rt. Hon. Luke Gardiner, Eſq; deceaſed.

Sir Henry Cavendiſh, Bart. Teller of the Exchequer.

John Gore, Eſq; Prime Serjeant.

Edmond Malone, Eſq; Council to the Commiſſioners.

Rt. Hon. Tho. Carter, Eſq; Secretary of State, in the room of Edward Southwell, Eſq; deceaſed.

Col. O'Brien Dilkes is promoted to the Rank of a Major General.

Rev. Dr. Law, Maſter of Peter-Houſe, Cambridge, elected Vice-Chancellor of that Univerſity.

General Stuart, appointed Governor of Minorca.

George Lane Parker, Eſq; Captain of a Company in the firſt Reg. of Foot Guards.

Martin Sandys, Eſq; Capt. in the 2d Reg. of Foot Guards.

Ruvigny de Coſne, Eſq; Capt. Lieut. in the ſaid Regiment.

Wm. Whitebread, Eſq; Secretary and Regiſter to the Order of the Bath.

Matthias Murray, Esq; Capt. in Lieut. General Skelton's Reg. of Foot.

Wm. Brown, Esq; Major and Captain of a Company of Invalids.

Joseph Bertin, Esq; Capt. Lieut. in Col. Parson's Regiment of Invalids.

Capt. Christ. Hill, to command the Dover.

Capt. Cuming, to command the Saltash Sloop.

Lieut. Col. John Campbell, one of his Majesty's Aids de Camp.

Col. John Fitz-Williams, Col. of the 2d, or Tangier's Reg. in Ireland.

Lieut. Col. Webb, Col. of the late Sir Peter Halkett's Reg. in North America.

Lieut. Col. Ellison, Col. of Dunbar's Reg. in North America.

Col. Dunbar, Lieut. Governor of Gibraltar.

Wm. Robinson, Esq; to be Lieut. Col. John Salt, Esq; to be Major; —— Turner, Esq; to be Captain, and Lawrence Reynolds, to be Lieut. in Lieut. Gen. Skelton's Reg. —— Wynne, Gent, Lieut. in Major Gen. Folliot's Regiment.

The following Gentlemen are appointed to command the Companies to be forthwith raised and added to the following Regiments of Foot. The Captain Lieutenants are in the room of Officers promoted.

Col. Howard's.	*Mason, Bolton, ditto.*
Ja. Johnson, Capt.	Maj. Gen. Bocland's.
John Harrison, ditto.	*Benjam. Beilby, Capt.*
John Biddolph, C. Lt.	*W. Powell, ditto.*
W. Gunning, Lieut.	*Geo. Robinson, Cap. Lt.*
George Anklom, ditto.	*Alex. Murray, Lieut.*
L. G. Bentinck's.	*Edw. Chapeau, ditto.*
Edw. Barry, Capt.	Gen. Skelton's.
Rob. Milward, ditto.	*Pat. Ogilvie, Capt.*
Dan. Hamilton, C. Lt.	*Tho. Brereton, ditto.*
—— *Reddish, Lieut.*	*Mat. Murray, Cap. Lt.*
W. Langham, ditto.	*Laurence Banyers, Lt.*
L. Rob. Bertie's.	*W. Armstrong, ditto.*
Ja. Hervey, Capt.	Col. Jordan's.
Thom. Calcraft, ditto.	*Ja. Barbut, Capt.*
Pat. Drumgole, C. Lt.	*Hildebr. Oakes, ditto.*
—— *Blomer, Lieut.*	*Ric. Montgomery, C. Lt.*
Fr. Kinner, ditto.	*John Freemantle, Lt.*
Charles Lind, ditto.	*Andr. de la Cour, ditto.*
—— *Gardner, ditto.*	Maj. Gen. Folliott's.
Lieut. Gen. Wolfe's.	*J. And. Bigon, Capt.*
Th. Spencer Wilson, Ca.	*John Roberts, ditto.*
James Webb, ditto.	*Pet. Wilbraham, C. Lt.*
John Fish, Cap. Lieut.	*Charles Stuart, Lieut.*
Ch. Brown, Lieut.	*Hugh Antobus, Lieut.*
—— *Spence, ditto.*	Ld Geo. Beauclerk's.
Col. York's.	*Geo. Sempill, Capt.*
Geo. Godfrey, Capt.	*Ja. Hargrave, ditto.*
Rob. Lamb, ditto.	*Tho. Cuthbert, C. Lt.*
—— *Kennedy. C. Lt.*	*John Scrymsere, Lieut.*
John Savage, Lieut.	*Tho. Fuller, ditto.*
Col. Honeywood's.	*Tho. Dunbar, Capt. Lt.*
T. Worsop Lawrence, C.	*James Perrin, Lieut.*
Jo. Frierson, ditto.	*Wilson Marshall, ditto.*
W. Hamilton, C. Lieut.	Col. Leighton's.
Tho. Osborn, Lieut.	*John Lindesay, Capt.*
Edm. Bradshaw, ditto	*Ja. Wakeman, ditto.*
Earl of Home's.	*Rob. Rogers, C. Lieut.*
Ja. Manwaring, Capt.	*Charles Ross, Lieut.*
Ja. Pringle, ditto.	*John Nugent, ditto.*
Geo. Robert, C. Lieut.	Lord Charles Hayes's.
—— *Wood, Lieut.*	*Valentine Jones, Capt.*
Hugh Stirrop, ditto.	*Loftus Ant. Tottenham,*
L. Gen. Anstruther's.	*ditto.*
Dudley Sempler, Capt.	*John Nuttal, C. Lieut.*
George West, ditto.	*Henry Cotton, Lieut.*
John Skyes, C. Lieut.	*Ant. Isaacson, ditto.*
—— *Keith, Lieut.*	Lord Rob. Manners's.
W. Dalrymple, ditto.	*Aud. Napier, Capt.*
Earl of Loudoun's.	*John Broughton, ditto.*
Hayman Rooke, Capt.	*John Price, Lieut.*
G. Augustus Barry, dit.	*Samuel Colbeck, ditto.*
Teavil Appleton, C. Lt.	Major Gen. Stuart's.
John Woodward, Lt.	*St. Geo. Dally, Capt.*
Sir Blaxton Conyers, dit.	*Rob. Bailey, ditto,*
Col. Holmes's.	*Ant. Blunt. C. Lieut.*
Rob. Barker, Capt.	*Geo. Skorach, Lieut.*
James Stuart, ditto.	—— *Barbut, ditto.*

The following Gentlemen are appointed Officers in the Twelve Independent Companies of Invalids to be forthwith raised.

Majors and Captains of a Company each.

Richard Bowles, William Johnson, Cha. Durand, Esqrs.

Captains of a Company each. Lord Newark, John Tucker, Charles Terrott, John Harris, John Noble, William Marshall, George Carr, Thomas Burton, Tho. Smith, Esqrs.

George Whitmore, Esq; to be Captain-Lieutenant to Major Bowles's Company.

Lambert Van Riell, Esq; to be Captain-Lieutenant to Major Durand's Company.

George Daniel, Esq; to be Captain-Lieutenant to Major Johnston's Company.

Lieutenants. —— Bennet, John Cliffe, —— Jeynes, James Chalmers, Andrew Irving, William Brown, —— Reade, John Irwing, —— Hawkins.

Ensigns. —— Cormell, —— Bickerton, Tho. Pringle, —— Templeman, Peter Foubert, —— M'Intosh, Ja. Morehead, —— Butler, —— Goldhawke, —— Foley, —— Drummond.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. Geo. Dodworth, A. M. presented to the prebend of Dunnington.

Timothy Taylor, B. A. to the Rectory of Upland, Nottinghamshire.

Mr. Geo. Richards, to the Vicarage of Tasmore, Somersetshire.

Charles

Charles Parker, M. A. to the Rectory of Trinay, Glouceſterſhire.

Rich. Soan, B. A. to the Vicarage of Thorndon, Huntingdonſhire.

Mr. Goodwin, to the Rectory of Gilling, Yorkſhire.

B——KR——TS.

Oct. 28. *John Walmiſley, of Bolton in the Moors, Lancaſhire, Inn-keeper.*

James Haſſam, of Failinge in Rochdale, Lancaſhire, Clothier.

Nov. 1. *John Baynes, of Lambeth in Surry, Millwright.*

Francis Naſh, of Watlington in Oxfordſhire, Victualler.

Joſeph Cox, of St. Mary Magdalen Bermondſey, Callico-printer.

4. *Samuel Welton, of Coventry, Braſier and Pewterer.*

Daniel Cunningham, late of Hatton-Garden, Jeweller.

8. *William Damant, of Eye in Suffolk, Chapman.*

Hen. Simpſon, of Snowhill, Lond. Diſtill.

Samuel Haſeldine, of Birmingham, Button-Maker.

John Moon, of Walton in le Dale, Lancaſhire, Dealer in Corn.

15. *Jonathan Cooper, of Wheatſtone in Middleſex, Cow-Jobber.*

18. *Hans Rodgers, of St. James's Weſtminſter, Sugar Refiner.*

Miles Smith, of Whitechapel, Peruke-mak.

22. *Iſaac Ellis, late of Wakefield, Yorkſhire, Chapman.*

25. *Suſanna Wilkins and Troward Cowell, of Tower-ſtreet, Cheeſemongers.*

COURSE of EXCHANGE.

London, November 25, 1755.

Amſterdam,	36	3
Ditto at Sight,	36	
Rotterdam,	36	4
Antwerp,	no Price	
Hamburgh,	34	10 2½ Uſ.
Paris, 1 Day's Date,	30	7/8
Ditto, 2 Uſance,	30	5/8
Bourdeaux Ditto,	30	5/8
Cadiz,	38	3/8
Madrid,	38	1/2
Bilboa,	38	1/2
Leghorn,	47	1/2
Naples,	no Price	
Genoua,	47	
Venice,	49	1/2
Liſbon,	no Price	
Porto,	no Price	
Dublin,	8	1/2

☞ *Catalogue of Books in our next.*

BILL *of Mortality from Oct.* 21. *to Nov.* 18.

Buried			Chriſtened		
Males	781	1585	Males	542	1066
Females	804		Females	524	
Under 2 years old		562	Buried,		
Between 2 and 5		160	Within the walls		143
5 and 10 —		37	Without		400
10 and 20 —		42	*Mid.* and *Surry*		750
20 and 30 —		104	City & Sub. *Weſt.*		292
30 and 40 —		156			1585
40 and 50 —		160			
50 and 60 —		149			
60 and 70 —		94	Weekly *Oct.* 28.		345
70 and 80 —		74	*Nov.* 4.		387
80 and 90 —		34	11.		346
90 and 100 —		12	18.		507
100 and 109 —		1			1585
		1585			

Obſervat. on the Weather, at Temple Bar.

		Barometer.	Therm.	Pluviameter.	Hygrometer.
Oct.	28	30 : 3¼	24	0 : 0	82 Moiſt.
	29	30 : 3	25	0 : 2	82
	30	30 : 3	24	0 : 0	82
	31	30 : 3	24	0 : 0	81
Nov.	1	30 : 2½	24½	0 : 0	80
	2	30 : 2	25	3 : 8	80
	3	29 : 9½	26	0 : 1	88
	4	29 : 7	24½	2 : 6	64
	5	29 : 2	22	5 : 5	72
	6	29 : 4½	20½	1 : 0	64
	7	29 : 4½	20	0 : 0	65
	8	28 : 7	20	60 : 7	70
	9	29 : 3	19½	11 : 4	81
	10	29 : 4½	18½	1 : 0	75
	11	29 : 0	17½	0 : 0	76
	12	29 : 4¾	19	0 : 6	82
	13	29 : 1	21¾	102 : 0	88
	14	28 : 8¼	21¾	30 : 7	88
	15	29 : 4¾	20½	9 : 4	78
	16	29 : 4¾	19½	0 : 0	79
	17	29 : 0½	21¼	32 : 6	90
	18	29 : 0½	22	51 : 7	88
	19	29 : 1	21¾	25 : 0	84
	20	29 : 3	21¾	9 : 4	85
	21	29 : 6¾	22	0 : 0	85
	22	29 : 5	23	26 : 0	85
	23	29 : 3	22	12 : 5	85
	24	29 : 5	21½	1 : 5	85
	25	29 : 1	21½	60 : 7	84
	26	29 : 5½	20½	0 : 0	77
	27	29 : 8½	19	1 : 0	68

EACH DAY's Price of STOCKS, *in* NOVEMBER 1755. ☞ Books shut, is signified thus, ——

Days	BANK Stock.	E.-India	South Sea	S. Sea old An. 1st Su	S. Sea old A. 2d Sub.	S. Sea An. new 1st S.	S. Sea An. 2d Subsc.	3½ Ba. An 1st Subsc.	3½ Ba. An 2d Subsc.	3½ per C. India An.	3 per Cent Bank An.	3 per Cent An. 1751.	3 per Cent India An.	India Bon præm.	B. Cir. per l. s. d.	Lot. Tick l. s. d.	Days
25	No Price.	No Price.	No Price.	——	——	92¼	91¼	91	No Price.	89¼	91¼	No Price.	89	39s a 38	4 7 6	12 3 0	25
26	Sunday.																26
27	No Price.	No Price.	No Price.	——	——	92¼	No Price.	90¾	No Price.	88¾	91¼	91⅛	88¾	37s a 36	No Price.	13 0 0	27
28	Do	Do	Do	——	——	92⅜	91½	90⅝	Do	Do	Do	Do	Do	36s	Do	Do	28
29	120	165½	Do	——	89½	92	91a90¾	90¾	——	88⅜	90¼a½	No Price.	No Price.	32s a 29	Do	12 10. 0	29
30	120½	166	Do	——	No Price.	92a93	No Price.	90¼a90	No Price.	88	90¼a½	90½	88	28s a 30	Do	16 0 0	30
31	120⅜	No Price.	Do	91½	Do	92¼	91¼a92	90½	Do	88½a⅝	90¼	90⅜	88½	30s a 31	Do		31
1	No Price.	Do	Do	Do	88¾	Do	91¼	No Price.	Do	Do	90⅜	Do	Do	28s a 29	Do		1
2	Sunday.																2
3	No Price.	No Price.	No Price.	91½	No Price.	92¼	No Price.	90¼a⅝	No Price.	88½	90⅜	90¼	88½	29s a 31	No Price.		3
4	120⅜	166¼	Do	91½a⅝	Do	Do	Do	90⅝a½	Do	88⅝a½	Do	Do	Do	31s a 30	Do		4
5	120½	No Price.	No Price.	Do	Do	Do	91¼	90⅝a½	Do	Do	Do	90⅜	Do	30s a 28	Do		5
6	Do	166½	Do	Do	89½	92¼a93	Do	90⅞a91	90	88½	90⅞a91¼	90⅞a91	Do	28s a 29	Do		6
7	No Price.	No Price.	103¼a½	91⅝a¾	Do	92¼	Do	91¼a91	89⅞	88⅝a¾	91⅜	91	88¼	29s	Do		7
8	Do	Do	No Price.	No Price	90	Do	91⅜a¼	90⅞	89⅞a90	89	Do	90⅞	89	29s a 30	Do		8
9	Sunday.																9
10	No Price.	No Price.	No Price.	No Price	90	92½	91⅝a¼	90⅞	89⅞a90	89	91½	90⅞	89	30s	Do		10
11	120¼a½	Do	Do	91½a92	90¼	92⅞a93	92	91½	90⅛a¼	Do	9 ⅞	91	Do	31s a 32	Do		11
12	120½	167a155	Do	Do	No Price.	92½	91¼	91⅛a¼	90⅜	89¼	91½	No Price.	89¼	32s	Do		12
13	120¼a½	156½	103½	91½	Do	92¼a½	No Price.	91¼	90⅛a⅜	89	91¼	91	89	28s a 29	Do		13
14	120⅜	155a151¼	104	91⅛a½	Do	92½	Do	91⅛a91	90	89a88½	Do	No Price.	88½	27s a 26	Do		14
15	No Price.	No Price.	No Price.	No Price.	89¾	No Price	90⅞	90¼a⅜	89½	88½	91	90¼	88½	27s	Do		15
16	Sunday.																16
17	No Price.	150a149½	No Price.	90⅞a91	89½	91½	90¼	90⅝	89¼	88¼	91	90¾	88¼	25s	Do		17
18	120	150¼	Do	91a½	No Price.	92a⅛	No Price.	91⅛	90	Do	91⅛a½	No Price.	Do	26s a 28	No Price.		18
19	No Price.	No Price.	Do	91½	19⅝	92½	91a90⅞	91a90⅞	Do	Do	91⅛a⅞	Do	Do	27s a 28	Do		19
20	120¼	151	104½	91⅛a¼	89¾	92⅜a¼	91⅜	91⅛a⅜	90¼	89	91⅛a⅞	91½a¼	89	28s	Do		20
21	120⅛a121	150¾	104¾	Do	89½	92¼	91½	91a½	90	89a½	91⅛a⅜	91	Do	27s	Do		21
22	No Price.	No Price.	No Price.	91¼	89¾	92⅜	91	91	Do	19⅛	91⅛a½	90⅞	89⅛	Do	Do		22
23	Sunday.																23

Prices Corn.	Mark-Lane.	Basingstoke.	Reading.	Farnham.	Henley.	Guildford.	Warminster.	Devizes.	Glouceſter.
London.	Wheat 20s to 25s qr.	130s to 162 lo.	81 13s 6d load	71 15s to 81 2s lo.	71 15s to 81 15 lo	120s to 155 lo.	27s to 34s qr.	24s to 35s qr.	5s 0d buſh.
W. Peo. Loaf 2od	Barley 12s to 14s 0d	15s to 17s qr.	16s to 19s 0d qr	18s to 20s qur.	16s to 18s qur.	15s to 17s 0d qr	13s to 16s	12s to 16s	2s to 2s 2d
	Oats 9s to 11s 6d	14s to 18s 0d	16s 6d to 17s 0d	15s to 16s 0d	13s to 17s 3d	11s to 15s 6d	11s to 12s	12s to 13s	1s 6d to 1s 8d
	Beans 13s to 14s 0d	21s to 22s 0d	22s	24s to 25s	21s to 23s 6d	22s to 24s	23s to 27s	22s to 25s	2s 8d to 3s

Miſcellaneous Correſpondence, in Proſe and Verſe.

For *DECEMBER*, 1755.

MATHEMATICAL QUESTIONS *Anſwered.*

Queſtion 34, *anſwered by Mr.* ED. GILLYATT.

PUT $a = ,7854$: Then by a common Theorem $7x^3a = x^x =$ Solidity of the Fruſtum, whence, by Trial and Error, x is eaſily found $= 4,18803 \therefore 2x = 8,37606$, $3x = 12,56409$, and the Solidity $= 403,8397$.

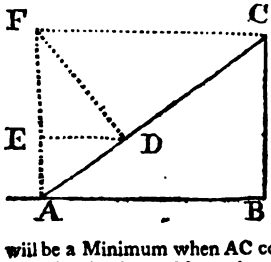
This Queſtion was anſwered alſo by Mr. Todd, *Mr.* Shipman, *Mr.* Viger, *Mr.* Wildbore, *Mr.* C. H. Badger, *Mr.* Spurling, *Mr.* H. C. R. S. *Mr.* Eling, *Mr.* Buttler, *and Mr.* Peckham.

Queſtion 35, *anſwered by Mr.* THO. TODD.

IF $r = 1.05 = 1$ Pound and its Intereſt for 1 Year, $n + 1 =$ Number of Years; then $Pr^n =$ Amount of P in n Years, and its Intereſt the laſt Year is $\overline{Pr^n} \times \overline{r - 1} = P$ by Queſt. from whence $n = \frac{\text{L.}\frac{1}{r-1}}{\text{L.}\,r} = 61.4003298$ Years, the Time ſought.

This Queſtion was alſo anſwered by Mr. Gillyatt, *Mr.* Chapman, *Mr.* Viger, *Mr.* Wildbore, *Mr.* C. H. Badger, *Mr.* Buttler, *Mr.* Fiſh, *and Mr.* H. C. R. S.

Queſtion 36, *anſwered by Mr.* CHARLES WILDBORE *only.*



LET AC repreſent the given Board, CAB its Poſition with reſpect to the Head of the Plow, draw FC parallel to AB, and let FA, FD, and ED be perpendicular to AB, AC, and AF reſpectively. Then as the Reſiſtance acting upon AC is as AF, and the Force of each Particle of that Reſiſtance as $\frac{AE^2}{AD^2} =$ the Square of the Sine of the Angle of Incidence CAB, the whole Force ſuſtained by AC will be expreſſed by $\frac{FA \times AE^2}{AD^2}$, which *(per* ſimilar Triangles) is $= EA$; now it is evident that this will be a Minimum when AC coincides with AB; and therefore the leſs the Angle CAB is, the leſs will the Reſiſtance be; or (which is the ſame Thing) with ſo much the more Eaſe will the Board throw off the Furrow.

Question 37, answered by Mr. JOHN TAPNER.

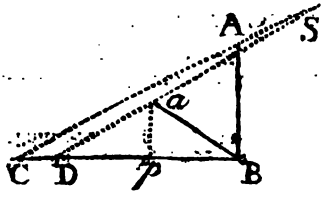
IT is a Property peculiar to the Digit 9, that whatsoever other Digit, with any Number of Cyphers annexed, be divided by it, the Quotient will consist wholly of such Digits, and so many Ninths of an Unit over. Thus $100000 \div 9 = 11111\frac{1}{9}$. $20000 \div 9 = 2222\frac{2}{9}$. $30000 \div 9 = 3333\frac{3}{9}$, &c. Now from the above, and the following Operation compared with that in the Question; I presume the Reason of the Method will be evident to any one who is acquainted with Vulgar Fractions.

$$\left.\begin{matrix}5000\\700\\80\\1\end{matrix}\right\} \div 9 = \left\{\begin{matrix}555\frac{5}{9}\\77\frac{7}{9}\\8\frac{8}{9}\\\frac{1}{9}\end{matrix}\right.$$

$$5781 \div 9 = 642\frac{3}{9}$$

This Question was also answered by Mr. Viger, *and* Carolus Filius Thomæ.

Question 38, answered by CAROLUS FILIUS THOMÆ.



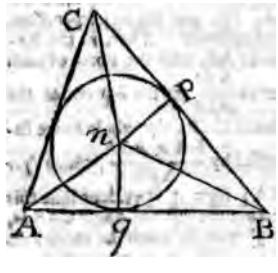
LET AB be the Cane in the perpendicular Position, aB its Position in its inclined State, and let SC and SD be Rays of the supreme Point of the Sun: Then BC = 64 will be the Shade of the Cane when upright, and BD = 54 its Shade when inclined: Also, let fall the Perpendicular ap, which will be p's half, Ba the Angle, aBp being 30°, then, by Tim. Triangles, as aB : $\frac{a\text{B}}{2}$ :: ap (BC (64) : pD = 32. Then BD (54) less pD (32) = pB = 22, by which, and the Angle aBp = 30, Ba the Length of the Cane is found = 25,4, by which and its Shade, the Sun's Altitude, deducting his Semi-diameter, is found to have been 21° 24′. Lastly, having the Latitude of the Place, the Sun's Declination and its Height, the Time of the Day is found to be 19′ and 44″ after 6 in the Morning, or 40′ and 16″ after 5 in the Afternoon.

Universally. The Ratio of AB to Angle ap is always as Radius to Sine of Angle aBp. If, therefore, we say as R : S. Ang. aBp :: BC : pD, we shall always, thereby, obtain its Length.

The same was also answered by Mr. Wildbore, *Mr.* Buttler, *Mr.* Spurling, *Mr.* Bowen *and Mr.* Thompson.

Question 39, *unanswered.*

Question 40, answered by Mr. W. BEVIL.



PUT x = the Radius of the Circle, = nq = np, &c. and then if $a + x$ = An; $b + x$ = Cn; and $c + x$ = Bn; now say $a + x$: 1 (Rad.) :: x : $\frac{x}{a+x}$ = qAn; and as $b + x$: 1 :: x : $\frac{x}{b+x}$ = PCn, also $c + x$: 1 :: x : $\frac{x}{c+x}$ = nBp, therefore

$$\sqrt{\frac{a^2 + 2ax + \sqrt{a^2 + 2qx - x^2}}{x + x \times b + x}} = \frac{x}{c+x},$$ and as a, b and c are given, x may be found, &c.

This Question was answered likewise by Mr. Wildbore.

New

New QUESTIONS *to be answered.*

Question 65.

By Mr. HEMINGWAY.

INTO the Bag under a Pelican's Beak, at *Lepanto*, *Geo. Wheler*, Esq; put five Cans of Water; having the following Dimensions, *viz.*

The Top Diameter $= 3\frac{1}{9}$
The Bottom Diameter $= 6\frac{1}{7}$ } *French* Inch.
The Depth $= 10\frac{1}{2}$

Query the Quantity of the 5 Cans in *English* Measure.

Question 66.

By Mr. BUTTLER.

REquired the least Degree of Velocity possible, wherewith a Musket-Ball being projected, shall just reach the Top of a Tower, whose Height is 225, and Distance from the Place of Projection 1000 Feet. As also the Time of Flight and Angle of Elevation are required.

Question 67.

By Mr. CHARLES WILDBORE.

HOW many *English* Miles do we, that live in Lat. 53°, move through, during the Time of one diurnal Revolution of the Earth when in Aphelion.

On the Death of the late Reverend Mr. MORRIS. *A* DIRGE.

HE who cou'd touch the sightless orb to day,
Whose garment bade the sanguine flood to cease,
Whose look cou'd *Satan* and his host dismay,
Sooth ev'ry pain and conquer each disease;
Whose word from death cou'd ev'ry captive rend,
Defend from danger and from hell defend,
Shed tears and wash'd the grave of *Lazarus* his friend.

Then why forbid the pearly drop to flow
When MORRIS, rapt beyond the starry skies,
Leaves ev'ry friend involv'd in troublous woe,
And steals the torrent from our red'ning eyes?
Ah! who cou'd smile when such a pastor dies!
What bosom now with sighs disdains to heave,
What heart can sorrows well-aim'd shaft deceive,
And scorn the call of grief, when 'tis a praise to grieve?

Ye who have sat beneath the sage's feet,
Whose ears have drank his soul-reforming lore,
Fed with his manna, heav'n-descended meat!
Now your lov'd seer, your MORRIS now deplore,
For MORRIS, ah! your MORRIS is no more!

Whom will ye now address in this your woe,
To whom for life's celestial rivers go,
Or ask the paths of joy amidst this gloom of woe?

For you he oft' has wak'd the blushing day,
For you he oft' has robb'd the dumb'ring night;
Nor toil nor danger cou'd his soul dismay,
While soaring upwards to th' etherial height
His pain was pleasure and his toil delight.
Well knew his soul the dangers of the wise,
Well knew his soul those dangers to despise,
And how to mount on *Jacob*'s ladder to the skies.

How oft' for you he crop't each blooming flow'r
That in the garden of fair science blows;
While copious harvests own'd the planter's pow'r
And grateful crops beneath his hand arose,
Wash'd by the stream of GOD that heav'nly flows.
In vain his gen'rous hand the grain had strow'd
And press'd the soil with many a sterile load
Had heav'n not water'd what the sower sow'd.
He held the key which CHRIST to *Cephas* gave,
The key that opens nature's latent stores,
Unlocks the massy bars which close the graves,
And sets far wide heav'ns starry-spangled doors
To ev'ry soul that skywards humbly soars.
O soar ye skywards all of *Adam* born,
The gaudy tinsel of ambition scorn,
And seize the snowy robes which cherubims adorn.

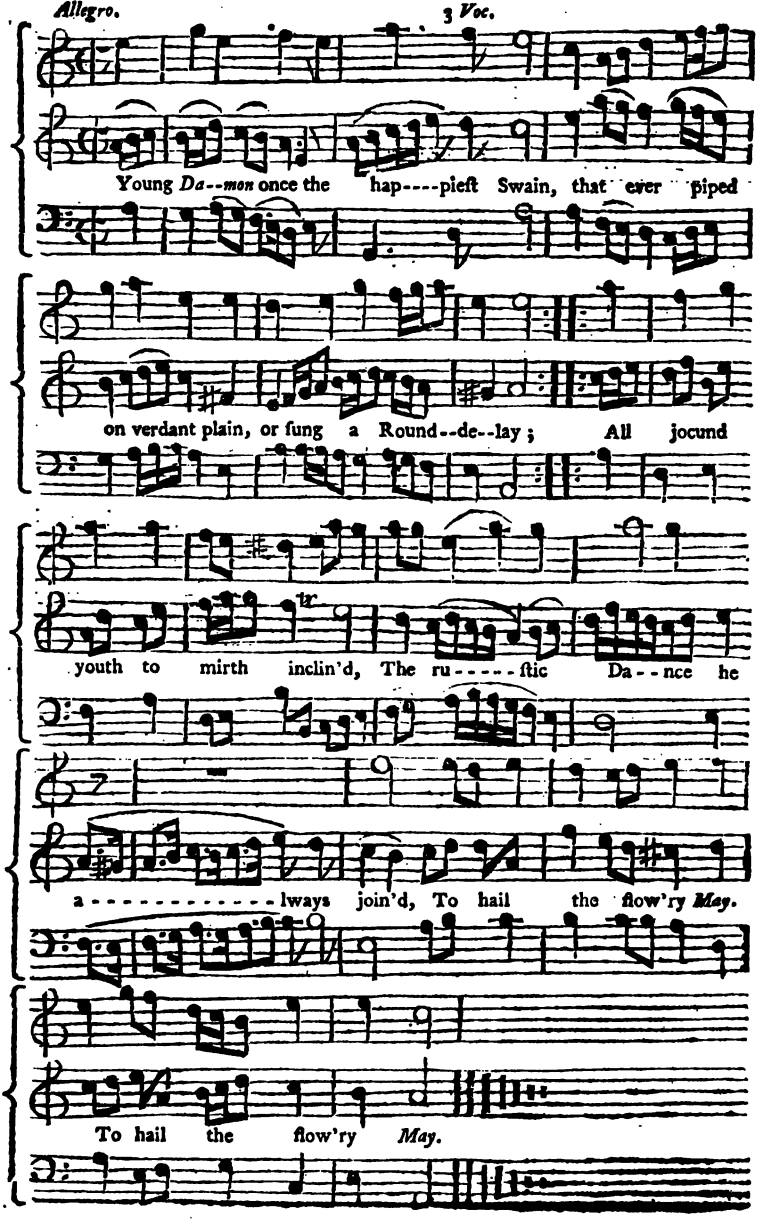
In vain at *Babel*'s heav'n-aſſaulting tow'r
Each wight forgot his native language dear,
MORRIS well knew the thought-deſcribing pow'r,
Retain'd the art each half-loſt ſenſe to clear,
And bade the vaniſh'd character appear:
And, at his word, the ſtore withheld conſum'd,
Put on freſh youth, and by his toil illum'd
Shook off its cank'ring ruſt, and burſt oblivion's tomb.
He knew the ſpeech of *Canaan*'s honey'd land
The *Chineſe* proud, the *Arabic* profound,
The *Chaldee* rich that clerks ſhou'd underſtand,
The copious *Greek* adorn'd with manly ſound,
The *Latin* ſweet for eloquence renown'd;
The *Spaniſh* lofty, the *German* rough and plain,
Italian fit for Muſic's ſuaſive ſtrain
And *French* enervate, liſping, ſoft and vain.
Yet moſt thoſe *rolls* his letter'd hunger drew
Which GOD compos'd to theſe his ſoul apply'd;
Call'd forth their baſhful beauties to the view,
Held up their light our devious ſteps to guide,
Check'd rampant vice and conquer'd human pride.
From ev'ry ſcroll he wip'd the envious gall
(Where will not ſlander's rankling poiſon fall!)
And charm'd her aſps to ſleep, as *David* conquer'd *Saul*.
The *Tiſbbite*'s fame, beneath his lenient hand
Receiv'd new luſtre, and acquir'd new charms.
See! to his lore each ſceptic liſt'ning ſtand,
His lore the ſceptic of his doubt diſarms,
Alarms his conſcience and his fears alarms.
Aſham'd, he owns his ſpleen from folly flow'd,
No more with ſcorners holds his dire abode,
Leaves *Kedar*'s hated tents and treads in *Sinai*'s road.
Whilſt crow'd-preſs'd clerks of airy ſyſtems vain,
Build the rich houſe of faith upon the ſand,
He, ſighing, view'd their torrent ſwallow'd pain,
And rear'd his fabric on the rocky ſtrand,
Which 'gainſt the wind and waves, and fire might ſtand.
For virtues rock a ſolid baſe ſupplies
Smiles at the ſtorm that threat'ning round it riſe
And the tir'd ſurge beneath it's feet in murmers dies.
His faith on knowledge was ſecurely rear'd,
His knowledge was with temperance conjoin'd,
His temp'rance with fraternal love appear'd,
Fraternal love to gen'ral was refin'd
That with it's arms embrac'd all human kind.
All human-kind confeſs'd his boundleſs love
And, while he rival'd thus the bleſt above,
He ſhone as ſerpents wiſe, and harmleſs as the dove.
Tho' worthy praiſe, he courted no applauſe,
But like the moon in ſilence beam'd his rays,
"His great example ſtrength'ned all his laws"
For while he taught he trod in wiſdom's ways.
The life beſt ſpeaks whate'er the voice conveys!
Thus in his maſter's ſteps he daily trod,
Stay'd by his ſtaff, corrected by his rod,
And in the radiant paths of virtue *walk'd with God.*
Ah me! what ſorrows now his flock await,
His weeping flock of ev'ry joy deſpoil'd,
Who now ſhall open comfort's ſhining gate,
Or till the field where painful *Morris* toil'd!
Morris, whom danger nor diſtreſſes foil'd!
Nor deep read clerk nor heav'n directed ſeer,
Nor hoary ſage, nor friendly prophet dear
Can 'ſwage the lab'ring ſigh, or ſtop the heart-wrung tear.
Then o'er his tomb with helliſh rancour ſtride
And boaſt, 'O death, thy too-unerring dart;
Well may the grave, elate in ſavage pride,
Mock at our woe, deride our riving ſmart
That wracks the breaſt and rankles at our heart.
But yet in vain we ſink with woe oppreſt,
And boaſt the anguiſh of a love-lorn breaſt,
Since thoſe adorn him moſt, who copy *Morris* beſt.

On Miſs C——, *ſinging whilſt ſhe played on the Spinnet.*

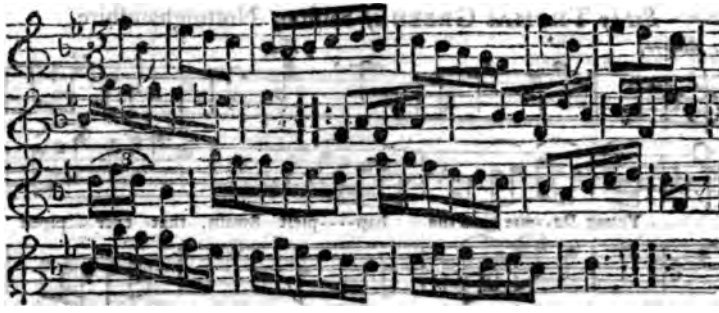
STill, I behold you with a fond ſurprize,
Your roſy cheeks, and charming ſparkling eyes,
To view that heavenly, that killing air!
Without this admiration, who can bear?
In you, ſuch ſweet celeſtial beauties ſhine
As raiſe thoſe raptures, which are all divine,
Such unaffected geſtures, ſprightly wit,
No poem, can a juſt deſcription hit.
When as you play'd, and to the ſpinnet ſung,
My raviſh'd ſoul, on your ſweet muſic hung,
Now charm'd, with the remembrance, who can tell
Theſe more than pleaſing tranſports, which I feel?
Thus, whilſt I am in equal wonder loſt,
Nor can declare, which beauty pleaſes moſt;
In extacy involv'd, o'er each I ſtray,
And thinking on them, time glides unperceiv'd away. *G. Pêcheur.*

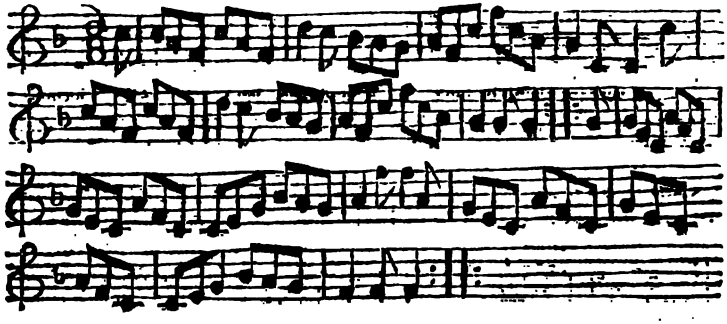
DAMON.

(See Miſcellaneous Correſpondence, N°. VII. *page* 117.)

Set by THOMAS GREEN *of* Selſton, Nottinghamſhire.

Allegro.
3 Voc.
Young Da--mon once the hap----pieſt Swain, that ever piped
on verdant plain, or ſung a Round--de--lay; All jocund
youth to mirth inclin'd, The ru------ſtic Da--nce he
a------lways join'd, To hail the flow'ry May.
To hail the flow'ry May.

The ANTI-JEW MINUET. *By a* Brother.



Miſs GAMBLE's FROLICK. *A* COUNTRY-DANCE.

Firſt Coup. Half Figure on their own Sides and turn ⊼ the ſame back again ⊼ Caſt off and Hands a-croſs with the third Coup. ⊽ Right and Left at Top, foot the Time out ⊽

An Addreſs to the Britiſh *Chiefs, on the Expectation of a War.*

HAIL noble ſages of *Britannia*'s iſle!
Bleſs'd with her commerce and her fertile ſoil,
Whoſe rural fields with bounteous ſtores abound;
And her fair cities are with commerce crown'd:
In her juſt laws and liberty preſide,
And freedom glories in her affluent pride;
Rich merchandize, bright gems, and lucid oars,
Her navy wafts to her from foreign ſhores:
The fleecy flock that wantons on the plains,
Supports the trade, and merchandiſe ſuſtains.
Theſe, and ſuch bleſſings *Albion*'s genius ſends
On her lov'd prelates, patriots and friends,
Who ſtill exert their valour in her cauſe,
And guard, with zeal, her liberty and laws:
Then ſtill, O noble *Britons!* ſons of fame!
Retain the honours of your antient name,
And evermore your war-like proweſs ſhow
And from your ſhores repel each daring foe;
The foaming ſeas let awful navies ſweep,
And from bold inſults your brave merchant keep;
Let haughty *Gauls* our commerce ne'er invade;
Nor proud *Iberians* boaſt our wonted trade,
Till ev'ry hand ſhall ceaſe the ſword to wave
And ev'ry head reſt ſilent in the grave.

FLORENDO

To MARIA. *An Epiſtle.*

ACcept this tribute of an humble muſe,
Approve her merits, but her faults excuſe;
So may her fancy's force perhaps improve,
And ſing in equal ſtrains my boundleſs love

Car

Can then indeed *Maria* doubt my truth!
Accuſe of ſpecious lyes my artleſs youth,
That with falſe tears her breaſt I try to melt,
By feigning Paſſions which I never felt,
When e'en my ſilence ſtill betrays my love,
And my wan looks it's dire oppreſſion prove?
But from my conduct if pretence you'd take,
To throw me from you, for another's ſake,
Speak, and at once, leſs cruel, let me know
The total ſum of my approaching woe.
Are you not ever preſent to my ſight,
By day my thought, my welcome dream by night;
With you o'er flow'ry lawns I ſeem to rove,
And on your panting boſom breathe my love,
Eager I gaze upon your bluſhing charms,
While heaven itſelf ſeems center'd in my arms.
Were your profeſſions but as mine ſincere,
No youth I'd envy, and no rival fear;
But rich in you deſpiſe all meaner things,
The pageantry of courts and pomp of kings:
In you alone concenter'd wou'd I live
Nor wiſh for ought the fates have pow'r to give.
Come then my fair and with a fervent kiſs
Sign my pretenſions to a greater bliſs,
Then, my *Maria*, then yourſelf will prove,
How true my ſpeeches, and how vaſt my love.

FLORIO.

The 90th Pſalm attempted.

O Thou the father of us all,
Our refuge, our original,
Our God, all times before:
Such *wert* thou 'ere the mountains birth,
Or fabrick of the peopled earth,
And *art* for evermore.
But frail man, daily dying, muſt
At thy command return to duſt:
Or ſhould he ages laſt;
Ten thouſand years are in thy ſight
Like the ſhort watches of the night,
Or as a day that's paſt.
He by time's torrent's ſwept from hence:
(An empty dream which mocks the ſenſe
And from the fancy flies)
Such as the beauty of the roſe
Which in the dewy morning blows,
Then droops e'er eve and dies.
Thro' daily anguiſh we expire,
Thy wrath proves a conſuming fire
To our offences due:
Our ſins, although by night conceal'd,
By ſhame and fear are all reveal'd
And naked to thy view.
Thus in thy ire our years we ſpend
Like a tale (fwiftly told) they end,
Nor but to ſeventy laſt:
Or if to eighty they arrive,
We then with age and ſickneſs ſtrive,
Cut off with rapid haſte.
Who knows the terror of thy wrath,
Or to thy dreadful anger hath
Proportion'd his due fear?
Teach us to number our frail days,
That we our hearts to thee may raiſe,
And wiſely ſin forbear.
Lord, O how long! at length relent,
And of our miſeries repent!
Thy early mercy ſhow!
That we may unknown comfort taſte,
And for *long days* in ſorrow paſt
As long of joy beſtow.
Thy wonders of accuſtom'd grace
Shew to thy ſervants, on their race
Thy chearful beams reflect:
Let on our ſouls thy glory ſhine,
Bleſs our weak works with aids divine,
And by thy hand direct.

On the Death of Old HENDRICK, *Sachem of the* Mohawks.

By W. RIDER.

"*Prælits audax, neque te Silebo.*" HOR.

HEndrick, bold Sachem of the *Mohawk* race!
More fam'd for virtue, than thy noble place:
Tho' fall'n a ſacrifice in freedom's cauſe,
Still ſhalt thou live and ſtill demand applauſe.
Thy valiant tribe ſhall catch thy gen'rous flame,
Avenge thy death, and dignify thy name.
Britannia's ſons ſhall in the vengeance join,
Tread in thy ſteps and wiſh a fate like thine;
Whilſt vanquiſh'd *Gaul* ſhall own with envious pain,
Who dies for freedom ne'er can die in vain.

The Speech of HENDRICK's *Son, on hearing of his Father's Death.*

By the ſame.

THO' loſt to fight, within this filial breaſt
Hendrick ſtill lives, in all his might conteſt:
Then learn, ye SLAVES, this fatal arm to ſhun,
Too ſoon you'll feel that I am *Hendrick*'s ſon.

Extemporal VERSES *on the late* EARTHQUAKE *at* LISBON.

TO check the vices of an impious age,
Th' avenging pow'r of heav'n, exerts its rage;

Its

Its force tremendous, rends the lab'ring ground,
All *Europe* ſhakes! and nature trembles round!
See frightful ſcenes of new-born horrors riſe!
Whoſe diſtant ſhock, is felt with dread ſurprize.
With horrid chaſm, earth dilated wide,
Swallows vain man, and levels earthly pride.
All ſink promiſcuous in one common grave;
And the proud peer, lies buried with the ſlave.
See! ſtately palaces and lofty tow'rs,
Th' inſatiate gulph, with greedy haſte devours.
Hark! heroes groan beneath the pond'rous maſs,
Whoſe dying pangs, all modes of death ſurpaſs.
See tender mothers, claſp their infant race!
See falling ruins, part their fond embrace!
Behold men ſtruggle, hear their dreadful cries!
Heart-rending ſounds, and ſights which pierce our eyes.
Lo! burſting flames, their fiery rage expand,
And burn the remnants of a ruin'd land.
See deſolation all its terrors ſpread!
And ancient *Chaos* rear its awful head.
Tho' natural cauſes, may perchance combine
To make this ravage, without aid divine,
Yet heav'n's vindictive will, its anger ſhews,
And bids that ruin, which it don't oppoſe.

N. B. *The Gentleman who deſired to know if his poetical Correſpondence would be acceptable, may be aſſured it will be gratify ſo to us; as we doubt not but it will give Pleaſure to the Generality of our Readers.*

N. B. *We have received many Anſwers to moſt of the remaining Queſtions, which we ſhall inſert as far as the Limits of our Plan will admit, and as much to the Honour and Credit of our learned and ingenious Correſpondents as poſſible, though not ſo much as they deſerve.——We beg leave to adverti ſe ſome of our Contributors, that it is not conſiſtent with our Deſign, to inſert ſuch Queſtions as are common or already publiſhed in Books, nor ſuch as are very difficult and prolix, unleſs very uſeful at the ſame Time: Since a rational Amuſement, and the public Emolument are the Points in View in theſe Mathematical Exercitations.*

A Deſcription of the City of LISBON, *as it appeared before the late terrible Earthquakes.*

LISBON, lately the Capital of *Portugal*, and a City of the moſt extenſive Trade in *Europe*, except *London* and *Amſterdam*, was ſituated on the Northern Bank of the *Tagus*. It ſtood on ſeven Hills, and when viewed from the River, or the Eaſtern Shore, afforded a fine Proſpect, the Buildings winding with the *Tagus*, and riſing gradually from it, up the Hills. Nor was the Proſpect leſs entertaining from the City, where was ſeen a River three Miles over, filled with Ships of almoſt every Nation in *Europe*, and beyond it, a delightful Country intermixed with Towns and Villages. The City which was about ſix Miles long, was ſurrounded by a ſingle Wall, on which were ſeventy-ſeven Antique Towers of no great Strength. On the River-ſide the Wall had 26 Gates, and on the Land-ſide ſeventeen. The City had alſo a Caſtle, a ſtrong antient Fabric that ſtood on one of the higheſt Hills, and was chiefly remarkable for its Largeneſs, and its being built in the *Mooriſh* Taſte. The Houſes of the Nobility and Gentry, were elegantly built with Stone, had large Gardens, and made a beautiful and ſtately Appearance; but moſt of thoſe belonging to the common People were old and mean; however, thoſe that had been rebuilt made a better Appearance. The City had 40 Pariſh Churches beſides the Cathedral, which ſtanding on one of the Hills, had, at a Diſtance, a grand Appearance. It was, however, a heavy *Gothick* Structure; but was richly adorned within. This City alſo contained twenty-five Monaſteries, eighteen Nunneries, beſides about 130 Fraternities of Laics who had Chapels, and kept Prieſts to officiate in them. There were alſo ſeveral large Hoſpitals. The Royal Palace had a grand Appearance on the Banks of the River; from the Windows of which might be ſeen large Fleets of Ships at Anchor, and others perpetually ſailing in and out of that ſpacious Harbour. This Palace formed one Side of a fine Square; the Cuſtom-houſe, Corn-market, and Meat-market, *&c.* formed the others. In this Square they had their Bull-fights, at which all the Nobility and Gentry were preſent. And here alſo were per-

A general View of the CITY of LISBON, the Capital of PORTUGAL.

performed the terrible Execution of thoſe who were given up to be burnt, or rather roaſted alive by the Inquiſition. But the nobleſt Square in the whole City was that of the *Roſia*, which had the Inquiſition at the Upper-end of it.

The Streets were moſt of them exceeding narrow, and ſome of them very ſteep: Thoſe on the Sides of the Hills were kept clean by the Rains; while thoſe on the Level were intolerably naſty.

The Harbour was capable of containing ten thouſand Sail of Ships, and the largeſt Veſſels might ride with Safety in 18 fathom Water before the Palace. Its entrance was defended by two Forts, St. *Julian*, which is built on the Shore, and oppoſite to it, *Terre Caſtel*, which is erected on a Bank ſurrounded with Water. Nature has alſo provided another Defence, which is the Bar, very dangerous without the Aſſiſtance of an experienced Pilot. Nearer to the City there was a third Fort called *Terre de Belem*, which ſtood on a Bank in the River, that is only acceſſible by Land at low Water.

A particular Account of the late dreadful Earthquake, collected not only from what has been already publiſhed, but from ſeveral private Letters: With a Compariſon between that and ſome former Earthquakes, and a Theory of Earthquakes, accounting for theſe terrible Phænomena.

IT is obſervable, that in the Year 1531, there was an Earthquake at *Liſbon*, by which, about 14,000 Houſes were overthrown, and 600 more were ſo terribly ſhaken, that they were ready to fall, and many of their Churches were levelled with the Ground. The like Calamity happened to that City about 200 Years before.

From the perſpective View of *Liſbon*, and the above Deſcription of that City, a very diſtinct Idea may be formed of *Liſbon*, as it appeared on the Morning of the 1ſt of *November*. On that fatal Morning the Sky was ſerene, and there was a perfect Calm, when at 57 Minutes paſt Nine, a Noiſe was heard rolling along the Streets, like the rattling of Coaches, and at the ſame Time the Earth ſhook with a violent undulating Motion. In an Inſtant the whole City exhibited a Scene of the moſt dreadful Confuſion. The large Key near the Cuſtom-houſe, piled up with Goods, which had been lately landed from the *Brazil* and *India* Fleets inſtantly ſunk, and what is ſtill more dreadful, about 600 Perſons who were ſtanding upon it ſunk with it, and periſhed, and where it ſtood is now deep Water. The People ruſhed into the Streets, calling upon Heaven for Mercy, and ran to eſcape the impending Ruin by flying to one of the Squares or into the Country: But in this Attempt many were killed by the Showers of Tiles and Stones, or cruſhed to death by the Fall of the tottering Buildings. A Crowd were in an Inſtant preſſing forward to the *Terrera de Paſſa*, the Square by the King's Palace, with the Hopes of getting on board ſome of the Ships, when they inſtantly drove back, terrified by the ſudden ſwelling of the Tagus which roſe 20 or 30 Feet, and as ſuddenly retired, leaving Veſſels in ſix fathom Water on the Ground, but the Sea preſently after returned in a prodigious rolling Wave, and this ebbing and flowing was repeated 4 ſeveral Times, ſinking ſome Boats, and waſhing away all the Timber, Maſts, Caſks, and other Stores out of the King's Yard. The Sea at the Bar broke Feather-white, as if agitated by a Storm: And the Caſtle of *Rugio*, it is ſaid, was in ſuch Danger from the ſwelling Waters, that the Garriſon fired ſeveral Guns, as Signals of Diſtreſs. In the City the Duſt raiſed by the falling Houſes, ſo obſcured the Sun, that for ſome Moments it was as dark as the blackeſt Night, and in an Inſtant there were no Streets left ſtanding. The Clouds of Duſt however diſperſed, and there was now a momentary Ceſſation, in which ſome embraced and congratulated each other with Tears; while others lamented the Loſs of their Wives, their Huſbands, their Children, and their Friends: Many eſcaped as by Miracle, and crawling out of the Rubbiſh joined the Reſt: While ſome wounded and others dying, filled the Air with their Groans and Prayers. After a few Moments, a ſecond Earthquake, put a Stop to the Congratulations of Friends and Relations, during which the few ſcattered Houſes that were ſtill ſtanding, bent too and fro like the Maſt of a Ship in a Storm.* Congratulations were now turned to Petitions for Mercy; and when that was over, thoſe who were ſtill ſafe, ſcrambled as faſt as they were able over the Ruins: But on their approaching the Churches found the higheſt Cauſe for Gratitude, while they were filled with Horror, at ſeeing the Multitudes wounded by the fall of the Roofs of thoſe ſpacious Fabrics; the Clergy running about over the Ruins, to confeſs and abſolve thoſe who were ſtill alive; and on all Sides miſerable Objects groaning and expiring in

* *We have borrowed ſeveral of theſe affecting Particulars from a Letter to Mr.* Joſeph Fowke, *wrote by his Brother, a Perſon of ſtrict Veracity; and who gives a very affecting Account of the Deliverance of his own Family, and that of his Brother's.*

Agony: Others lying dead. Soon after there was a third violent Earthquake, which obliged thoſe who were endeavouring to eſcape from theſe dreadful Scenes of Horror, to lie down or kneel, none being able to keep on their Feet.

(To be continued in our next.)

A CHRONOLOGICAL MEMOIR *of* Occurrences. For *DECEMBER* 1755.

THE Jeſuits, who have for a conſiderable Time governed Paraguay, (a very extenſive Province of South America, 1500 Miles in Length from North to South, and almoſt as much in Breadth) have lately ſet up one of their Order as King, under the Name of Nicholas I. The Government of this Country, which they had privately, and with great Art uſurped from the Spaniards, was carried on in the Manner of a Commonwealth: But this new Monarch, in return for the Zeal his Brethren has ſhewn in inveſting him with Royalty, has driven the whole Order out of the Country. This audacious Step of the Jeſuits has exaſperated the King of Spain to ſuch a Degree, that he has diſgraced Father Ravago his Confeſſor, who is a Prieſt of that Order: And a conſiderable Body of Troops are ſpeedily to embark for Buenos Ayres in order to reduce the new Sovereign, and if poſſible to bring him to Juſtice.

The King of Spain has ſent 40,000 Piſtoles to Liſbon, to be diſtributed among the Sufferers, and ordered the Frontier Towns to ſupply them with Proviſions. The Queen Dowager hath alſo ſent them large Sums; and it is not doubted that all the Nobility will follow their Prince's Example on this Occaſion.

LONDON.

Nov. 28. *The following Meſſage from his Majeſty was ſent to both Houſes of Parliament; together with a Letter from Sir* Benj. Keene, *his Majeſty's Ambaſſador to his Catholic Majeſty.*

HIS Majeſty, having received from His Ambaſſador at Madrid, a certain Account of the fatal and deplorable Event which happened at Liſbon on the firſt Inſtant, by an Earthquake, which has laid Waſte almoſt the whole City, and deſtroyed many Thouſands of the Inhabitants; in conſequence whereof, thoſe who remain muſt be reduced to the utmoſt Diſtreſs: And His Majeſty, being moved with the greateſt Concern for ſo good and faithful an Ally, as the King of Portugal, and with the utmoſt Compaſſion for the Diſtreſſes, to which that City and Kingdom muſt be reduced; wherein great Numbers of His Majeſty's own Subjects were reſident, and many more intereſted; recommends to the Houſe of Lords the Conſideration of this dreadful and extenſive Calamity, which cannot fail deeply to affect the Hearts of all Perſons, who have any Senſe of Religion, or Humanity; and deſires the Concurrence and Aſſiſtance of the Houſe of Lords, in ſending ſuch ſpeedy and effectual Relief as may be ſuitable to ſo afflicting and preſſing an Exigency.

G. R.

On which the Lords ordered, That an Humble Addreſs be preſented to His Majeſty, to return Him the Thanks of that Houſe, for His Moſt Gracious Meſſage; and to expreſs their juſt, and high Senſe of His Majeſty's Royal Concern for the great Misfortune that has befallen His Majeſty's Good and Faithful Ally, the King of Portugal; and for His generous Compaſſion expreſſed for the Miſeries of the unhappy Sufferers, by that dreadful and extraordinary Calamity, which is ſo agreeable to His Majeſty's known Humanity, and Greatneſs of Mind.

To declare how deeply they are affected with this melancholy and deplorable Event, and to aſſure His Majeſty of the hearty Concurrence and Aſſiſtance of that Houſe, in ſending ſuch ſpeedy and effectual Relief, as may be ſuitable to ſo afflicting and preſſing an Exigency.

The Commons, upon receiving the ſame Addreſs, reſolved *nemine contradicente*, That that Houſe would enable His Majeſty to give ſuch Aſſiſtance to the diſtreſſed People of Portugal, as His Majeſty ſhould think fit; and that ſuch Expences as ſhould be incurred by His Majeſty, in relieving the Miſery to which they might be reduced, ſhould be made Good out of the next Aids.

The Government hath ſent 30,000l. in Portugal Gold, and 20,000l. in Silver (Dollars) to the Relief of the Portugueze; 2000 Barrels of Rice, a great Quantity of Corn and Flour, a large Cargo of Beef from Ireland, with many other Neceſſaries, all which are at the Diſpoſal of his Portugueze Majeſty.

Lately at Nettlebed in Oxfordſhire, a very large Pond, which they call Wombone, was at

at Eight in the Evening quite full of Water, and next Morning quite exhauſted. Upon Examination a great Part of the Bottom of the Pond appeared to be dropt in the Earth. Many ſearched with long Poles, but could not find the Bottom of the Cavity. As this happened in the Night, the People thereabouts fancy that it was occaſioned by a Shock of an Earthquake.

Extract of a Letter from Plymouth, Dec. 2.

"Our Ediſtone Light-Houſe is on Fire, and we fear all will be burnt to the Water-Edge, and three Keepers loſe their Lives. We ſee nothing but a great Smoke, the Horizon being very thick, nor can any Boat get there."—This may prove fatal to many a good Ship; to prevent which we inſert it.

"There are above thirty Sail of the Line here, and we have 4500 French Priſoners, and 100 Sail of their Ships in this Harbour only."

4. Was held a General Court of the Societies of the City of London, of and for the Mines Royal, and of and for the Mineral and Battery Works, at their Houſe in Buſh-Lane, Cannon-ſtreet, for the Election of Governors and Aſſiſtants under the Mineral and Battery Works Charter for the Year enſuing, when the following Gentlemen were unanimouſly choſen, viz.

John Porter, Eſq; Alderman, Governor,
Mr. Joſhua Readſhaw, Dep. Governor.

ASSISTANTS,

James Adams, Eſq;
Tho. Duckett, Eſq;
Mr. Michael Deane,
Mr. George Hale,
Richard Horn, Eſq;
Iſrael Jalabert, Eſq;
Mr. M. Kuick Van Mierop,
Mr. Ralph Morriſon,
Mr. John Oddy,
Mr. Tho. Roberts,
Miles Smith, Eſq;
Mr. Roger Staples.

A Man was found dead in a Ditch near Highgate, with ſeven or eight Stabs in his Throat, three on his left Breaſt and Side, a large cut on his Head, and ſeveral Bruiſes about his Body. About 11 o'Clock the Night before, a cry was heard as coming from the Place where the Body lay, of Lord help me! for Chriſt's Sake help me! don't Murder me! and immediately after another Voice was heard to ſay, Damn him, we have done for him. The Coroner's Jury have ſince brought in their Verdict, Wilful Murder againſt Perſons unknown.

Walter Dixon is committed to the New Gaol, Southwark, by William Clark, Eſq; charged on the Oath of Mr. William Davidſon, with murdering Anthony How, Servant to a Tobacconiſt in Southwark. The Priſoner belonged to a Preſs-Gang, and beat the Deceaſed ſo unmercifully in Tooley-ſtreet, a few Days ago, that he died of his Wounds in St. Thomas's Hoſpital.

6. The Rev. Mr. Grierſon, late Miniſter of the Savoy, took his Trial at the Old Bailey, which laſted 4 Hours, when he was convicted for Marrying ſeveral Perſons contrary to the Act for preventing clandeſtine Marriages, and ordered to be tranſported for 14 Years. 'Tis ſaid he has married 1400 Couple ſince the Act took Place, which Marriages, by his Conviction, are all void in Law, and the Offspring of Courſe illegitimate, and incapable of ever inheriting their Father's Eſtates.

9. 1200 Quarters of Wheat, and 1100 Quarters of Wheat Meal were ſhipped for Portugal.

From *Bern* we are informed, that on the 9th Inſtant, between the Hours of Two and Three in the Afternoon, they had there a pretty violent Shock of an Earthquake, which laſted about one Minute. It was more ſenſibly felt in ſome Diſtricts of the Town than others, particularly the lower Part, and in thoſe Houſes that ſtand near the River. The Letters that are ſince come in from the Pays de Vaud, which borders on the Lake of Geneva, from this laſt City, and from ſeveral Parts of Switzerland (Baſil in particular) mention this Phenomenon, and take Notice of it, as having been obſerved pretty near about the ſame Hour. We do not however hear of its having cauſed any Damage; but the Conſternation is repreſented as having been general, and greater than can well be expreſed, from the Impreſſion ſtill left on moſt Minds, by the fatal Cataſtrophe that lately happened at Liſbon.

10. His Majeſty went to the Houſe of Peers with the uſual State, attended in the State Coach by his Grace the Duke of Dorſet, and the Earl of Hertford, and gave the Royal Aſſent to the Mall Bill, &c.

The ſame Day his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales was ſeveral Hours at the Houſe of Peers to hear the Debates.

Seſſions ended at the Old Bailey, when ſix Priſoners received Sentence of Death; two to be tranſported for fourteen Years, and twenty-ſix for ſeven Years; three to be whipped, and two branded.

This Morning a new-born Infant was found dead in a ſmall Box, under one of the Pew-ſeats of St. Clement's Church, with Marks of Violence on the Body, ſuppoſed to have been concealed there the Night before at Evening Prayers.

20. There have been killed ſince the 24th of September laſt for the Uſe of the Navy, at London, Portſmouth, Plymouth, and Dover, for Sea Stores and Harbour Meat, 8000 Oxen and 18,000 Hogs, beſides Mut-

ton; and it is computed that the ſeveral Contracts advertiſed this Week for Sea Stores and Harbour Meat, to be taken this Month, and to be killed between this and May next, will amount at leaſt to 10,000 Oxen, and 36,000 Hogs more, beſides Mutton.

23. His Majeſty went to the Houſe of Peers with the uſual State, and gave the Royal Aſſent to the Land Tax, Mutiny and Deſertion Bills, &c. and then the Houſe of Peers adjourn'd to the 19th of January, and the Houſe of Commons to the 16th of the ſame Month.

A Regiſter *of* THEATRICAL ENTERTAINMENTS.

	Drury-Lane.	Covent-Garden.
Nov. 26.	*Fair Quaker of Deal.*—*The Genii.*	*The Revenge.*—*The Contrivances.*
27.	*The Rehearſal.*—*The Chaplet.*	*The Conſtant Couple.*
28.	*The Chances.*—*Tom Thumb.*	*Revenge.*—*Harlequin Skeleton.*
29.	*The Careleſs Huſband.*—*Genii.*	*Provoked Huſband.*—*Harlequin Skeleton.*
Dec. 1.	*Love for Love.*—*Genii.*	*King Henry* IV.—*Harlequin Skeleton.*
2.	*Hamlet.*—*Anatomiſt.*	*The Merchant of Venice.*—*Lying Valet.*
3.	*Merope.*—*Genii.*	*Henry* V.—*Damon and Phillida.*
4.	*King Lear.*—*Lying Valet.*	*Double Gallant.*—*Harlequin Skelton.*
5.	*Love makes a Man.*—*Genii.*	*Conſcious Lovers.*—*Cheats of Scapin.*
6.	*Every Man in his Humour.*—*King and Millar.*	*Romeo and Juliet.*—*The Virgin unmaſked.*
8.	*Richard* III.—*Genii.*	*Macbeth.*—*Cheats of Scapin.*
9.	*King Lear.*—*Anatomiſt.*	*Double Gallant.*—*Double Diſappointment.*
10.	*Fair Quaker of Deal.*—*Genii.*	*The Nonjuror.*—*Contrivances.*
11.	*The Alchemiſt.*—*Chaplet.*	*Lady Jane Gray.*—*Miſs in her Teens.*
12.	Ditto.—Ditto.	*The Orphan.*—*Double Diſappointment.*
13.	*The Conſcious Lovers.*—*Genii.*	*The Orphan.*—*Devil to Pay.*
15.	*The Chances.*—*Tom Thumb.*	*Zara.*—*The Lying Valet.*
16.	*The Earl of Eſſex.*—*Devil to Pay.*	*Recruiting Officer.*—*School Boy.*
17.	*Every Man in his Humour.*—*Chaplet*	*Merry Wives of Windſor.*—*What d'ye call it.*
18.	*King Henry* VIII.—*The Oracle.*	*Zara.*—*Devil to Pay.*
19.	*The Rehearſal.*—*K. and the Millar*	*The Miſer.*—*Miſs in her Teens.*
20.	*The Alchemiſt.*—*Oracle.*	*The Earl of Eſſex.*—*Cheats of Scapin.*
22.	*Fair Quaker of Deal.*—*Genii.*	*Theodoſius.*—*Lying Valet.*
23.	*Barbaroſſa.*—*Anatomiſt.*	*Way of the World.*—*What d'ye call it.*
24.	*King Henry* VIII.—*Oracle.*	*Macbeth.*—*Harlequin Skeleton.*
25.	Ditto.——Ditto.	Ditto.——Ditto.

BIRTHS.

Nov. 17. The Dauphineſs of France, delivered of a Prince.

21. Lady of Geo. Onſlow, Eſq;—of a Son.

22. Lady of Wm. Drake, Eſq; Member for Agmondeſham, Bucks—of a Son.

Dec. 1. Counteſs of Plymouth——of a Daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Nov. 13. Arthur Holdſworth, Eſq; Governor of Dartmouth-caſtle, married to Miſs Taylor of Denbury.

27. Hon. Sam. Hawley, Eſq;—to Miſs Anderſon of Aldermanbury.

Charles Boyton, Eſq;—to Miſs Henrietta Ward of Kenſington.

Dec. 1. Mr. John Gardner in the 80th Year of his Age—to Miſs Kitty Cookman, a young Woman of 20, at Burford near Saliſbury.

Owen Brereton, of Lincoln's Inn, Eſq; to Miſs Whitmore, only Siſter to the Hon. *Sir* Tho. Whitmore, Knt. of the Bath.

12. Sir Charles Aſgill, Knt. Alderman of Candlewick Ward—to Miſs Pratveil, Daughter of Dav. Pratveil, Eſq;

DEATHS.

Nov. 9. Tho. Marſhal, a Drummer, aged 105, and 90 Years in the Service.

18. Lady of the E. of Peterborough.

Lady of Nath. Newnham, of Streatham, Eſq;

20. Hon. Charles Compton, Eſq; Brother to the E. of Northampton, and Member for Northampton.

29. Lady Shaw, Relict of the late Sir John Shaw, Bart.

30. The Rt. Hon. the E. of Roſeberry, in Scotland.

Dec. 1. Mrs. Purcell, Body Laundreſs to his Majeſty.

—— Clifton, Eſq; Brother of Sir Robert Clifton, Bart.

Mr. Movillan, Brother to the Lady of Andrew Stone, Eſq; Sub-governor to their Royal Highneſſes the Prince of Wales and Prince Edward.

4. His

4. His Grace Wm. Cavendiſh, Duke of Devonſhire, Marquis of Hartington, E. of Devonſhire, and Baron Cavendiſh of Hardwick, &c.

7. John Hardman, Eſq; Member for Liverpool.

Hon. Wm. King, Eſq; eldeſt Son of the Ld. Kingſton.

9. Rt. Hon. Henrietta Cavendiſh Holles, Counteſs Dowager of Oxford, and only Daughter to John Duke of Newcaſtle.

Civil and Military Preferments.

Rt. Hon. Sir Geo. Lyttleton, Bart. appointed one of the Commiſſioners of the Treaſury, and Chancellor of the Exchequer, in the room of the Rt. Hon. Hen. Legge.

Sir Tho. Robinſon, keeper of the Great Wardrobe, in the room of

Ld. Viſc. Barrington, Secretary at War, in the room of the Rt. Hon. Henry Fox.

Rt. Hon. the E. of Darlington and Tho. Hay, Eſq; Paymaſters of the Forces.

John Fitzwilliam, Eſq; Col. of the 2d Reg. of Foot.

Lieut. Gen. Fowke, Col. of the 14th Reg. of Foot, late Braddock's.

Ph. Sherard, Eſq; a Capt. in the 1ſt Reg. of Foot Guards; Nevil Tatton, Eſq; Capt. Lieut. Joſ. Otway, and Henry Wickham, Eſqrs; Lieutenants.

Tho. Hargrave, Eſq; Capt. in the Reg. of Foot, commanded by Col. Holmes.

John Hale, Eſq; to be Major to the Reg. of Foot, command by Maj. Gen. Laſcelles.

Wm. Robinſon, Eſq; Lieut. Col. to the Reg. of Foot, commanded by Lieut. Gen. Skelton; John Salt, Eſq; Major; —— Turner, Eſq; Capt. Geo. Cockburne, Eſq; Capt. Lieut. and Lawrence Reynolds, Eſq; Lieut.

James Hamilton and James Graham, Eſqrs; Capts. Wm. Waſh and Hugh Lloyd Lieuts. in two Independant Companies of Invalids to be forthwith raiſed.

Cha. Saunders, Tho. Slade, W. Eately, Dan. Devert, Rich. Hall, Rob. Oſborn, Geo. Adams, Arthur Scott, Fred. Rogers, Rich. Hughes, jun. and Tho. Cooper, Eſqrs; Commiſſioners of the Navy.

Wm. Blair, Matth. Kenrick, John Barnard, Rob. Thompſon, and Geo. White, Eſqrs; Commiſſioners of the Stamp Duties.

Edw. Younge, Hen. Kelſall, Joſeph Richardſon, Chriſtopher Rigby, Rich. Frankland, and J. Trenchard, Eſqrs; Commiſſioners of Taxes.

The Rt. Hon. Granville Earl Gower, was, by his Majeſty's Command ſworn of his Majeſty's moſt Hon. Privy Council, as alſo Keeper of the Privy Seal, and took his Place at the Board accordingly.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Mr. Edw. Innes, to the Rectory of Feltwell St. Mary, in Norfolk.

Mr. Jerem. Griffith, to the Rectory of Kentiſber, Devonſhire.

Rich. Morgan, B. A. to the Vicarage of Abbots Noon, Bucks.

Henry Chalmers, A. B. to the Vicarage of Earls Colne, Eſſex.

Henry Huſticke, M. A. to the Vicarage of Breaſe, with the Pariſhes of Gumwell and Cures, Cornwall.

Rich. Strutton, B. A. to the Rectory and Vicarage of St. Mary, in the Iſle of Wight.

Mr. Henry Beſt, to the Vicarage of Edinton, Lincolnſhire.

Mr. James Adamſon, to the Rectory of Barton, Norfolk.

Wm. Bunnington, D. D. to the Rectory of Haunchfort, Lincolnſhire.

Mr. Arthur Hole, to the Vicarage of Corſton, near the City of Bath.

Mr. Wm. Rowell, to the Vicarage of Aldborough in Suffolk.

Mr. Wm. Jackſon, to the Rectory of Helleſden, with Drayton annexed, in Norfolk.

Mr. John Longe, to the Rectory of Hackford, Norfolk.

Mr. John Hutchingſon, to the Living of Felmerſham cum Pavenham, in Bedfordſh.

Tho. Willoughby, B. A. to the Living of Milton, Yorkſhire.

Hen. Ward, B. A. preſented to the Rectory of Yardley, Northamptonſhire.

Tho. Ryder, B. A. to the Vicarage of Milbourn, Hants.

Mr. Teaile, to the Living of St. John's Horſley down, Surry.

John Taylor, M. A. to the Vicarage of Hartley, Glouceſterſhire.

John Blakes, M. A. to the Rectory of Catton, Yorkſhire.

Mr. Edm. Nelſon, to the Rectory of Burham Thorpe, in Norfolk, and alſo to the Rectory of Burnham St. Albert.

Diſpenſations to hold two Livings.

Charles Parker, B. L. to hold the Vicarage of Tirley, Glouceſterſhire, with the Rectory of Hasfield, in the ſame County.

James Harwood, M. A. to hold the Rectory of Cliffe, in Kent, with the Rectory of Dartford, Kent.

Edw. Darrell, B. L. to hold the Rectory of Ibſtock, Leiceſterſhire, with the Rectory of Upingham, Rutland.

Rich. Cotton, M. A. to hold the Rectory of Llandiſel, Montgomeryſhire, with the Rectory of Moor, Shropſhire.

Wm. Symonds, B. L. to hold the Vicarage of Euney Lunant, with the Vicarage of Erey, alias Earth, both in Cornwall.

B——KR——TS.

Nov. 29. John Osborn, of Blackman-ſtreet, Southwark, Victualler.

William Bradley, of Size-Lane, London, Merchant.

William Vaughan, of Stafford, Linnen-Draper.

Sir Chares Le Blon, of London, Merch.

Dec. 2. John Smith, of Glouceſterſhire, Grocer.

6. John Tymbs, of Worceſter, Hatter.

9. Will. Chorley, of Warrington, Tann.

13. John Perkins, of Fenchurch-ſtreet, Upholſterer.

Thomas Roalfe, of Canterbury, Harneſs-Maker.

Henry Noble, of St. Margaret Weſtminſter, Victualler.

16. George Yardley, of Worceſter, Glov.

Lewis Combrune, of Alderſgate-ſtreet, London, Merchant.

20. Tho. Sherring, of St. James Duke's Place, Victualler.

23. William Walmeſley, of Ormſkirk, Lancaſhire, Chapman.

Francis Ellwood, of Cheapſide, London, Chinaman.

Joſeph Duncan, of Birmingham, Chapman.

COURSE of EXCHANGE.

London, December 23, 1755.

Amſterdam,	36	
Ditto at Sight,	35	8a7
Rotterdam,	36	1
Antwerp,	no Price	
Hamburgh,	34	9 2½ Uſ.
Paris, 1 Day's Date,	31	⅛
Ditto, 2 Uſance,	30	⅞
Bourdeaux Ditto,	30	½
Cadiz,	38	⅛
Madrid,	38	⅛
Bilboa,	38	
Leghorn,	47	¼
Naples,	no Price	
Genoua,	no Price	
Venice,	49	¼
Liſbon,	5s	4d¼
Porto,	5s	3d½
Dublin,	7	⅞

☞ The SUPPLEMENT to this Magazine, with a Frontiſpiece, Title Pages, Indexes, *&c.* will be publiſhed the 15th Inſtant. By *W. Owen*, at *Temple-Bar*.

Bill of Mortality from Nov. 18. to Dec. 16.

Buried			Chriſtened		
Males	909	1837	Males	585	1117
Females	928		Females	532	
Under 2 years old		642	Buried,		
Between 2 and 5		187	Within the walls		154
5 and 10		44	Without		464
10 and 20		40	*Mid.* and *Surry*		818
20 and 30		109	City & Sub. *Weſt.*		381
30 and 40		170			1837
40 and 50		217			
50 and 60		169			
60 and 70		121	Weekly *Nov.* 25.		389
70 and 80		91	*Dec.* 2.		451
80 and 90		40	9.		500
90 and 100		7	16.		497
100 and 109		0			1837
		1837			

Obſervat. on the Weather, at Temple Bar.

	Barometer.	Therm.	Pluviameter.	Hygrometer.
Nov. 29	29 : 8	19	12 : 4	84 Moiſt.
30	29 : 7¼	19	2 : 0	89
Dec. 1	29 : 4	18½	0 : 0	88
2	29 : 6	18	1 : 1	88
3	29 : 6½	17	0 : 4	89
4	29 : 7	17	0 : 0	90
5	30 : 0½	17½	1 : 0	90
6	30 : 1½	17½	0 : 0	88
7	30 : 1	18½	0 : 0	90
8	29 : 9½	22	0 : 0	
9	29 : 9	18½	0 : 0	
10	29 : 8½	24	0 : 0	90
11	29 : 7	21	3 : 6	88
12	29 : 6½	20	19 : 4	86
13	29 : 6¾	19½	1 : 0	84
14	29 : 6¼	19¾	3 : 2	88
15	29 : 6	20	8 : 3	86
16	29 : 3½	21½	25 : 5	88
17	29 : 3	21½	15 : 3	
18	29 : 3½	22½	12 : 7	87
19	29 : 4	23	0 : 0	84
20	29 : 4	22	24 : 2	76
21	29 : 5	21	7 : 5	78
22	30 : 0	19½	0 : 4	80
23	30 : 0	19¾	2 : 0	90
24	30 : 1	19½	7 : 0	84
25	29 : 9½	21	3 : 4	
26	29 : 7½	22	1 : 5	
27	29 : 7	24½	0 : 6	

BOOKS *published.*

N Addreſs to the Clergy, concerning a Proviſion for their Widows, &c. 6*d*. *iffiths.*

Account of the Troubles of *Perſia* and *rgia*, 2*s*. *Baldwin.*

Arguments againſt the Athanaſian Creed, *Henderſon.*

Athanaſius's Creed briefly paraphras'd, *Cox.*

Atlas Methodique; containing 53 Maps, io, 3*l*. 3*s*. Sheets. *Millar.*

Bradbury's true State of his Caſe, 1*s*. *wis.*

Boyce's Ode to the Marquis of *Hartington*, *Newbery.*

Character of the late Mr. *William Bruce*, *Griffiths.*

Child's Delight, or little Maſter and Miſs's ructive Companion, 1*s*. *Hodges.*

Country Coquet; or Miſs in Breeches. A lad Opera, 1*s*. *Reeve.*

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Diſſertations (Six) on different Subjects. *John Jortin*, D. D. 4*s*. 6*d*. *Whiſton.*

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emoſthenis Orationes de Republica duode- cum Interpretatione Wolfianæ denuo ca- ta, & Notis hiſtoricis J. V. Luchiſinii. nte Gulielmo Allen. Bathurſt.

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ench Policy defeated. Being an Ac- t of the Proceedings of the *French* in *ica* for the laſt ſeven Years, and the ures purſued to vindicate the Rights of *ritiſh* Subjects, 1*s*. 6*d*. *Cooper.*

French King's Inſtructions to a *Britiſh* Spy, 6*d*.

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Landen's Mathematical Lucubrations, 6*s*. *Nourſe.*

Moral Poems. By the Authors of the Review, 1*s*. *Griffiths.*

Progreſs of the French, in their Views of Univerſal Monarchy, 1*s*. *Owen.*

EACH DAY's *Price of* STOCKS, *in* DECEMBER 1755.

☞ Books shut, is signified thus, ——

Days	Bank Stock.	E.-India.	South Sea	S. Sea old An. 1st Su	S. Sea old A. 2d Sub.	S. Sea An. new 1st S.	S. Sea An. 2d Subsc.	3½ Ba. An 1st Subsc.	3½ Ba. An 2d Subsc.	3½ per C. India An.	3 per Cent Bank An.	3 per Cent An. 1751.	3 per Cent India An.	India Bon præm.	B. Cir. per l. s. d.	Days
24	121	151	104¼	91⅛	89⅞	92	91	91¼	90	89	91	90⅛	89	26s	Do	24
25	Do	151¾	Do	Do	No Price.	Do	Do	Do	Do	Do	91⅛	90⅞	Do	26s a 27	2 6Dif.	25
26	No Price.	150½	No Price.	Do	89⅞	Do	91	91¼	90⅛	89⅞	91⅛	Do	Do	26s	Do	26
27	121¼	149	Do	Do	Do	92⅜	91¼	91⅜	90⅛	89¼	Do	90⅛	89¼	27s	Do	27
28	122¼	No Price.	105	91⅝	No Price.	Do	91	Do	Do	89	91¼	90⅛	89	27s a 28	Par.	28
29	No Price.	Do	No Price.	91⅞	90	92	90⅝	91	90	Do	91⅛	90¼	Do	28s	Do	29
1	121¼	No Price.	No Price.	91⅞	90	92	90⅝	91	89⅞	88⅞	91⅛	90¼	88⅞	28s	Par.	1
2	Do	148¼	Do	Do	No Price.	92⅝	No Price.	91⅛	90¼	88a89	91¼	Do	88¼	29s a 30	2 6Dif.	2
3	No Price.	Do	Do	Do	90¼	92¼	9 ¼	Do	90¼	88¼	9 ¼	91	89	30s a 31	Do	3
4	122	No Price.	Do	Do	90⅛	92⅜	91⅜	92	90⅜	89⅜	91⅛	91¼	89⅛	31s	Do	4
5	123	Do	105½	93⅛	No Price.	No Price.	No Price.	93	No Price.	90	93	No Price.	90	31s a 38	No Price.	5
6	No Price.	150	No Price.	93⅜	90⅛	93⅛	92⅛	92⅜	91⅜	89⅜	92⅜	Do	89¼	37s a 35	2 6Dif.	6
8	No Price.	No Price.	105	93¼	No Price.	93⅛	No Price.	92⅜	9	89¼	92⅜	91¼	89¼	33s	2 6Dif.	8
9	Do	Do	No Price.	93⅜	91⅛	93⅜	92¼	92⅜	91¼	89⅜	92¼	91½	89⅜	32s	Do	9
10	122	148½	105½	Do	Do	93½	Do	92⅜	91⅛	89½	92⅛	No Price.	89½	31s	Do	10
11	No Price.	148	Do	Do	Do	93⅝	Do	92½	Do	89⅜	92⅜	91⅞	89⅜	30s	Do	11
12	Do	No Price.	104⅞	93⅜	No Price.	Do	No Price.	Do	91⅜	Do	92⅛	Do	Do	32s	Do	12
13	Do	Do	No Price.	93⅜	92	Do	92⅜	Do	91⅜	89¼	92⅜	Do	89¼	Do	Do	13
15	121⅞	148¼	No Price.	No Price.	No Price	No Price.	No Price.	92¼	91⅛	89¼	92¼	91⅛	89¼	33s	2 6Dif.	15
16	122¼	149½	105	94	92½	94⅜	92¼	Do	91½	——	92¼	No Price.	90	34s a 35	Do	16
17	122¼	Do	Do	93⅞	92⅜	94⅛	93¼	92⅜	Do	——	——	92	——	35s a 36	Do	17
18	122½	Do	No Price.	92⅛	No Price.	94½	——	92¼	Do	——	——	Do	——	37s	Do	18
19	122⅜	——	105½	94⅛	Do	——	——	93⅜	92⅜	——	——	Do	——	37s a 36	Do	19
20	No Price.	——	No Price.	94½	92¼	——	——	93	91¼	——	——	92¼	——	36s	5s Dif.	20
22	122½	——	105½	Do	Do	——	——	92⅞	91⅜	——	——	92¼	——	35s	2 6Dif.	22
23	122½	——	——	Do	Do	——	——	92¼	Do	——	——	——	——	34s a 35	Do	23
24	No Price.	——	——	Do	Do	——	——	93	91⅜	——	——	——	——	35s a 36	Do	24
25	Do	——	——	Do	Do	——	——	Do	Do	——	——	——	——	Do	Do	25
26	Do	——	——	Do	Do	——	——	Do	Do	——	——	——	——	Do	Do	26
27	Do	——	——	Do	Do	——	——	Do	Do	——	——	——	——	Do	Do	27

London. W. Pet. Loaf 19d.	Prices Corn.	Mark-Lane.	Basingstoke.	Reading.	Farnham.	Henley.	Guildford.	Warminster.	Devizes.	Gloucester.
		Wheat 22s to 25s qr.	140s to 155 lo.	71 17s to 81 5 lo.	71 10s to 71 17 lo.	71 5s to 81 8s lo	120s to 155 lo.	27s to 34s qr.	24s to 35s qr.	5s od bush.
		Barley 14s to 15s od	14s to 17s qr.	16s to 19s od qr	16s to 17s qur.	15s to 18s qur.	15s to 17s od qr	13s to 16s	12s to 16s	2s to 2s 2d
		Oats 12s to 13s 6d	14s to 16s od	15s od to 17s od	14s to 15s od	13s to 17s 6d	11s to 15s 6d	11s to 12s	12s to 13s	1s 6d to 1s 8d
		Beans 17s to 18s od	20s to 23s od	20s 6d to 26s	24s to 25s	22s 3d to 24s od	22s to 24s	23s to 27s	22s to 25s	2s 8d to 3s

Miſcellaneous Correſpondence, in Proſe and Verſe.

For *DECEMBER*, 1755.

MATHEMATICAL QUESTIONS *Anſwered.*

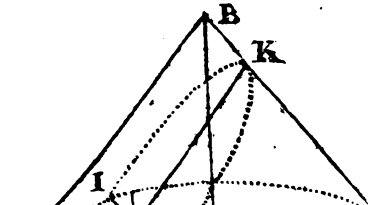
Queſtions 41 *and* 42, *unanſwered.*

Queſtion 43, *anſwered by Mr.* JOHN GOODHEAD.

PUT x and y = the Sine and Co-ſine of $\frac{1}{2}$ the Sum of the Angles, at Baſe s and q = Sine and Co-ſine of $\frac{1}{2}$ Diff. then will $qx + sy$ = Sine great Angle, and $qx - sy$ = Sine left $\angle$. Let p = the Perpendicular (Rad. = r) then, as $qx + sy : p :: s : \frac{p}{qx+sy}$ = the left Side, and $\frac{p}{qx-sy}$ = the greater Side, and Baſe = $\frac{2pxy}{q^2x^2 - s^2y^2}$ ∴ $\frac{2p^2xy}{q^2x^2 - s^2y^2}$ = $2s$ ∴ $p = \sqrt{\frac{2sq^2x^2 - 2s^3y^2}{2xy}}$, and conſequently $\frac{p}{qx+sy} + \frac{p}{qx-sy} - \frac{2pxy}{q^2x^2 - s^2y^2}$ = d ∴ $p = \frac{q4x4 - 2q^2s^2x^2y^2 + s^2y4 \times d}{2q^3x^3 - 2qs^2x^2y^2 - 2q^2x^3y - 2s^2xy^3} = \sqrt{\frac{2sq^2x^2 - 2s^3y^2}{2xy}}$ ∴ putting $1 - y^2$ for x^2, &c. the Value of y may be found.

This Queſtion was alſo anſwered by Mr. H. C. R. S.

Queſtion 44, *anſwered by Mr.* BADGER.

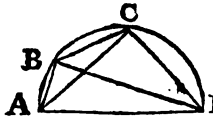


PUT AB = s = 20 Inches, BD = a, KL = x = Abſciſs of the Parabola, LI its Semiordinate = y, AL = v, 3.1416 = q, then is $\overline{ss - aa}|^{\frac{1}{2}}$ = AD, $qss - qaa$ = Baſe, and $\frac{qssa - qa^3}{3}$ = Sol. of the Cone which is to be a Maximum, therefore $ssa - a^3$ is a Maximum, which, fluxed, becomes $s^2\dot{a} - 3a^2\dot{a} = 0$. Whence $a = \frac{s}{\sqrt{3}}$, which ſubſtituting for a, $\overline{ss - aa}|^{\frac{1}{2}}$ becomes $\overline{\frac{2}{3}ss}|^{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1}{3}s\sqrt{6}$ = AD, then (by ſim. Triangles) CA : AB :: CA — AL : KL, that is $\frac{2}{3}s\sqrt{6} : s :: \frac{2}{3}s\sqrt{6} - v : x = \frac{\frac{2}{3}s\sqrt{6} - v}{\frac{2}{3}\sqrt{6}}$, but by the Property of the Circle, $\overline{\frac{2}{3}sv\sqrt{6} - vv}|^{\frac{1}{2}}$ = LI = y, whence the Area of the Semi-parabola = $\frac{2}{3}xy$ = $\frac{\overline{\frac{2}{3}s\sqrt{6} - v}| \times \overline{\frac{2}{3}sv\sqrt{6} - vv}|^{\frac{1}{2}}}{\sqrt{6}}$, which is to be a Maximum, therefore $\overline{\frac{2}{3}s\sqrt{6} - v}|^{\frac{1}{2}} \times v|^{\frac{1}{2}}$

$\times v^{\frac{1}{2}}$ is a Maximum, the Fluxion of which $\frac{\frac{2}{3} : \sqrt{6 - v}|^{\frac{1}{2}} \dot{v}}{2 v^{\frac{1}{2}}} - \frac{1}{2} \times \overline{\frac{2}{3} : v \sqrt{6 - v}|^{\frac{1}{2}}}$ $\dot{v} = 0$, which, reduced, becomes $\frac{2}{3} : \sqrt{6} - 4v = 0$, whence $v = \frac{1}{6} : \sqrt{6}$, which ſubſtituting for v in the former Equations, we have $x = \frac{1}{2} : s$, $y = \frac{s}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{1}{2} : \sqrt{2}$, and $\frac{2}{3} xy = \frac{1}{4} : : \sqrt{2} = 100 \sqrt{2} =$ Area of the Semi-parabola, and the whole Area $= 200 \sqrt{2} = 282.8426$ Inches.

This Queſtion was alſo anſwered by Mr. Wildbore, *Mr.* C. H. *Mr.* North, *Mr.* Bevil, *Mr.* Viger, *Mr.* Liddel, *Mr.* Beighton, *Mr.* Thompſon, *Mr.* Spurling, *Mr.* H. C. R. S. *and Mr.* Allen.

Queſtion 45, *anſwered by Mr.* WADDINGTON.



SInce the greateſt Area that can be included by the three given Lines, and any other right Line whatſoever, will be when thoſe Lines form a Figure that may be inſcribed in a Semicircle, and the required Line will be the Diameter thereof. Make AB $= 5 = a$, BC $= 8 = b$, CD $= 11 = c$, AD $= x$, AC $= e$, and BD $= u$; then $ac + bx = eu$, $x^2 - a^2 = u^2$, $x^2 - c^2 = e^2$, $a^2 c^2 + 2abcx + b^2 x^2 = e^2 u^2$, $x4 - x^2 a^2 - x^2 c^2 + a^2 c^2 = e^2 u^2$, $x^3 - xa^2 - xc^2 - xb^2 = 2abc$, $\therefore x^3 - 210x = 880$, and x will be found $= 16.25256+$, which is true to the laſt Place incluſive.

Per Trig. Radius $= 1$ A,

$x : 1 :: a : \frac{a}{x} = s$, $\angle ADB = \angle ACB = 17\ 55\ 04$, Compt. $= 72\ 04\ 56 = \angle A$,

$x : 1 :: c : \frac{c}{x} = s$, $\angle CAD = \angle CBD = 42\ 35\ 50 + 90 = 132\ 35\ 50 = \angle B$,

$\angle ACB + 90 = 107\ 55\ 4 = \angle C$

and $90° - \angle GAD = 47\ 24\ 10 = \angle D$

Sum of the $\angle\angle = 360$

Chains.

Now $\frac{a \sqrt{x + axx - a}}{2}$ = the Area of Δ ABD $= 38.66075$

and $\frac{bcx \angle C}{R} = 2A$; hence the Area of Δ BCD $= 41.87561$

A. R. Perches.

Area of the Trapezia $= 80.53636 = 8\ 0\ 8.58176$.

This Queſtion was alſo anſwered by Mr. Wildbore, *Mr.* Stone, *and by Mr.* Goodhead.

The ſame anſwered by Mr. JOHN BEIGHTON, jun.

LET the Trapezia ABCD be inſcribed in a Semicircle, making the variable Line AD the Diameter of the Circle, then it is demonſtrated that its Area will be a Maximum; therefore by putting AD the Diameter $= x$, we get $x^2 = a^2 + b^2 + c^2 + \frac{2abc}{x}$, therefore $x = 16.254$, and the greateſt Area $= 8$ Acres, nearly. *Q. E. I.*

Queſtion 46, *anſwered by Mr.* JOSEPH FISH.

LET $3x =$ the Baſe, and $3x$ the Perpendicular of the Triangle, then is $2x + z =$ the longeſt Leg, and $2z + x$ the ſhorteſt, and *per Queſt.* and the Proportions of the Figure $\sqrt{4x^2 + 4xz - 8z^2} - \sqrt{x^2 + 4xz - 5z^2} = b$, and reduced it is $3x^2 - 3z^2 = 4b^2$. Alſo $9xz = 2a$ *per Queſt.* Hence $x = \frac{2a}{9z}$ and $x^2 = \frac{4a^2}{81z^2}$, which being written in the former Equation for x^2, we have $\frac{12a^2}{81z^2} - 3z^2 = 4b^2$, and reduced, it is $z4 + 1.3 z^2 b^2 = 0.0493 a^2$, the Square being compleated and evolved, we have this Theo-

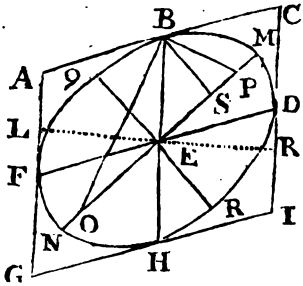
mer,

rem, $x = \sqrt{\sqrt{0.0493\,a^2 + 0.4\,b^4} : -0.6\,b^2}$ from whence, when a and b are known, the reſt may be found.

This Queſtion was alſo anſwered by Mr. Wildbore, *Mr.* Cave, *Mr.* Barker, *Mr.* H. C. R. S. *and Mr.* Goodhead.

New QUESTIONS *to be anſwered.*

Queſtion 68. *Propoſed by* CHARLES DYER, *Shipwright.*



THERE are ſeveral Methods of forming Rakeing-arches, ſome by Croſs-lines, others by Sines of Circles, both which will form an Half or Semi-Ellipſis, but none yet, as I know of, to find the Focis or Centers, whereby the Arch may be ſwept in with a Line or String. Suppoſe then, $AF = CD = \frac{b}{2}$, and $EL = \frac{1}{2}C$, being drawn from the Middle of FD, and perpendicular to AF, and $FD = AC = a$. It is required a general Theorem to find the Diameters and Centers, whereby the Arch FBD may be ſwept in with String and Pencil, ſo as to juſt touch the Lines AF, CD, AC, in the Points F and D, and the Middle of the Line AC, and to do it geometrically.

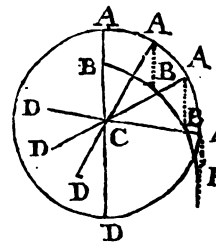
Queſtion 69.
By Mr. ANTROBUS, *Teacher of the Mathematics at* Great Budworth.

IN an oblique angled Triangle, given the Product of the two Sides 194, and their Difference 11.5, and the ſhorteſt Side is to the Baſe as 4 to 9. Quere the Sides?

Queſtion 70.
By Mr. CAVE, *at* Walpole, Cambridgſhire.

I Have an horizontal Dial made for the Latitude 51° 32′ North, how muſt I ſet it to go true in the Latitude 53° 15′ North?

Queſtion 71. *By Mr.* GOODHEAD.



SUppoſe A C D a Pole fixed at C, and moving round the ſame as a Centre; to the End A ſuppoſe there is faſtned a Rope and at the End of the Rope a Ball; 'tis required to find the Curve BBBB deſcribed by the Centre of the Ball B?

Queſtion 72. *By Mr.* RANDLES.

WHAT was the Time of the Day at *London*, on the longeſt Day, 1755, when the Height of a Man was but half the Length of his Shade? Alſo, what Hour on the ſame Day was the Man's Shade and his Height both equal, allowing for the Sun's Semi-diameter and Refraction, in both Caſes?

Queſtion 73.
By Mr. THOMPSON *of* Witherly-Bridge, Leiceſterſhire.

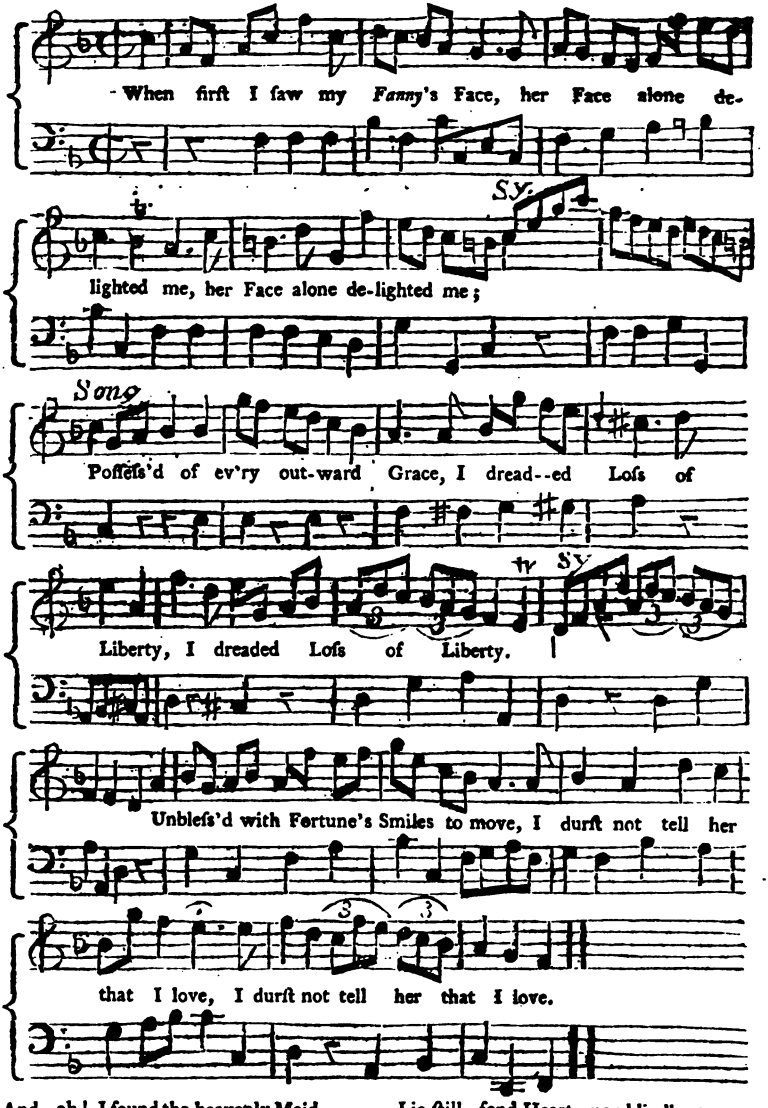
A Parallelogram Field whoſe Perimeter is 40 Chains, is to be bought at two Guineas for every Chain of the Breadth, and one Guinea for every Chain of the Length: 'Tis required to find the Length and Breadth of the Field, ſo that a Perſon may buy the moſt Land for the leaſt Money?

Queſtion 74. *By Mr.* ELING, *of* Henley *upon* Thames.

A Gentleman at *London* would know to what Height he muſt be raiſed, to have a View of the *Engliſh* Fleet off *Louiſburgh*?

N. B. He ſuppoſes the Earth to be an exact Sphere, of 7970 Miles Diameter, that the Latitude of *Louiſburgh* is about 45° 40′, and Longitude 59° 40′ Weſt of *London*.

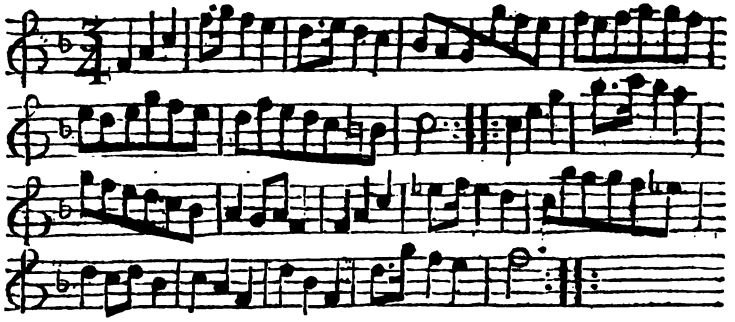
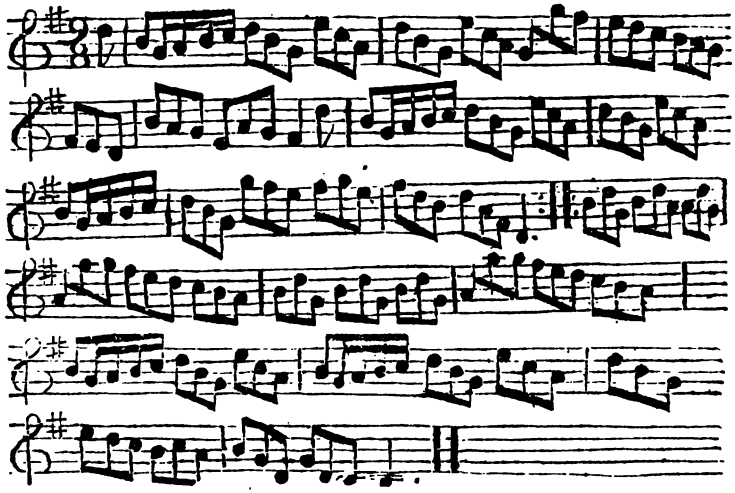
A SONG. *By* J. N. *Set to Muſic by Mr.* Mozt.

Andantes.

When firſt I ſaw my *Fanny*'s Face, her Face alone de-
lighted me, her Face alone de-lighted me;
Song
Poſſeſs'd of ev'ry out-ward Grace, I dread--ed Loſs of
Liberty, I dreaded Loſs of Liberty.
Unbleſs'd with Fortune's Smiles to move, I durſt not tell her
that I love, I durſt not tell her that I love.

And, oh! I found the heavenly Maid
Had Charms of a ſuperior Kind,
Charms, ſuch as Time can never fade,
The Heav'n-born Beauties of the Mind.
At Senſe and Beauty ſo divine,
What Heart ſo cold but burns like mine?

Lie ſtill, fond Heart, nor blindly run
On Miſeries unknown before;
But, as the *Perſian* does the Sun,
At awful Diſtance her adore.
Reſign, fond Heart, to Fate's Decree;
Such Virtues were not made for thee.

A new

A new MINUET.

POLLY *pouts.* *A* COUNTRY-DANCE.

Hey contrary Sides, then on your own Sides — 1ſt and 2d Couple Right Hands a-croſs, Left Hands back again — Croſs over two Couple, up again and caſt off — Hands ſix round Right Hands and Left at Top.

On the Earthquake at Liſbon.

(Cauſa latet; res eſt notiſſima.)

O! *Albion*, if thy favour'd iſle,
Long bleſs'd with *peace* and *plenty's* ſmile,
Don't ceaſe from *plays* and *ſports*;
Liſbon's ſad fate may ſoon attend,
Commotions ſubterranean rend
Thy *cities* and thy *courts*.

The *Locuſt* on God's errand ſent,
The *cattle* dying, bid REPENT,
All join'd the gen'rous lay;
Man, as if warn'd by none of theſe,
Convulſions now the *ocean* ſeize,
And bellowing earthquakes play.

While heaven protracts the fatal blow,
Nor lets this awful mandate go,
Repentance is no more:
Learn, learn its precious balm to prize,
Nor dare procraſtinate, be wiſe,
Fall proſtrate and adore.

A ſpecial warning *London* ſhar'd,
The *bolt* tho' graſp'd was kindly ſpar'd,
Amazing act of love:

The curtain of conſpiring night,
Again admitted it to light,
To freedom joy and love.

Diſtinguiſh'd by thy favour'd lot,
O! let it never be forgot,
Improve the preſent hour;
Bid exil'd *piety* return,
From mourning o'er *religious urn*,
And waft her into power.

No more in calm and ſoft repoſe,
Let downy vice her eyelids cloſe,
By fear or ſhame unaw'd:
Baniſh *corruption* from the great,
And *rapine* from a ſinking State,
And *mitred beach* from fraud.

Not weakly vain, nor raſhly blind,
The ſacred ſcriptures let us mind,
And anſwer *Wiſdom's* call:
Believe a *God* our feet can ſtay,
A *Saviour* intellectual day
Can pour alike on all.

No more let *vanity* and *pride*,
In *folly's* mazes ſeek to hide
From *truth's* pervading ray:
Let *conſcience virtue's track* explore,
And *faith* and *reaſon* ply the oar
Unto the realms of Day.

Witney, Dec. 15. E. W. jun.

Tranſlated from a very celebrated French *Epigram*; *by the Rev. Mr.* MOSES BROWNE, *Vicar of* Olney, Bucks, *Author of* Sunday Thoughts.

THy judgments, righteous God, are juſt:
Yet bears thy love with guilty duſt!
— But me! ſuch matchleſs Crimes debaſe,
Juſtice forbids to ſhow me grace.

Yes — my black liſt of num'rous Stains
Leaves me no Choice — but penal Pains.
Thy attributes my bliſs oppoſe,
Mercy itſelf decrees my woes.

'Tis juſt! — thy glory claims it all!
Theſe very tears offenſive fall.
I own thy vengeful rigours due ——
Strike! with thy bolts, this miſcreant thro'!

Strike! — if thy ſternly-partial eye
Can that, that *ſingle ſin* deſcry,
Which HE (who *my whole Debt* did pay)
Shed not his Blood to waſh away.

Epitaph on a Tomb in the Church-yard of the above-named Place.

CONſide not, reader, in thy *youth* or *ſtrength*,
But more than *both* the *preſent moment* prize:
Graves here ſurround thee of each breadth and length,
And *thou* may'ſt be (perhaps) the *next that dies.*

The Double Miſtake: Or, CLOE *a-walking.*

To Miſs ELIZ. M——R——M——N, *of* Newbury, Berks.

CLoſe by a River's moſſy ſide,
Whoſe winding ſtreams in murmurs glide,
A penſile wood with verdure crown'd,
Projects a dancing ſhade around,
Venus quite tir'd, ſat down to reſt,
While vernal breezes cool her breaſt:
In a looſe air, her treſſes float,
And wanton loves around her ſport.
All nature, bluſhing, eyes the queen,
And forms a wide extenſive ſcene:
Tall alders bend their tow'ring head,
And, bowing, form a quiv'ring ſhade:
Satyrs with Dances beat the ground,
The tender lambkins ſkip around,
While ſongſters pearch upon the ſpray,
And chant aloud their merry lay.
Cupid, who happen'd to be near,
Selecting flow'rs for *Cloe's* hair,
By the ſhrill concert in the ſky,
Concluded her to be juſt by:
Replete with wiſhes warm he flies,
Fond hope and Fear alternate riſe,
Alternate ſparkle in his eyes,
And with his garland freſh and gay,
Tries a fair contraſt to diſplay.
The poppy, ting'd with ſcarlet hue:
The vi'let, fragrant as the dew:
The jeſſamine, the bluſhing roſe,
From which ambroſial odour flows:
All theſe, and many more beſide,
With a ſmall ſilver ſtring he ty'd;
Then to his breaſt his poſy laid,
And ſmil'd, to think for whom 'twas made.
The little God with winged ſpeed,
Now ſkims along the flow'ry mead:
But juſt before he reach'd the place,
A thought intruding, ſlack'd his pace,
Reſolving, like a *Grecian* ſcout,
To ſpy what *Cloe* was about:
Then peeping thro' a ſunny glade,
I ſee (he cry'd) the charming maid:
Ah, *Cloe*, do you think to lie,
Recluſe in dull obſcurity,
When prying *Cupid* is ſo nigh.
Streight hov'ring round her ſnowy breaſt,
What innocence is here expreſt!
What life, he cry'd, plays in that eye!
E'en *Venus* cannot with her vie.
Venus, the vocal hills replies,
Can't with her vie: — with feign'd ſurprize,

The

The Goddeſs ſtarts — ſo, ſo, who's here? —
O, *Cupid*, is it you, my dear?
I fear'd ſome bold traducer came,
Or empty beau, to ſtain my fame.
What, *Cupid*, quite chagrin'd? I pray,
Has *Cloe* baniſh'd you to day?
O! no mamma, — What then, my dear?
I only thought you *Cloe* here. —
Did you indeed? the queen reply'd,
Is *Cupid*, when ſtil'd blind, bely'd:
For do you think your nonpariel,
Can charming *Venus* e'er excel?
No, no — you may, I do declare,
And full as a-propo compare,
Lame *Vulcan* with *Adonis* fair:
Fierce *Ajax* with his ample ſhield,
To charming *Paris*, in the field:
Or *Phœbus*, ſource and god of Light,
To *Cynthia*, miſtreſs of the night.
Cupid was going to reply,
When fate, or chance brought *Cloe* by.
Not *Phœbus*, when he ſpreads his beams,
And dies the clouds in bluſhing ſtreams,
Not fair *Aurora*, when ſhe greets
The raviſh'd ſenſe with balmy ſweets,
Can vie with *Cloe*: or appear,
So bright, ſo ſoft, or half ſo fair.
Lightly ſhe treads the ruſſet Mead,
The flowers, bluſhing, bow their head,
And but in fancy's mirrour view,
Charms, as unſullied, as their hue.
The lovely maid had ſcarce paſs'd by,
But *Venus* caught her with her eye,
And turning unto *Cupid*, ſaid,
See there, who trips, with fairy ſpeed,
Along the wide extending mead:
Minerva, or *Diana* chaſte,
Go pay our beſt reſpects with haſte.
Cupid obeyed: but ſoon return'd,
(To vent his ſpleen his boſom burn'd)
And whoſe blind now? the urchin cry'd:
Indeed, mamma, you ſhou'd not chide,
'Till conſcious that yourſelf are free,
From the ſame faults you find in me:
'Tis lovely *Cloe*, blooming fair,
The wiſe, the chaſte, the debonair,
Wiſdom and chaſtity combine,
With love, to make her quite divine.

Daventry, Northamptonſhire,
Nov. 22, 1755. J.

The CONQUEST.
By a young Lady.

PAlæmon, with the *warmth* of love,
Had all the *pride* of change;
A ſettl'd flame, he wiſh'd to prove;
Tho' none ſo prone to range.
No lover felt a fiercer flame,
Where *beauty* caught his eye;
But *marriage* was a hateful name,
A death to liberty.

It was (to him) when paſſion flows,
His *antidote* to *pain*;
It was the *prickle* of the *roſe*,
And of *deſire* the *bane*.
But *love* thro' him, at *Chloe's* ſight,
Like liquid lightening run;
Chloe, as fair as morning light,
Or the meridian ſun.
Her *eyes* that ſhot a thouſand rays,
He fear'd not to admire;
And ſcorch'd in the enkindling blaze,
He yet ador'd their fire.
Her lovely *breaſt*, divinely fair,
With eagerneſs *he* ſaw;
Unthinking, that, was hidden *there*
All adoration's awe.
As *Greenland's* ice, or *Ruſſia's* ſnow,
The ſummer's ſun beams prove;
He ſoften'd in the kindling glow,
And *melted* into love.
The *ice* of *pride* around his *heart*
Firſt yeilded to the flame,
Whilſt *love* inflicted his ſharpeſt dart
And *thaw'd* the harder frame.
Then thus, he ſaid, "thy pow'r I prove"
"O! *beauty*, thus purſu'd;"
"Now take me to thyſelf, O! *love*,"
"And *pride* be all ſubdu'd."
Then *Hymen* wav'd his blazing torch,
His *net* of *wedlock* threw,
Attended to the temple's porch;
And thence, triumphant flew.

An ACROSTICK.

M ore fair than lillies in a ſummer's morn,
I n auguſt jaſmin, or in may the thorn,
S weeter than woodbines after gentle ſhowers,
S weeter than zephyrs breath'd thro' roſy bowers.
H ibernia's daughters can no more excel,
A britiſh nymph is now the reigning bell,
R eplete with ſenſe, good-humour, wit refin'd,
R efiſtleſs form! refiſtleſs to her mind!
I n her improv'd, each lovely feature's ſeen,
S agacious nature gave the paphian queen.
O h, might I her (who all theſe charms) poſſeſs,
N o tongue could ſpeak, no words my joys expreſs.

R. Ch. WREN.

The VILLAGE.
By Mrs. P.

TO where the happy few reſide,
Remov'd from folly and from pride,
From all the world calls great:
Where midſt the ſcenes of rural life,
They live unknown to noiſe and ſtrife,
And bleſs their humble ſtate.

Lead

Lead on: to yonders village lead,
Where heaven has happineſs decreed,
For thoſe ye bleſſings prize:
Who ſeek in ſolitary eaſe,
Such joys as innocently pleaſe,
Nor wiſh for other joys.

Then leave the buſy buſtling croud,
The giddy young, the gay, the proud,
Who all on pleaſure wait:
Nor think yon little low built town,
Made for the cottager and clown,
There live the truly great.

There modeſt worth obſcur'd, does lie,
Recluſe, and hid from every eye,
Save that of ſmiling heav'n!
Contentment there in yonders cot,
Approves the happy humble lot,
That providence has giv'n.

There *induſtry* made hard by toil,
Purſues his labour with a ſmile,
Nor waſtes an idle hour:
Employment and a mind at eaſe,
Are bleſſings ſure that greatly pleaſe,
And theſe are in his power.

Here *Prudence* notable and ſage,
So much deſpis'd in this vain age,
Has found a calm retreat:
Her little family affairs,
Conducts: with all a mother's cares,
Moſt fearful, yet diſcreet.

While *temp'rance* ever healthful ſwain,
To tend his flock on verdant plain,
Does conſtantly reſort:
His wary feet he turns aſide,
From paths of luxury and pride,
To thoſe which health ſupport.

And *innocence* moſt charming maid,
In plain and neateſt dreſs array'd,
She needs no gay attire:
The power to wound is not in dreſs,
'Tis native charms that yield acceſs,
And ſet the ſoul on fire.

For open *truth* a ſhepherd's boy,
Has felt the paſſion, and with joy
Still ſings it in the grove:
Impatient now he waits the day,
When innocence ſhall give away
Her hand to virtuous love.

But mark yon lofty riſing dome,
That's *charity's* the pariſh home;
Here lives a god-like mind:
Who all the wants of all the poor
Relieves, from an unbounded ſtore,
Of goodneſs unconfin'd.

There *piety* divinely taught,
With every grace and virtue fraught,
Hangs looſe to all below;
Her greateſt pleaſures are on high,
They riſe from ſprings beyond the ſky,
Where joys cæleſtial flow.

Thus have I ſung the village train,
And *Collin* thanks me, honeſt ſwain:
Since he approves my lays,
Let others, better taught, refuſe
My humble verſe, and humble muſe,
The tribute of their praiſe.

M. P.

An Account of the late Earthquake at Liſbon, *continued from Page* 208.

In the Afternoon all the Paſſages were ſtopped by a Fire which broke out in ſeveral diſtant Parts at the ſame Time, and at Night the Ruins of the City were all in a Flame: This compleated its Deſtruction and the Ruin of its ſurviving Inhabitants; for in the Terror all Perſons were in, no Attempt was made to ſtop it, and the Wind being very high, it was communicated from one Street to another, by the Flakes of Fire drove by the Winds: It raged with great Violence for 8 Days, and this in the principal and moſt thronged Parts of the City. People being fled into the Fields half naked, the Fire conſumed all Sorts of Merchandize, Houſhold-goods, and wearing Apparel, ſo that hardly any Thing is left to cover People's Nakedneſs; the Court, the Populace of the City, Nuns, Friars, all lie in the Fields, where the Miſery they ſuffer from Cold, Hunger and Rain, is not to be expreſſed. If the Fire had not happened, People would have recovered their Effects out of the Ruins, but this has made ſuch a Scene of Deſolation and Miſery, as Words cannot deſcribe. The King's Palaces in the City are totally deſtroyed. The Tobacco and other Warehouſes ſhared the ſame Fate.

It is remarkable that this Fire continued burning ſo long, that on the 16th Day after it began, the Rubbiſh was ſo hot as to ſet Fire to the Baſkets in which it was carried. It was at firſt imagined that theſe Fires broke out of the Earth; but however probable this Suppoſition may appear, it does not ſeem to have been the Caſe here; for the moſt authentic Letters repreſent it as kindled by the Fires lighted in the Houſes, and the large Wax Tapers in the Churches burning among the Rubbiſh; or as kindled by villainous Incendiaries.

What Money was ſaved out of the Fire was ſo blackened as to cauſe it to be ſpecified whether Payments of any Sort were to be made

made in black or bright Money. The Iron Chests were the only Things that saved the ready Cash of many; as to Houshold Goods they were all consumed, and some Gentlemen were reduced to the Want of every Thing to keep them from the Weather, for most escaped in their Undress and Slippers.

What chiefly contributed to the Destruction of the City, was the Narrowness of the Streets. It is not to be expressed by human Tongue how dreadful and how awful it was to enter the City after the Fire was abated, and looking upwards one was struck with Terror in beholding frightful Pyramids of ruined Fronts, some inclining one Way, some another; then on the contrary, one was struck with Horror in beholding dead Bodies by six or seven in a Heap, crushed to Death, half buried and half burnt; and if one went through the broad Places or Squares, nothing to be met with but People bewailing their Misfortunes, wringing their Hands, and crying, the World is at an End; others who met with those they had any Concerns with embracing and begging Forgiveness of Injuries past. In short, the most lamentable Scene that Eyes could behold. If you go out of the City you behold nothing but Barracks or Tents made with Canvas or Ship's Sails, where the poor Inhabitants lye.

The King the 4th Day gave Orders for Soldiers to be posted at all the passable Avenues of the City, to hinder Persons robbing the deserted Houses, and Orders were given to suffer Masters of Houses to save what they could; and in going out every one was examined and strictly searched: Horse and Dragoons were posted on the Roads to stop any Body who seemed inclined to run away into the neighbouring Countries, particularly labouring Men and Artificers. Thieves were apprehended, who being found with Goods on them and no Body appearing to own them, were condemned and hung the the next Day, for which Purpose Gallows were erected in the most conspicuous Parts of the City. Then the King applied to the Relief of his People by securing all the Corn, Flour and Rice, of which great Quantities were offered, particularly from the English; so that the Apprehensions of a Famine were soon dissipated, and Orders were given to set all the Mills at Work; new Butcheries were ordered to be opened, and Bullocks and Sheep sent from all Parts of the Kingdom. Ships were stopt till a strict Search was made, and the Captains sworn that they had received no Goods but what belonged to the Merchants or Owners.

All Provisions are now admitted Duty-free, even Fish, which before paid a high Duty.

As the Shocks, though small, are frequent, the People keep building Wooden Houses in the Fields, but the King has ordered that no Houses be built to the Westward of Alcantra-gate. The Court are busy in appointing a Custom-house, &c. for Goods inwards, that Trade may be re-established, but no Place is yet fixed, so that Ships inwards are lying still. Four English Sailors have been condemned for stealing Goods, and hiding them in the Ballast, with Intent to make a Property of them.

We shall here add the Accounts published by Authority.

From the London Gazette.

The following Letter has been receiv'd from Abraham Castres, Esq; His Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary to the King of Portugal.

SIR, Lisbon, Nov. 6, 1755.

YOU will, in all Likelihood, have heard before this, of the inexpressible Calamity befallen the whole Maritime Coast, and in particular this opulent City, now reduced to a Heap of Rubbish and Ruins, by a most tremendous Earthquake, on the 1st. of this Month, followed by a Conflagration, which has done ten Times more Mischief than the Earthquake itself. I gave a short Account of our Misfortune to Sir *Benjamin Keene*, by a Spaniard, who promised, as all Intercourse by Post was at a Stand, to carry my Letter as far as *Badajoz*, and see it safe put into the Post-House. It was merely to acquaint his Excellency, that, God be praised, my House stood out the Shocks, tho' greatly damaged; and that happening to be out of the Reach of the Flames, several of my Friends burnt out of their Houses, had taken Refuge with me, where I have accommodated them, as well as I could, under Tents in my large Garden; nobody but Lord *Charles Douglas*, who is actually on Board the Packet, besides our Chaplain, and myself, having dared hitherto to sleep in my House, since the Day of our Disaster. The Consul and his Family have been saved, and are all well in a Country House not far from this City. Those with me at present, are the Dutch Minister, his Lady, and their three Children, with seven or eight of their Servants. The rest of my Company, of the better Sort, consists of several Merchants of this Factory, who, for the most Part, have lost all they had; though some indeed, as Mess. *Purry*, and *Mellish*'s House, and Mr. *Raymond*, and *Burrell*'s, have had the good Fortune to save their Cash, either in Whole, or in Part. The Number of Dead and Wounded I can give no certain Account of as yet; in that Respect our poor Factory has escaped pretty

well, conſidering the Number of Houſes we have here.

I have loſt my good and worthy Friend the Spaniſh Ambaſſador, who was cruſhed under his Door, as he attempted to make his Eſcape into the Street. This, with the Anguiſh I have been in, for theſe five Days paſt, occaſioned by the diſmal Accounts brought to us every Inſtant, of the Accidents befalling to one or other of our Acquaintance among the Nobility, who, for the moſt Part, are quite undone, has greatly affected me; but, in particular, the miſerable Objects among the lower Sort of His Majeſty's Subjects, who all fly to me for Bread, and lie ſcattered up and down in my Garden, with their Wives and Children. I have helped them all hitherto, and ſhall continue to do ſo, as long as Proviſions do not fail us, which I hope will not be the Caſe, by the good Orders M. de *Carvalho*, has iſſued in that Reſpect. One of our great Misfortunes is, that we have neither an *Engliſh* or *Dutch Man* of *War* in the *Harbour*. Some of their Carpenters and Sailors would have been of great Uſe to me on this Occaſion, in helping to prop up my Houſe; for as the Weather, which has hitherto been remarkably fair, ſeems to threaten us with heavy Rains, it will be impoſſible for the Refugees in my Garden to hold it out much longer; and how to find Rooms in my Houſe for them all, I am at a Loſs to diviſe, the Floors of moſt of them ſhaking under our Feet, and muſt conſequently be two weak to bear any Number of freſh Inhabitants.

The Roads for the firſt Days having been impracticable, it was but Yeſterday I had the Honour, in company with M. de la *Calmette*, of waiting upon the King of *Portugal*, and all the Royal Family, at *Belem*, whom we found encamped, none of the Royal Palaces being fit to harbour them. Though the Loſs his moſt Faithful Majeſty has ſuſtained on this Occaſion, is immenſe, and that his Capital City is utterly deſtroyed, he receiv'd us with more Serenity than we expected; and, among other Things, told us, that he owed great Thanks to Providence, for ſaving his and his Family's Lives; and that he was extremely glad to ſee us both ſafe. The Queen in her own Name, and all the young Princeſſes, ſent us Word, that they were obliged to us for our Attention, but that, being under their Tents, and in a Dreſs not fit to appear in, they deſired that, for the Preſent, we would excuſe their admitting our Compliments in Perſon.

Moſt of the conſiderable Families in our Factory have already ſecured to themſelves a Paſſage to England, by three or four of our London Traders, that are preparing for their Departure. As ſoon as the Fatigue and great Trouble of Mind, I have endured for theſe firſt Days, are a little over, I ſhall be conſidering of ſome proper Method for ſheltering the poorer Sort, either by hiring a Portugueſe Hulk, or, if that is not to be had, ſome Engliſh Veſſel, till they can be ſent to *England*: And there are many who deſire to remain, in hopes of finding, among the Ruins, ſome of the little Caſh they may have left in their Habitations.

The beſt Orders have been given for preventing Rapine and Murders, frequent Inſtances of which, we have had within theſe three Days, there being Swarms of Spaniſh Deſerters in Town, who take hold of this Opportunity of doing their Buſineſs. As I have large Sums depoſited in my Houſe, belonging to ſuch of my Countrymen as have been happy enough to ſave ſome of their Caſh, and that my Houſe was ſurrounded all laſt Night with Ruffians, I have this Morning wrote to M. de *Carvalho* to deſire a Guard, which I hope will not be refuſed.

We are to have, in a Day or two, a Meeting of our ſcattered Factory at my Houſe, to conſider of what is beſt to be done in our preſent wretched Circumſtances. I am determined to ſtay within Call of the Diſtreſſed, as long as I can remain on Shore with the leaſt Appearance of Security; and the ſame, Mr. *Hay* ſeemed reſolved to do, the laſt Time I conferred with him about it.

I muſt humbly beg your Pardon, Sir, for the Diſorder of this Letter, ſurrounded as I am by the many in Diſtreſs, who, from one Inſtant to the other, are applying to me, either for Advice or Shelter. The Packet has been detained, at the Deſire of the Factory, till another appears from *England*, or ſome Man of War drops in here from the *Streights*. This will go by the firſt of ſeveral of our Merchant Ships bound to *England*. I muſt not forget to acquaint you, that Sir *Harry Frankland* and Lady are ſafe and well, and have the Honour to be.

Liſbon, Nov. 19. The Force of the Earthquake on the 1ſt Inſt. ſeemed to be immediately under the City, and to have vented itſelf at the Key, that runs from the Cuſtom-houſe towards the King's Palace, which is entirely carried away, and has totally diſappeared. The India-houſe is alſo deſtroyed; but the Mint, in which there is a conſiderable Treaſure, is ſtanding.

The Number of the Dead is conſiderably leſs than was at firſt conjectured, and it does not appear that any of the Nobility are loſt, except the Marchioneſs of *Lourical*, the Counteſs of *Lumeares*, and her Daughter, Lady *Anna de Moſcoco*, and Don *Franciſco de Noronha*, a Principal of the Patriarchal Church,

Church, and Brother to the Marquis of *Anjeja*. The Dead have been interred, the Fires are extinguiſhed, and, by the provident Meaſures the King has taken, the People are ſupplied with Plenty of Proviſions. Their Moſt Faithful Majeſties and the Royal Family continue in perfect Health. —— *So far the Gazette.*

By all our private Letters we learn, that the *Engliſh* have been remarkably indebted to divine Providence for their Preſervation, there being, according to the largeſt Computation, not above 12 or 14 who have periſhed, tho' the Number of *Engliſh* ſettled at *Liſbon* amounted to between 4 and 500; but by the ſmalleſt Computation the Number of the *Portugueſe* who periſhed in *Liſbon* amount to 40,000.

Letters dated the 11th obſerve, that they had ſtill one or two Earthquakes every 24 Hours. That the King ſeems reſolved to rebuild *Liſbon* in the ſame Place, and that the Militia around the Country, are employed in clearing the Streets.

But it is Time to turn our Eyes from the Deſolation of *Liſbon*, which no Pen is able to deſcribe, and which we ſhall perhaps have further Occaſion to mention, to the dreadful Effects produced by this Earthquake in other Parts of *Portugal* and in *Spain*.

The Maſter of a *Dutch* Ship, who departed from St. *Ubes* the 1ſt of *November*, at eight in the Morning, reports, that a Quarter before ten, being about a League and an half from *Mont Sizembro*, which is ſix or ſeven Leagues diſtant from St. *Ubes*, he felt a violent Shock in his Veſſel; at the ſame Time he ſaw ſeveral large Rocks breaking off from the Mountain, and rolling down into the Sea with a moſt frightful Noiſe. Immediately after their Fall, a very thick Fog aroſe. He felt ſeveral other Shocks in his Ship 'till Sun-ſet, and then he perceived, at the Diſtance of ſeven or eight Leagues E. N. E. a thick Smoke, and ſoon after a Fire, which was viſible the whole Night. As he bore away in the Morning from the Coaſt, the Fire was no longer diſcernable to him. At his Departure from St. *Ubes*, he left in the Road of that Port three *Dutch* Veſſels, and a *Ruſſian* Ship.

By later Advice the Public has been informed that St. *Ubes*, and all its Inhabitants, periſhed in one common Ruin; that all were ſwallowed up, and not the leaſt Veſtige of a City left, or one Perſon to lament the Loſs of his Kindred and his Friends. —— This City was ſituated in the Province of *Eſtremadura*, 21 Miles South of *Liſbon* on a fine Bay of the *Atlantic* Ocean. Here were made great Quantities of fine Salt, which was purchaſed by moſt of the northern Nations of *Europe*, to ſell in their *American* Plantations. It has been, for about 250 Years, one of the moſt conſiderable Towns of Portugal. It was encloſed with a ſtrong Wall, fortified on the Land Side by five Baſtions and two Demi-baſtions, beſides a little Fort on a riſing Ground within a Mile of the Town. Towards the Sea it had a Fort of four Baſtions, and a Tower well furniſhed with Cannon: All which Works are deſtroyed. The Chain of Rocks at the Weſt Side of the Town, which contained Quarries of fine Jaſper of various Colours, have alſo been ſplit and rent by the Violence of the Earthquake.

At *Faro*, a Sea Port Town in the Province of *Algarva*, the whole City was deſtroyed, and all the Inhabitants that were left alive, like thoſe of *Liſbon*, were obliged to live in the open Fields; and it is ſaid, that all the Towns along the Coaſt, from Cape *St. Vincent* to the River *Ayamonte* have ſuffered nearly the ſame Fate, and that there is not a City in *Portugal* that has not, in ſome Meaſure, felt its Effects. By the ſame Earthquake the principal Mountains of *Portugal* were violently ſhaken, ſome of them ſplit and rent, and huge Maſſes rolled down into the adjacent Valleys. And at the ſame Time all the principal Rivers ſwelled and overflowed the Countries thro' which they paſſed, and the Waters of the *Tagus* roſe at *Toledo*, 100 Leagues from *Lisbon*, to the Height of 10 Feet. At *Oporto* ſeveral Houſes were thrown down, and the Churches and Steeples much damaged.

According to Letters from *Angouleſme*, a City in the South of *France*, on the very ſame Day the great Earthquake happened at *Lisbon*, a ſubterraneous Noiſe like Thunder, was heard a League from that City; ſoon after the Earth opened, and diſcharged a Torrent of Water mixed with red Sand. Moſt of the Springs in that Neighbourhood ſunk in ſuch a Manner, that for ſome Time it was thought they were dry; and the *Charante* about the ſame Time firſt ſunk conſiderably, and ſoon after mounted up in a terrible Manner.

Theſe Earthquakes were alſo felt at *Madrid*; but in no Part of *Spain*, were their Effects more dreadful than at *Seville* and *Cadiz*, at the firſt of which Places it has done great Damage, all the Churches being in a Manner runied; and the Tower of the great Church opening on the four Sides, a great many large Stones fell, and killed a great Number of People. A Letter from *Cadiz* obſerves, that, "it's impoſſible to expreſs the Afflictions that all in that City have ſuffered." After deſcrib-

ing the Earthquake, which was very violent, he proceeds: "An Hour afterwards, the Sea was Calm, not a Breath of Air, but prodigious cloſe and warm, on a Sudden the Sea ſwelled up (without the leaſt Wind) all round the City; we expected every Moment to be drowned, all ran into the Streets, ſeeking for Confeſſion and Mercy: The Sea with the greateſt Violence broke upwards of eighty Yards in length of the Walls, from the *Caletta* to near the Caſtle, and ſoon overflow'd all the Streets thereabouts, called the *Vina*, carrying along with it hugh Pieces of the Wall: And on the other Side of the Mole, at the ſame Time, and with like violence the Waters entered at the Port *Seville*, and the Mole and Sea-port, ſweeping away all before them. We then had not the leaſt Hope of Life; the People ran to the higher Grounds: The Friars of all the Convents in the Streets giving Benedictions to the People all in Tears, expecting inſtant Death: A great many ran out at the Land-Gate to eſcape to the Iſland; but, poor Creatures! The two Seas met with equal Violence as in the City, and when they would gladly have turned back, found it too late, they were all drowned, Men, Women, and Children. This moſt terrible Scene laſted about two Hours, when the Sea began to ebb.

"At the ſame Time the like Misfortune happened in the Iſland, in *Chiclan*, *Medina*, *Port-real*, *Cheres*, and in St. *Lucar*, were the Sea entered the lower Part of the Town, and overflowed it all; a great many were drown'd, and many Eſtates are loſt."

'About ten Minutes after ten the ſame 'Morning it was felt at *Gibralter*, when it 'began with a Trembling, which laſted a- 'bout half a Minute, then a violent Shock, 'after that a Trembling for 5 or 6 Seconds, 'then another Shock, not ſo violent as the 'Firſt, and went off gradually. The Guns 'on the Batteries were ſeen ſome to riſe, 'others to ſink, the Earth having and undulating Motion. Moſt People were ſeized 'with giddineſs and ſickneſs; ſome fell 'down, others were ſtupified; and in ge- 'neral all were affected as if electrified. 'The Sea roſe ſix Feet eight Inches every 'fifteen Minutes, and fell ſo low, that 'Boats and all the ſmall Craft near the 'Shore were left a-ground, as were Num- 'bers of ſmall Fiſh. This Flux and Reflux laſted till next Morning, having de- 'creaſed gradually from two in the After- 'noon. It is obſervable that a large Piece 'of Rock 40 Foot long ſeparated from the 'Hill and fell down near *Catalan* Bay. The 'Thermometer was at 62, and no alteration was obſerv'd. At St. *Roque* it was 'ſo violent as to throw Perſons out of their 'Seats, and the Arch of the Church is rent. 'At *Algazaiſt* ſeveral Walls fell down, and 'great Part of the Town was overflowed. 'At *Arzilla* in *Barbary*, the Water roſe 'nine Feet, and a Settee of the Town foun- 'der'd. Great Miſchief at *Cadiz*; their 'great Cauſey is torn up. The Ships in the 'Bay, thought they had ſtruck upon Rocks; 'and the Dutch Fleet off Cape St. *Mary*'s 'fired Guns as in Diſtreſs: It laſted with 'them ſeven Minutes. The Shocks were 'repeated on the 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 17th, 'and 20th.'

'At *Tangier* the Water roſe fifty Feet per- 'pendicular, and had almoſt loſt its brackiſh 'Taſte. The Fountains ſtopt for ſome 'Time, and ſoon after guſh'd out with great 'Violence with Water the Colour of Blood. '*Mequinez* in *Barbary* has ſuffer'd much, 'many People being killed, and near it two 'large Mountains opened, from one of 'which iſſued a prodigious Quantity of Wa- 'ter, the Colour too of Blood, which form'd 'a River, and many Days after was flow- 'ing with great Rapadity.'

WE receiv'd the Favour of a Letter from the *Præſes* of a *Loyal Club* in *North-Britain*, who deſire it may be inſerted in the Magazine; we beg to be excuſed inſerting the firſt Part, as it contains ſo many Encomiums on our Performance: But we greatly approve, and are much obliged by their impartial Cenſure of thoſe Things they think amiſs, and particularly the *Trap-Day Ode*, which was put in unknown to the Author of the Magazine, who was at that Time neceſſarily abſent from the Preſs; but our Readers may depend on more Care being taken for the Future in this Reſpect; we ſhall give the art of their Letter, containing their Reflections on this Ode, and what follows, in their own Words.

"Had the Author added to it's Titles, the Performance of a Maſter or Miſs of 12 Years of Age, we could have laugh'd at the childiſh Fancy; but as this is omitted it gave us great diſguſt: If the Author had any deſign at all, we are at a Loſs whether He, or She deſign'd to burleſque the Poet or his Majeſty: We don't pretend to be ſuch Judges of Poetry as to ſay whether Mr. *Cibber* perform'd his Part ſuitable to the Grandeur of the Subject, but we well know ſuch a Theme deſerves the Pen of a *Cicero* and *Virgil*; our own Country will pardon us, that among ſo many great Orators and Poets as it has produced, we don't ſingle them out for the Employment, leſt we injure many by picking out one or two: We are not ſo ſevere

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and morose as to quarrel with People for trifling now and then; it is ſometimes a Relief from more ſerious Studies, but then we would never allow them to have any alluſion to things Sacred or Serious; this has a very bad Effect on weak Minds, and to ſupport our Judgment in this we refer to the great Judge *Hale*; and ſo far are we convinced of this, that as we are no Biggots to any Sect, we are reſolved never to turn into ridicule the Weakneſs and Follies which are introduced into religious Worſhip by any Sect; where ever God is worſhiped, if we are preſent, we will behave with due Reverence whatever be the Weakneſs and Superſtition of the Worſhipers, and don't doubt but that if they be vertuous and ſincere, their Worſhip will be accepted by that great Being who knows the Infirmities of poor Mortals."

"And next to our God, we owe our greateſt Reverence to our King, and now in a particular Manner when his Perſon and Government are doubly endeared to us, by our Dangers and his Toil; when we ſee his Majeſty at a Time of Life when Nature uſually calls for Eaſe, ſupporting the Fatigues and Care of Government, watchful for our good, whilſt his meaneſt Subject ſleeps at Eaſe and eats his homely Meat in Peace, confiding next to God, in the Care and Providence of his King: Words are faint to expreſs his Merit or our Gratitude; nor does his Majeſty expect Reward of his Labours in theſe, but in being the happy Inſtrument of Safety to his Dominions, and to promote the good of Mankind; for we ſee his beneficent Actions and Intentions are not confin'd to his own Subjects. Let every good Perſon, Men, Women, and Children, join us in imploring the Almighty to bleſs his Majeſty with Vigour of Body and Mind to ſupport his Toils; to bleſs his Counſils, his Navies and Armies with Succeſs; may he live to ſee his Enemies defeated, his Dominions ſettled in Peace. His Grandſon arrived at maturity poſſeſs'd of all his own Virtues, ready to ſucceed him; may he then by an eaſy Tranſition, be tranſlated from a mortal to an immortal Crown."

"We expect you'll do us the Honour to inſert this in your next Magazine; our Intention is good, tho' it is written in a Hurry; we never once entertain'd a Thought of commiting any of our Performances to Print; but our Reverence, Love and Gratitude to his Majeſty, we think, call for this Teſtimony of our Averſion to any thing that has the leaſt Appearance of Diſreſpect to his ſacred Perſon. You would have had this on the firſt Appearance of your *Auguſt* Magazine, but ſuch is our Diſtance from *London*, we did not receive it till very lately. *I am, yours, &c.*

A CHRONOLOGICAL MEMOIR *of* Occurrences. For *DECEMBER* 1755.

THEY write from Paris what will hardly be believed, that a foreign Phyſician has lately cured a Boy who had been for ſix Years in a very ſtrange Condition, and who voided by Stool a Serpent half a Yard long, with a flat Head, in the Jaws of which were eight Teeth, with a Kind of Horn on the Top of his Head: This Monſter was about an Inch in Thickneſs. The Prince of Conti having taken all the neceſſary Precautions to be aſcertained as to this Fact, has taken the Phyſician under his Protection and into his Service.

LONDON.

Dec. 18. CAptain Hamilton, of his Majeſty's Ship Lancaſter, lying at Spithead, coming aſhore in his Barge, in which were 8 Men beſides the Captain (the Sea running very high about two Parts in three of their Way from Spithead, and by the careleſſneſs, it is ſaid, of ſome of the People) they were overſet, and the Captain unfortunately drowned, with three of the Men; the Weather at that time being ſo bad that there was not a Boat of any Sort ſtirring near them. But as ſoon as poſſible Boats put out to their Relief, and took up five of the Men, who it ſeems ſupported themſelves by holding on ſome Part of the Barge 'till help came, but too late to ſave the unhappy Gentleman, tho' he had got twice on the Barge (which lay at that time Keel uppermoſt) but the Sea waſhed him off. When the Barge overſet, the Captain had on a large Cloak, from which he with difficulty diſengaged himſelf, and ſwam about the Barge above twenty Minuets, exhorting the Men to reſignation in caſe they could not ſave themſelves, and at the ſame Time encouraging them to exert their Strength to preſerve Life. In this Part of the World (and indeed I believe every-where elſe, when the fatal Accident is known) Capt. Hamilton will be greatly lamented by all who had the Pleaſure of knowing him, as he was a Gentleman who poſſeſſed every qualification that

that might render Himſelf, his Friends, and the People he commanded Happy.

"*P. S.* The Body of one of the Men has been ſince caſt aſhore; but as it was Tide of Ebb when the Accident happen'd, it is a Chance if any of the Reſt are found as yet."

23. His Majeſty's Proclamation for the Encouragement of Seamen, prolonged and extended to the 31ſt of January next.

24. The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, attended by his Officers, went into the Markets to make a Collection for the poor Debtors, who are confined in the ſeveral Gaols belonging to this City.

25. There was a numerous and ſplendid Appearance of Nobility, &c. at Court, to pay their Compliments to his Majeſty; and the Knights Companions of the Moſt Noble Orders of the Garter, Thiſtle, and Bath, appeared in the Collars of their reſpective Orders. At Noon his Majeſty and the Royal Family, preceded by the Heralds and Purſuivants at Arms, went to the Chapel-Royal; and, after receiving the Holy Communion, his Majeſty made an Offering at the Alter of a Wedge of Gold, called the Byzant.

From Norwich we hear, that there has been born 1141, and buried 1341, in the Year 1755.

A Regiſter *of* THEATRICAL ENTERTAINMENTS.

	Drury-Lane.	Covent-Garden.
Dec. 26.	*King Henry* VIII.—*Genii.*	*Macbeth.*—*Harlequin Skeleton.*
27.	*Fair Quaker of Deal.*—*Genii.*	*Romeo and Juliet.*—Ditto.
29.	*Oroonoko.*—*Genii.*	Ditto.—Ditto.
30.	*The Alchemiſt.*—*Oracle.*	Ditto.—Ditto.
31.	*Barbaroſſa.*	*Merry Wives of Windſor.*—*Double Diſappointment.*

BIRTH.

Dec. 28. Lady of the Hon. Rich. Fitzpatrick, Eſq; delivered of a Son, at his Houſe in Hanover Square.

MARRIAGES.

Dec. 26. Lord Crauford was married at Edinburgh, to Miſs Hamilton.

28. The Hon. Mr. Spencer, to Miſs Poyntz.

29. Capt. Barlow in the Weſt-India Trade, to Miſs Ann Brevin.

31. Edw. Atkins, Eſq; of Auſtin Fryers to Miſs Wright of Oxford.

DEATHS.

Laſt Week died Admiral Graves, of Thanks in Cornwall, between 70 and 80 Years of Age. He was much beloved by the Seamen, having been often in Action, and always behaved well. At the taking of Gibralter he was the firſt Officer who got over the Walls, and was a Lieutenant of the Ranelagh, of 80 Guns, ſecond to Sir George Rooke, that engaged Admiral Thoulouſe in the fight off Malaga. In the laſt War he began the Attack upon Carthagena, and was afterwards in the Marlborough, of 90 Guns, Commodore of the Blue Diviſion of Admiral Matthews's Fleet.

29. Biſſe Richards, Eſq; Member of Parliament for Hindon in Wilts.

At Bath Lady Barbara North, Siſter to the late Earl of Pembroke.

Civil and Military Preferments.

The King has been pleaſed to conſtitute and appoint the following Lord and Gentlemen to be Colonels of the Regiments of Foot to be forthwith raiſed for his Majeſty's Service.

James Abercrombie, Robert Napier, Hedworth Lambton, William Whitmore, John Campbell, Charles Perry, Eſqrs. Lord Charles Manners, John Arabin, Robert Anſtruther, and Charles Montagu, Eſqrs.

Alſo to appoint Bennet Noel, Eſq; to be Lieut. Col. to the Coldſtream Regiment of Foot Guards.

Julius Cæſar, Eſq; Firſt Major to the ſaid Regiment, and likewiſe Capt. of a Company therein.

William A'court, Eſq; Second Major to the ſaid Regiment, and likewiſe Capt. of a Company therein.

John Lowrie, Eſq; Firſt Major to the Third Regiment of Foot Guards, and likewiſe to be Capt. of a Company therein. And

Andrew Robinſon, Eſq; Second Major to the ſaid Regiment, and likewiſe Capt. of a Company therein.

The King has been pleaſed to grant unto the Rt. Hon. Wills Hill, Earl of Hilſborough, the Office of Treaſurer of his Majeſty's Chamber, in the room of Richard Arundell, Eſq;

Alſo to grant unto George Auguſtus Selwyn, Eſq; the Office or Place of Paymaſter of all his Majeſty's Works, in the room of Denzil Onſlow, Eſq;

The King has been pleaſed, upon a Surrender made by John Cowper, D. D. of the Office of the Execution of the Laws and Statutes concerning Bankrupts; and the Writing, Engroſſing, and paſſing by and under

under the Great Seal of Great Britain, of all Commiſſions, Writs of Superſedeas Procedendo, and other Writs and Things incident to the Execution of the ſaid Office, to grant the ſaid Office unto the ſaid Dr. John Cowper and and John Yorke, of Lincoln's Inn in the County of Middleſex, Eſq;

The King has been pleaſed, upon a Surrender made by John Yorke, of Lincoln's Inn in the County of Middleſex, Eſq; of certain Letters Patent, whereby his Majeſty granted unto him the ſaid John Yorke, during his natural Life, the Office or Place of Chafewax in Chancery, to grant the ſaid Office or Place of Chafewax in Chancery to Aſhley Cowper, Eſq;

The King has been pleaſed to order Letters Patent to be paſſed under the Great Seal of the Kingdom of Ireland, for granting unto the Rt. Hon. John Earl of Sandwich, the Rt. Hon. George Earl of Cholmondeley, and Welbore Ellis, Eſq; the Office or Offices of Vice Treaſurer and Receiver General and Paymaſter General of all the Revenues, Profits, and Caſualties whatſoever, that are or ſhall be due to his Majeſty in the ſaid Kingdom: As alſo the Office of Treaſurer at War there.

Alſo to conſtitute and appoint Edward Lloyd, Eſq; to be Secretary to his Majeſty's Forces in North Britain, in the room of Thomas Sherwin, Eſq;

His Majeſty has been pleaſed to make the following Promotions to the new Regiments, viz.

Lieutenant-Colonels.	*Majors.*
Major J. Mompeſſon,	*Capt.* Debriſay,
Thomas Buck,	Furye,
Alex. Mackay,	Hugh Morgan,
Geo. Crawford,	Wm Arnott,
Mark Benton,	Wilkinſon,
J. Donaldſon,	Proby,
Peter Parr,	Doyne,
T. Wilkinſon,	Townſend,
Byam Crump,	Feyrac,
W. Aug. Pitt.	How.

The King has been pleaſed to appoint the following Gentlemen to be Officers in the Regiments hereafter mentioned:

Richard Shuckburgh, Eſq; to be a Lieut. in the firſt Regiment of Foot Guards.

Cecil Forreſter, Eſq; to be a Lieut. Col. to the Regiment of Foot commanded by Major General Bockland.

Thomas Gordon, Eſq; to be a Lieut.

And Charles Phillips, Gent. to be Enſign in the ſaid Regiment.

Ruvigny De Coſne, Eſq; to be Capt. of a Company in the Coldſtream Regiment of Foot.

George Bodens, Eſq; to be a Capt. Lieut. in the ſaid Regiment.

Montagu Blomer, Eſq; to be Capt. of a Company in the Third Regiment of Foot Guards.

John Scott, Eſq; to be Capt. of a Company in the ſaid Regiment.

Lord Adam Gordon, to be a Capt. Lieut. in the ſaid Regiment.

George Moncrief, Eſq; to be Lieut. Col. to the Regiment of Foot, commanded by Lieut. Gen. Anſtruther.

David Erſkine, Eſq; to be Major to the ſaid Regiment.

Robert Sloper, Eſq; to be Major to the Regiment of Dragoons, commanded by Lieut. Gen. Sir John Mordaunt.

Henry Arthur Fellows, Gent. to be Cornet in the ſaid Regiment.

John Barlow, Eſq; to be Major of the Regiment of Foot, or the Buffs, commanded by Col. George Howard.

John Mackay, Eſq; to be Major to the Regiment of Foot, commaneed by Lord George Bentinck.

John Bell, Eſq; to be Major to the Regiment of Foot, commanded by Lieut. Gen. Thomas Fowke.

Sir Robert Hamilton to be Major to the Royal Iriſh Regiment of Foot, commanded by Major General Folliott.

John Beckwith, Eſq; to be Major to the Regiment of Foot, commanded by Col. Philip Honywood.

Jordan Wren, Eſq; to be Major to the Regiment of Foot commanded by Major General James Stuart.

James Robertſon, Eſq; to be Major to the Regiment of Foot, commanded by Col. Alexander Durour.

B——KR——TS.

Jan. 3. Benjamin Hooker, of Crediton, Devonſhire, Apothecary.

6. John Burton, of St. Paul, Shadwell, Mariner.

Thomas Camm, of Abington in Berks, Chapman.

Edward Beazley, of Bermondſey, Surry, Woolſtapler.

Thomas Pritchard, of Bridgewater, Coalmerchant.

Richard Eaves, of Birmingham, Carrier.

Elizabeth Trinder, of Bath, Widow, Tavern-keeper.

MANY of our Correſpondents deſire an Explanation of the Nature of the ſeveral Inſtruments made uſe of in the Obſervations on the Weather: We ſhall always take the higheſt Pleaſure in doing every thing that may be agreeable to them; but we preſume the general Uſe of the BAROMETER, THERMOMETER, and HYGROMETER, is too well known to need any

any Account of it, 'till we come to give a particular Explication of each Inſtrument, and its Uſes, in their proper Places, *viz.* when we come to *Pneumatics*, or the *Doctrine of the Air*, which will follow next to the preſent Dialogues on the *Planetary Syſtem*; and we hope our Readers will have Patience to take every Thing in its proper Place.

But as to the PLUVIAMETER, it may be neceſſary to give its Uſe here. Suppoſe then, a ſquare Funnel was made, and the Length of its Side 10 Inches; then, when placed in the open Air, it will receive all the Rain that falls on 10 Times 10, or 100 ſquare Inches; and if the Rain ſo collected by the Funnel were to deſcend into a Tube of a ſquare Form, and the Orifice juſt a ſquare Inch, then if the Rain which falls, and deſcends into this Tube, ſtands juſt one Inch high, that Rain, if it fell on a Space equal to 100 ſquare Inches, would be but $\frac{1}{100}$ Part of an Inch high. For the ſame Reaſon, if the Water is 10 Inches high in the Tube, it would, if ſpread over 100 ſquare Inches, ſtand $\frac{10}{100}$, that is $\frac{1}{10}$ of an Inch high; and if it roſe 20 Inches in the Tube, the ſame Rain upon 100 ſquare Inches would ſtand $\frac{2}{10}$ of an Inch high, and ſo on. Now our Inſtrument is ſuch as is here deſcribed, ſo that the Numbers in the Table, which ſhew the Height of the Water in the Tube, does at the ſame Time ſhew, what Height of Water would be produced by all the Rain that falls on that Day (were it not to ſink into the Earth) upon 100 ſquare Inches, or any other given Space; *from whence the Quantity of Water falling in a given Time, on a given Space, may at any Time be preciſely known:* And this Problem will eaſily be underſtood to be of very great Uſe in *Phyſics*; for which Reaſon it is much to be deſired that more Inſtrument of this Kind were in Uſe, that ſo the Quantity of Rain falling in different Places might be known, and compared together.

Obſervat. on the Weather, at Temple Bar.

	Barometer.	Therm.	Pluviameter.	Hygrometer.
Dec. 28	29 : 7	85	0 : 0	23
29	29 : 6	79	0 : 0	21¼
30	29 : 8	82	0 : 0	20½
31	29 : 9	84	2 : 0	19

BILL *of Mortality from Nov.* 18. *to Dec.* 16.

Buried			Chriſtened		
Males	432	854	Males	270	539
Females	422		Females	269	
Under 2 years old		323			
Between 2 and 5		64	Buried,		
5 and 10 —		26	Within the walls		69
10 and 20 —		17	Without		203
20 and 30 —		62	*Mid.* and *Surry*		410
30 and 40 —		88	City & Sub. *Weſt.*		172
40 and 50 —		90			854
50 and 60 —		70			
60 and 70 —		52	Weekly *Dec.* 23.		443
70 and 80 —		47	30.		411
80 and 90 —		14			
90 and 100 —		1			854
100 and 109 —		0			
		854			

Catalogue of BOOKS, continued.

LOTTERIES and Raggs. A Ballad, 2*s.* *Walſh.*

Lucias and *Celadon*; or, a Dialogue on the Exiſtence and Immortality of the Soul, 1*s.* 6*d.* *Cooper.*

Memoirs of the voluptuous Conduct of the Capuchin's in regard to the Fair Sex: By a Brother of the Order, from the *French.*

Memoirs of the Duke of *Sully*, Prime Miniſter of *Henry* the Great: Tranſlated from the *French*, 3 Vol. 4to. 2*l.* 2*s.* *Millar.*

The Mirror. A poetical Eſſay. By Mr. *Arnold*, 1*s.* *Swan.*

New Naval Hiſtory, in weekly Numbers, Folio, at 6*d.* each. *Scott.*

Ode ſur la Mort, by the King of *Pruſſia*, 6*d.* *Wilſon* and *Durham.*

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Portſmouth. A deſcriptive Poem. By *R. Maxwell*, 1*s.* *Owen.*

Sinful Chriſtian condemned by his own Prayers; a Sermon on *Luke* xix. 22. By *W. Dodd*, 6*d.* *Waller.*

Sermons preached on various Occaſions. By *John Owen*, D. D. never before publiſhed, 2*s.* *Buckland.*

Sermon preached at the Viſitation of Dr. *Thackeray*, Archdeacon of *Surry*. By *J. Jones*, M. A. 6*d.* *Withers.*

Miſcellaneous Correſpondence, in Proſe and Verſe.

For *JANUARY*, 1756.

AS the Seaſon is approaching in which the barbarous Cuſtom of throwing at Cocks is to be repeated, I cannot help hinting that I think it a Practice that reflects great Diſhonor upon our Nation in a three-fold Reſpect, *viz.* As we are Men, as we are *Britons*, and as we are Chriſtians. For *firſt*, as we are Men, the common Principles of Humanity and Reaſon, ſhould teach us to avoid every Act of Cruelty, or inflicting Pain and Miſery on any Object whatſoever that is capable of any ſuch Senſations. *Secondly*, As we are *Britons*, and not Savages, we ought to act a better Part than they; where Learning and all Kinds of Knowledge abounds, we cannot but know that it is contrary to the Principles of Mercy, Goodneſs, Compaſſion, and all Morality, to call that Pleaſure or Sport, that makes any ſenſible Being miſerable. And, *thirdly*, As Chriſtians, we contradict, in every Act of Cruelty, the Golden Rule of Behaviour which Chriſt himſelf has given to his Diſciples, *Of doing to others, as we would they ſhould do unto us*: The Reaſon of this Precept extends not only to all Mankind, but to all animated Nature. An Infidel or Heathen has been always condemned for Cruelty, though guided only by the Light of Nature, how much more then inexcuſable and criminal are we who ſin againſt the Light not only of Nature, but of Learning and Revelation itſelf. If they were called Barbarians for ſo doing, what Turn of Reproach can be thought of ſufficient to upbraid and expoſe the Guilt and Shame of Chriſtians in this Reſpect, I ſhall here take no Notice of thoſe *Sports* (as they are uſually called) of fiſhing, ſhooting, hunting, *&c.* which to me ſeem at leaſt to require a *Treſpaſs-Offering*; but *Cock-ſcailing*, *Cock-fighting*, *Bull-baiting*, &c. are of a criminal Nature, at leaſt they are inconſiſtent with the Genius of the Chriſtian Religion, and therefore ought to be the Averſion of every chriſtian Temper. Our Divines of every Denomination have laudably exerted themſelves againſt theſe inhuman Practices, and it were much to be wiſhed that the Civil Power would interpoſe to put a Stop to them effectually. It gave me great Pleaſure as I once entered a certain Town, to obſerve the following Advertiſement ſtuck up by the Side of the Gate, *viz.*

"This is to give Notice to all Lovers of Cruelty, and Promoters of Miſery, That at the *George-Inn* on *Wedneſday* in *Whitſon-Week*, will be provided for their Diverſion, that ſavage Sport of Cook-fighting, which cannot but give great Delight to every Breaſt thoroughly diveſted of Humanity: And for Muſic, Oaths and Curſes will not fail to reſound round the Pit; ſo that this Paſtime muſt be greatly approved of by ſuch as have no Reverence for the Deity, nor Benevolence to his Creatures."

SIR,

ACcording to Promiſe, I have ſent you all the Cæleſtial Obſervations I could make this Year, which has been very unfavourable in theſe Parts; I have been aſſiſted by Mr. Benj. Talbot, (See N°. 10.) *who is a very ingenious Man, and I am ſure no Care nor Trouble has been wanting by either of us to render them as correct as poſſible; I have* 3 *Teleſcopes, which I uſe occaſionally*, viz. *one Reflector, with a Micrometer, made by* Scarlet, *two Feet long; one Refractor* 8 *Feet long; and another Refractor of* 14 *Feet. We ſhould be glad you would give a hint to your Aſtronomical Readers, how acceptable it would be to have other Obſervations made in different Parts, and inſerted in yours, or ſome other Magazine. I am, Sir, Your Humble Servant,*

Newport, *Dec.* 29th, 1755. JOHN P. HERRINGMAN.

ASTRONOMICAL OBSERVATIONS *in the Year* 1755, *at* Newport, Salop.

	H.	′	″	
Jan. 23d. at	9	47	47	A Star of the 5th Magnitude in the Root of the South Ear of the *Bull* was occulted by the *Moon*'s S. E. Limb; the Smallneſs of the *Star* and the Brightneſs of the *Moon* prevented the Emerſion's being ſeen.

	H.	′	″	
Feb. 22d, at	09	00	30	A *Star*, marked χ, of the 4th Magnitude, in the Ham of *Pollux* was occulted by the *Moon*'s S. E. Limb; Clouds intervening the Emerſion could not be ſeen.
Mar. 16th, at	8	15	00	*Jupiter*'s 1ſt Satellite emerged.
April 19th,				Between 10^h 24′ and 10^h 26′ *Jupiter*'s 3d Satellite emerged; thin flying Clouds prevented an exact Obſervation.
May 8th, at	10	48	50	*Jupiter*'s 1ſt Satellite emerged.
15th, at	9	25	00	The *Star* χ in the Ham of *Pollux* emerged from the *Moon*'s Weſtern Limb.
16th, at	10	43	10	The 4th Satellite emerged.
June 1ſt, at	10	15	30	The 3d emerged.
July 18th, at	08	37	39	The S. E. Limb of the *Moon* occulted a Star of the 4th Magnitude, marked θ, and at 9^h 33′ 09″ it emerged from the S. W. Limb. This *Star* is to be found in *Senex*'s *Zodiac* in 25^d 33′ of $\mathfrak{m}$ with a Latitude of 3^d 30′ North.
Aug. 26th, at	09	45	56	A *Star* of the 4th Magnitude, marked 1 ξ, near the Foot of the *Ram* emerged from behind the *Moon*'s Weſtern Limb. This *Star*'s Place in the above *Zodiac* is in Υ 29^d 43′ with a South Latitude of 4^d 18′.
Nov. 15th,				The *Star* μ in the Band of the *Fiſhes* was expected to be occulted, but at 8^h 10′ it was 1′ 50″ North of the *Moon*, and ſeemed then to be at the nearest diſtance of Centers.
Dec. 5th, at	05	22	30	In the Morning *Jupiter*'s 3d Sat. emerged.
10th, at	09	36	45	A *Star* of the 5th Magnitude was occulted by the *Moon*'s E. S. E. Limb; the Emerſion could not be ſeen; but at 10^h 56′ the *Star* was juſt as far from the *Moon*'s Weſtern Limb as the enlightned Limb was broad, the *Moon* being juſt paſt the 1ſt Quarter. Star's Place this Year $\aleph$ 22^d 41′ South Latitude 01^d 22′.
16th, at	04	19	40	With the 14 Foot Teleſcope I obſerved the *Star* γ of the Hyades to emerge from behind the *Moon*'s W. Limb; at 8^h 35′; the Northernmoſt of the two *Stars* marked θ, was ſo near the *Moon*'s $\mathfrak{S}$. Limb as to be but 24″ 22‴ diſtant from it, which I carefully meaſured with the Micrometer at 9^h 26′ a *Star* of the ſixth Magnitude immerged behind the *Moon*'s E. Limb, the Emerſion could not be ſeen. Its Place this Year is Π 4^d 33′ 22″ South Latitude 5d 25′ 43″. And at 12h 59′ 00″ *Aldebaran* immerged, the Emerſion was at 14h 14′ 45″.
28th, at	06	02	48	In the Morning, the *Star* κ of the 5th Magnitude, in the Skirts of the *Virgin* emerged from the *Moon*'s W. Limb. *J. P. H.*

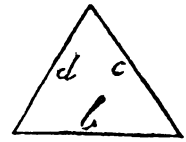
MATHE-

MATHEMATICAL QUESTIONS *Answered.*

Question 47, *answered by Mr.* JOHN PORTER.

LET 500 = the Perimeter, and let b = the longeſt Side of the Triangle, and let $c+d$ = the other two Sides, and let the Difference between b and c be = 5, and the Difference between b and d = 20.

	1	Then $b+c+d = 500$ = the Perimeter
$1+\overline{25}$	2	$b+c+d+25 = 525 = 3b$
$2\div\overline{3}$	3	$b = \frac{525}{3} = 175$
$3-\overline{5}$	4	$c = b-5 = 170$
$3-\overline{20}$	5	$d = b-20 = 155$

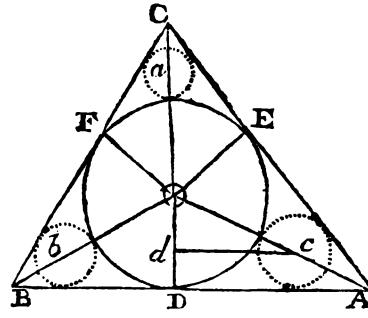


This Question was alſo anſwered by Mr. Wildbore, *Mr.* Koit, *Mr.* C. H. Badger, *Mr.* Viger, *Mr.* Barker, *Mr.* Goodhead, *Mr.* Peckuer, *Mr.* Cave, *Mr. Waddington.*

Question 48, *answered by Mr.* ALLEN.

FROM the Center O, to the Angular Points and Points of Contact, let Lines be drawn, and draw the Line dc, and let $OD = OE = OF = x$.

Then it is plain, $Od = x-c$, and $Oc = x+c$, whence $\sqrt{\overline{x+c}^2-\overline{x-c}^2} = \sqrt{4cx} = dc$, and $x-c : \sqrt{4cx} :: x : \frac{\sqrt{4cx^3}}{x-c} = AD = AE$, and by the ſame reaſoning $\frac{\sqrt{4bx^3}}{x-b} = BD = BF$, and $\frac{\sqrt{4ax^3}}{x-a} = CF = CE$.



But (from Mr. *Simpſon*'s ſelect Exerciſes, page 116) $\overline{OD}^2 = \frac{AD \times BD \times CF}{AD+BD+CF}$; that is

$$xx = \frac{\frac{\sqrt{4cx^3}}{x-c} \times \frac{\sqrt{4bx^3}}{x-b} \times \frac{\sqrt{4ax^3}}{x-a}}{\frac{\sqrt{4cx^3}}{x-c} + \frac{\sqrt{4bx^3}}{x-b} + \frac{\sqrt{4ax^3}}{x-a}}, \text{ Or } \frac{\sqrt{4cx^7}}{x-c} + \frac{\sqrt{4bx^7}}{x-b} + \frac{\sqrt{4ax^7}}{x-a} = \frac{8\sqrt{abc}x^9}{x^3-\overline{a+b+c}\times x^2+\overline{bc+ba+ca}\times x-abc}$$

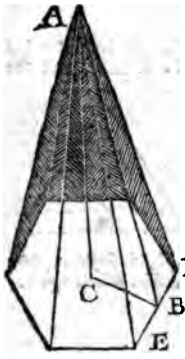
, and by reducing the firſt Part of the Equation to a common Denominator, and dividing by $\sqrt{4x^7}$ we have $\sqrt{\overline{x-c}\times\overline{x-b}\times\overline{x-a}}\times\sqrt{a}+\sqrt{\overline{x-c}\times\overline{x-a}}\times\sqrt{b}+\sqrt{\overline{x-b}\times\overline{x-a}}\times\sqrt{c} = 4x\sqrt{abc}$.

Or $\sqrt{a}+\sqrt{b}+\sqrt{c}\times x^2-\overline{c+b}\sqrt{a}+\overline{c+a}\sqrt{b}+\overline{a+b}\sqrt{c}+4\sqrt{abc}\times x = -bc\sqrt{a}+ca\sqrt{b}+ba\sqrt{c}$.

Whence $x = \sqrt{\frac{\overline{c+b}\times\sqrt{a}+\overline{c+a}\times\sqrt{b}+\overline{a+b}\times\sqrt{c}+4\sqrt{abc}}{2\times\sqrt{a}+\sqrt{b}+\sqrt{c}}\left|^2 - \frac{-bc\sqrt{a}+ca\sqrt{b}+ba\sqrt{c}}{\sqrt{a}+\sqrt{b}+\sqrt{c}}\right.} + \frac{\overline{c+b}\sqrt{a}+\overline{c+a}\sqrt{b}+\overline{b+a}\sqrt{c}+4\sqrt{abc}}{2\times\sqrt{a}+\sqrt{b}+\sqrt{c}}$, and if $a = 3$, and $b = 4$, and $c = 5$, then $x = 11.8092225$, &c. whence the Triangle may be determined if required.

This Question was alſo anſwered by Mr. Wildbore.

Question 49, *answered by Mr.* SPURLING.



ASSUME a Polygon similar to the Base of the Pyramid, the Radius of whose inscribed Circle is $= 1$; whence the Side will be known, for which put $2a$, $s =$ Solidity of the Pyramid, $n =$ Number of Sides, $x =$ CB, and $y =$ AC. Then $1 : a :: x : ax =$ BF, and $nax x =$ Area of the Base, and $\frac{1}{3} nax xy = s$, Then $xx = \frac{3s}{nay}$; $\sqrt{yy + xx} =$ AB (*per* 47. *E.* 1.) and $nax \sqrt{yy + xx} + nax x$, expunging x, $= \sqrt{3nasy + \frac{9s^2}{y^2}} + \frac{3s}{y}$, a Minimum, in Fluxions, $\frac{\frac{9snay^3\dot{y}}{2\sqrt{3snay^3 + 9s^2}} - \dot{y}\sqrt{3snay^3 + 9s^2} - 3s\dot{y}}{yy} = 0$; reduced $y = \sqrt[3]{\frac{24s}{na}}$. Q. E. F.

Also answered by Mr. Wildbore.

Question 50, *answered by Mr.* BEVIL.

GIVEN $ya^2 - a^3 = x^2 y$, where $y = \frac{a^3}{a^2 - x^2}$, then the Fluxion of the Area, is $y\dot{x} = \frac{a^3\dot{x}}{a^2 - x^2}$; its fluent, is $\frac{a^2}{2} \times 2{,}30258509 \times \text{L}. \frac{a+x}{a-x} = 100$; whence $x = 7{,}209953$ the Abscissa required.

The same answered by Mr. Wildbore, *Mr.* H. C. R. S. *Mr.* Goodhead, *and Mr.* Spurling.

Question 51, *answered by Mr.* JOHN WORE.

LET $r =$ the Discount $=$ the annual Interest of 100*l.* Then $100 + r : 100 :: 100 : \frac{10000}{100 + r} =$ the present Value of 100*l.* due at the End of one Year, *i. e.* $=$ that Sum which added to its annual Interest, makes 100*l.* Therefore, if from this, we subtract 100*l.* *Minus* the Discount r; *viz.* $100 - r$, we shall have $\frac{10000}{100 + r} - 100 + r = \frac{r^2}{100 + r}$ $=$ the Difference between the Discount and Interest of 100*l.* required.

The same answered by Mr. Goodhead *and Mr.* Wildbore.

Question 52, *not answered.*

Question 53, *answered by Mr.* GOODHEAD *only.*

PUT $s =$ the Sine of $50° 4 = a$, $5 = b$, and $x =$ the Sine of the required Angle, then by Mr. *Martin*'s Philosophy (Page 161. Vol. 1.) we have as $s^2 : x^2 :: b : a \therefore x = 685167 =$ the natural Sine of $43° 15' =$ the required Angle.

Question 54, *answered by Mr.* WILDBORE *only.*

LET $a =$ the Earth's Radius, $a - x$ the required Distance, then the Law of Centripetal Force being as the Square of the Distance from the Earth's Centre, we shall have $\sqrt{c^2 + \frac{2a^3 - 2x^3}{3}} = c \times 16\frac{1}{12}^n$,

Reduced gives $a - x = a - \sqrt[3]{\frac{3c^2}{2} + a^3 - \frac{3}{2}c^2 \times 16\frac{1}{12}^{2n}} =$ the requir'd Distance.

New

New QUESTIONS *to be answered.*

Question 75. *By Mr.* BARKER.

THere are five Numbers, the three firſt of which are in Geometrical Progreſſion, and the three laſt are in Arithmetical Progreſſion, the ſecond being the common Difference of the three laſt: Now there is given the Sum of the four greateſt (or four laſt) and the Rectangle of the 2d and laſt $=504$. Quere the Numbers?

Queſt. 76. *By Mr.* J. LIDDELL.

TO determine the greateſt Fruſtum of a Conc that can be inſcribed in a Paraboloid, whoſe Axis $= a$, and Ordinate, or Baſe $= d$?

Queſtion 77.

By Mr. CUNNINGHAM, *of the Middle Temple.*

TWO Ships, A and B, ſailed from one Port in the Lat. 52° 3′ North. A ſailed between the S. and W. a certain Number of Miles: B alſo ſailed between the S. and W. on a certain Courſe which biſected A's Courſe: They arrived at two Ports in one Parallel of Latitude. It is required to find A and B's Courſe, ſo that each Ship's Diſtance, Departure, and the common Difference of Latitude may be expreſſed in whole Numbers?

Queſtion 78.

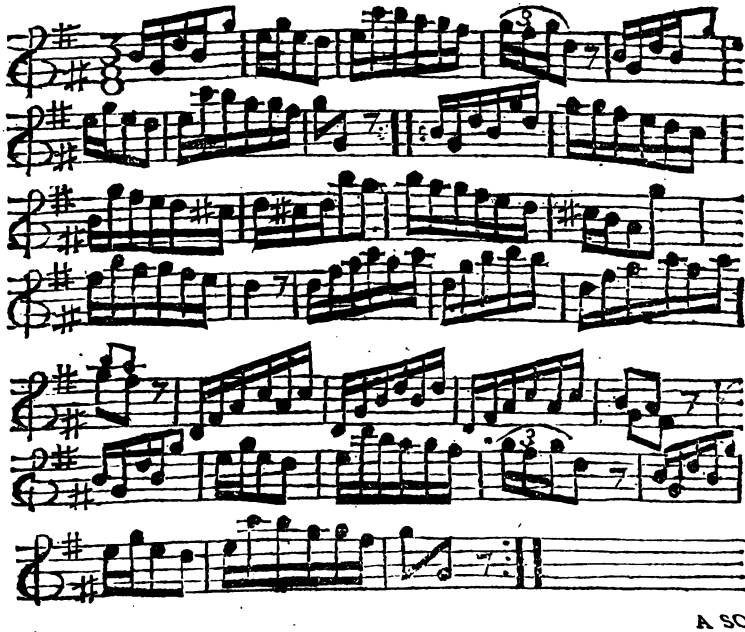
By Mr. ALEXANDRO ROWE, *of Penzance.*

I Deſire to know the Altitude of a Cone (inſcribed in a Sphere, whoſe Diameter $= 34 = a$) when its Convexity is the greateſt poſſible?

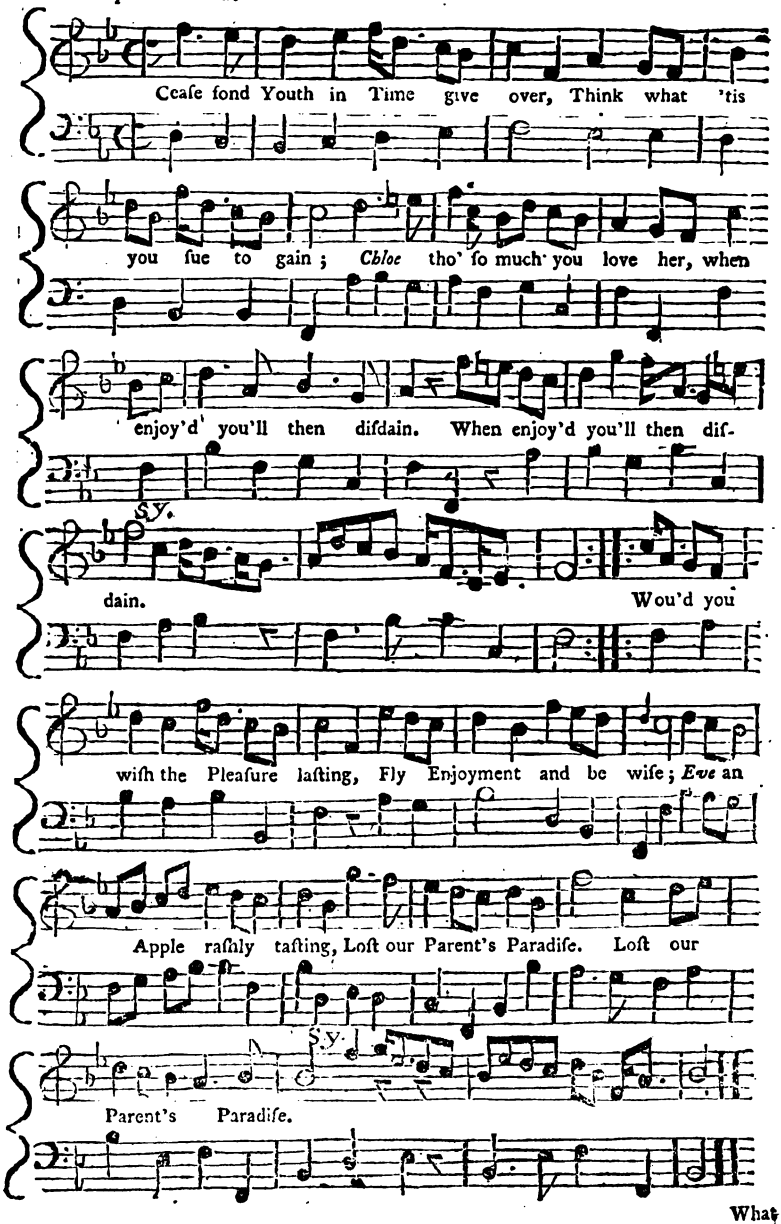
Queſtion 79.

By Mr. J. NORTH, *of Aldby.*

REquired the leaſt right angled Triangle that will circumſcribe a Circle whoſe Diameter $= a$?

A New MINUET.

A SONG

A SONG by *J. N.* *Set to Muſic by Mr.* MOZE.

A Tempo di Gavotta.

Ceaſe fond Youth in Time give over, Think what 'tis
you ſue to gain; *Chloe* tho' ſo much you love her, when
enjoy'd you'll then diſdain. When enjoy'd you'll then diſ-
S.y.
dain. Wou'd you
wiſh the Pleaſure laſting, Fly Enjoyment and be wiſe; *Eve* an
Apple raſhly taſting, Loſt our Parent's Paradiſe. Loſt our
S.y.
Parent's Paradiſe.

What

What is grandeur, wealth or pow'r,
Toys that pleaſe at diſtant view;
All their charms, poſſeſs'd an hour
Fade, as *Chloe*'s will with you.
Then, nor ſtrive, nor longer trifle
For a conqueſt, which when won,
Will your tender paſſion ſtifle
And you'll find yourſelf undone.

A POEM *to prove the Certainty of a* GOD.

By Mr. HENRY NEEDLER.

WHAT man, who ſees this glorious azure ſky,
(The boundleſs extent of whoſe ample cope
Seems to graſp all things in its wide embrace;)
This radiant ſun, who from his ſtation high
Sheds vital heat and vigour thro' the world,
And gilds each object with his lucid beams;
Then downward turns his eye, and views around
This lovely landſkip, whoſe enamell'd meads,
That with a thouſand various beauties ſmile;
Theſe neighb'ring fields with golden harveſt crown'd,
Whoſe copous ſtore rewards the tiller's care
Labourous, with a hundred-fold increaſe;
And hears theſe birds their ſoft enchanting notes
Melodious ſing, and fill with harmony
This ſhady ſolitude, can yet demand,
What cauſe produc'd this univerſal frame?
For what but an eternal mind, endu'd
With utmoſt reach of wiſdom exquiſite,
In goodneſs and in power preeminent,
Could raiſe this ſtately pile; and, all its parts,
So viſibly, in order due, diſpoſe;
Could ſpread this ſpacious canopy, adorn'd
With thouſand glowing ſtars, that ſeem to ſhine
With emulating luſtre, and diſplay
Their bright nocturnal ſcene; cou'd cloath this earth
With graſs; with foreſt crown the mountain tops;
With rivers grand, and murm'ring rivulets,
Refreſh the thirſty fields; that ſo the whole
To man a habitation might afford
Commodious and delightful? How ingrate,
And blind the atheiſt! who denies the pow'r
Indulgent, that has made him, and beſtow'd
So many bleſſings on him undeſerv'd!
'Tis prejudice (he cries) that makes you think
The notion of a deity ſupreme,
So plain and obvious; which to thoſe who dare
Their reaſon freely uſe, obſcure appears.
* Suppoſe we then a perfect man, mature
In all his faculties, with judgment ſtrong,
To ſtart forth into being, and ſurvey
This ample ſcene of nature's various works,
The ſky and earth with all their furniture,
And fair inhabitants: And who can doubt
That he, by native force and reaſon taught,
Would ſoon confeſs ſome mighty pow'r divine,
Munificient and wiſe, had fram'd the whole?
Who then, by education's biaſs falſe
And prejudice, could never be miſled.
How can the atheiſt, whilſt himſelf he views
Peruſing limb by limb, perſiſt to aſk
Convincing evidence to prove a God?
Who form'd his body? By what artful hand
Was the nice fabric made? And with ſuch ſkill
Who plac'd the bones in ſuch a well-nit frame,
And ſo well contriv'd? Who bade the blood
Forth iſſue from the fountain of the heart,
And from thence thro' all the arterial roads diffuſe
Its purple current; then return its ſtreams,
And to its ſource with winding tide convey?
Who

* *Let us ſuppoſe men who had always dwelt under ground in magnificent houſes, adorned with ſtatues and pictures, and copiouſly furniſhed with every thing, with which they abound, who are commonly thought happy: Let us farther ſuppoſe that, without having ever iſſued from thence, they had, however, heard diſcourſes concerning the gods; and that in proceſs of time, the earth being all of a ſudden oppened, they ſhould quit their dark abode, and ſtart at once into this upper world. What thoughts would they entertain, when they beheld the earth, the ſeas, and the heavens? When they conſidered the extent of the clouds, and the force of the winds? When they caſt their eyes upon the ſun, and obſerved his beauty, his magnitude, and the diffuſiveneſs of his light which is ſpread over all the heavens and forms the day? And when the ſhades of night had cover'd the earth, what would they think when they ſhould ſee all the heavens chequer'd and embelliſh'd with ſtars, the various appearances of the moon, its increaſe and decreaſe, and laſtly, the riſing and ſetting of all theſe heavenly bodies, and the inviolable regularity of their motions? When they beheld and conſidered all theſe things, they would certainly conclude both, that there are gods, and that theſe are their works.*

ARISTOTLE.

Who ſpun the fibrous threads that form the nerves,
And taught them from their brainy origin,
Thro' every limb t' extend their branches long?
* Who form'd the curious organ of the eye,
And cloath'd it with its various tunicles,
Of texture exquiſite; with chryſtal juice
Supply'd it, to tranſmit the rays of light.
Then plac'd it in its ſtation eminent,
Well fenſed and guarded, as a centinel
To watch abroad, and advertiſe the ſoul
Of things without, and needful caution give?
Whence came the active and ſagacious mind,
Self-conſcious, and with faculties endu'd
Of underſtanding, will and memory,
And reaſon to diſtinguiſh true from falſe?
Who join'd it to the body, and of both
Made up one perfect being, gave it pow'r
To move the limbs, and bade the brawny arm
Obey its will? What but an infinite
Almighty God, ſupremely wiſe and good,
Could all theſe great and beauteous works produce?

On the Death of MARCIA.

SWift flew the cruel ſhaft at heav'n's beheſt,
And *Marcia* ſunk from *Damon*'s widow'd breaſt;
Fate's icy dart congeal'd the vital tide;
She graſp'd her *Damon*'s hand and ſmiling dy'd.
Abſorb'd in ſpeechleſs woe, in grief ſevere,
Our melting ſouls pour forth th' inceſſant tear.
Oh *Muſe*, in whom the pow'rs of ſorrow lie,
Attune my voice to mournful *elegy*.
And is ſhe raviſh'd from our longing ſight?
Her eyes extinguiſh'd in eternal night!—
Thoſe eyes that erſt ſubdu'd the di'mond's ray,
Thoſe eyes that ſhot inſufferable day,
Thoſe ſtars are quench'd! The *ſoul* of beauty's fled,
And left the form a lovely ruin ſpread.
By piety ſecur'd, the ſoul's defence,
With ſmiles, attendants, ſure, on innocence,
Fair *Marcia* dy'd; when racking pains aſſail'd,
And nature at the vaſt oppreſſion fail'd,
If *Marcia* then deign'd ſhed the pearly tear,
'Twas grief for what her *Damon*'s heart muſt bear.
Ye Bards no more mellifluous ſtrains prolong,
For *Marcia*'s gone, the theme of ev'ry ſong!——
The foe of ſplendid guilt, of vice elate;
The friend of virtue in a low eſtate,
Is now no more! let the wide ſorrow ſpread,
And every pious breaſt bewail the dead;
Bewail *himſelf*, left to the mortal ſtrife,
Without his friend amidſt the woes of life.
And yet why raiſe we thus the heart-felt groan,
Heav'n lent us *Marcia*, heav'n reſum'd the loan.
Nor, tho' the *Muſe* could ſofter airs inſpire
Than ever floated o'er the *Orphean* lyre,
When woods had ears to rapture, and the ſong
(Harmonious magick) tam'd the veſtial throng,
Would ought avail? When death has ſeal'd her eyes,
And the freed ſpirit quaffs immortal joys!
The ſacred prevalence of pray'r is vain,
To animate the breathleſs corps again.
'Tis wondrous hard!—but woes without redreſs,
The balm of patience ſoon ſhall render leſs.

Southampton, I. C.
April 11, 1755.

PRO-

* *What artificer but nature, than which nothing can be more circumſpect, could have formed the organs of ſenſe with ſo much ſkill and addreſs. 1ſt, She has covered the eye with very thin tunicles which are made tranſparent, that they may be ſeen through, and firm, that the eyes may be kept in their due place: But ſhe has made the eye ſlippery and flexible, that they may avoid what would hurt them, and that we may eaſily turn our ſight whether we pleaſe. The puple of the eye with which we ſee, is ſo ſmall, that it can without difficulty ſhun thoſe things that might be noxious to it. The lids which are the covering of the eye, are ſmooth and ſoft, that they may not hurt them: Whether we want to ſhut or open our eyes, the lid obeys in an inſtant. They are likewiſe fenced, as is were, with a palliſade of hairs, which ſerve to ward off what might fall into the eyes when they are open, and to keep them more ſecure when they are wrapped up in ſleep. Moreover they lye conveniently withdrawn, and are guarded by eminencies: For above the height of the brow, arreſts the ſweat falling from the head; and below, the gentle riſing of the cheeks defend them. Laſtly, the noſe is placed like a wall between them.* Cicero. *Mr.* Derham *further obſerves, that the hairs of the eye-lids grow but to a certain length and need no cutting; and likewiſe, that their points ſtand out of the way, and in the upper lid, bend upward, as they do downward in the lower lid, whereby they are well adapted to their uſe. From whence, ſays he, we may learn how critical and nice the great author of nature hath been, even in the leaſt and moſt trivial conveniences belonging to animal bodies.*

Derham's Sermons, *at* Boyle's Lectures.

PROLOGUE *to the* APPRENTICE. *Written by Mr.* GARRICK, *and ſpoken by Mr.* MURPHY.

BEhold a wonder for theatric ſtory!
The *culprit* of this night, appears before ye.
Before his judges dares theſe boards to tread,
"With all his imperfections on his head!"
Prologues precede the *piece*,—in mournful verſe;
As undertakers—walk before the hearſe,
Whoſe doleful march may ſtrike the harden'd mind,
And wake it's feelings—for the dead—behind.
Trickt out in black thus Actors try their art,
To melt that *rock* of ROCKS,—the critic's heart.
No *acted* fears my vanity betray;
I am indeed,—what others only play.
Thus far myſelf;—the farce comes next in view;
Tho' many are it's faults, at leaſt 'tis NEW.
No ſmuggled, pilfer'd ſcenes from *France* we ſhew,
'Tis *Engliſh*—*Engliſh*, ſirs! from top to toe.
Tho' coarſe my colours and my hand unſkill'd,
From real life my little cloth is fill'd.
My hero is a youth,—by fate deſign'd
For culling ſimples,—but whoſe ſtage-ſtruck mind,
Nor *fate* could *rule*, nor his *indentures* bind.
A place there is where ſuch young Quixots meet;
'Tis call'd the SPOUTING-CLUB;—a glorious treat!
Where prentic'd-kings—alarm the gaping ſtreet!
There *Brutus* ſtarts and ſtares by midnight taper;
Who all the DAY enacts—a woollen draper.
There *Hamlet*'s ghoſt ſtalks forth with doubl'd fiſt;
Cries out with hollow voice,—*Liſt, liſt, O liſt*,
And frightens *Denmark*'s prince—a young tobacconiſt.
The ſpirit too, clear'd from his deadly white,
Riſes—a haberdaſher to the ſight!
Not young attornies—have this rage withſtood,
But change their *pens* for TRUNCHEONS, *ink* for BLOOD;
And (ſtrange reverſe!)—die for their country's good.
Thro' all the town this folly you may trace;
Myſelf am witneſs—'tis a common caſe.
I've further proofs, could ye but think I wrong ye;
—Look round—you'll find ſome ſpouting youths among ye.
To check theſe heroes, and their laurels crop,
To bring 'em back to *reaſon*,—and their SHOP,
To raiſe an harmleſs laugh was all my aim,
And if I ſhun Contempt,—I ſeek not FAME.
Indulge this firſtling,—let me but BEGIN,
Nor nip me—in the buddings of my ſin;
Some hopes I cheriſh—in *your* SMILES I read 'em;
Whate'er my faults,—your candor can exceed 'em.

The EPILOGUE. *Written by a* FRIEND, *and ſpoken by Mrs.* CLIVE.

[*Enters reading the Play-Bill.*]

A Very pretty bill—as I'm alive!
The part of—nobody—by Mrs. *Clive*.
A paltry, ſcribling Fool—to leave me out—
He'll ſay perhaps—he thought I could not *ſpout*.
Malice and envy to the laſt degree!
And why?—I wrote a Farce as well as he.
And fairly ventur'd it,—without the aid
Of prologue dreſs'd in black, and face in maſquerade;
O pit—have pity—ſee how I'm diſmay'd!
Poor ſoul!—this canting ſtuff will never do,
Unleſs, like bay's, he brings his hangman too.
But *granting* that from theſe ſame obſequies,
Some pickings to our bard in black ariſe;
Should your applauſe to joy convert his fear,
As *Pallas* turns to feaſt—*Lardella*'s bier;
Yet 'twould have been a better ſcheme by half
T'have thrown his weeds aſide, and learnt with me to laugh.
I could have ſhewn him, had he been inclin'd,
A ſpouting junto of the female kind.
There dwells a milliner in yonder row,
Well-dreſs'd, full-voic'd, and nobly built for ſhew,
Who, when in rage, ſhe ſcolds at *Sue* and *Sarah*,
Damn'd, damn'd diſſembler—thinks ſhe's more than ZARA.
She has a Daughter too that deals in lace,
And ſings—*O ponder well*—and *cherry cheeks*,
And fain would fill the fair *Ophelia*'s place.
And in her cockt up hat, and gown of camblet,
Preſumes on ſomething—*touching the lord Hamlet*.

A coufin too ſhe has, with ſquinting eyes,
With wadling gait, and voice like *London cries*;
Who, for the ſtage too ſhort by half a ſtory,
Acts lady *Townly*— thus—in all her glory.
And, while ſhe's traverſing her ſcanty room,
Cries— "Lord, my lord, what can I do at home!"
In ſhort, there's girls enough for all the fellows,
The ranting, whining, ſtarting and the jealous,
The Hotſpurs, Romeos, Hamlets, and Othellos.

Oh! little do thoſe filly people know,
What dreadful trials—actors undergo.
Myſelf—who moſt in harmony delight,
Am ſcolding here from morning until night.
Then take advice from me, ye giddy things,
Ye royal milliners, ye apron'd kings;
Young men beware, and ſhun our ſlipp'ry ways,
Study arithmetic, and burn your plays;
And you, ye girls, let not our tinſel train
Enchant your eyes, and turn your madd'ning brain;
Be timely wiſe; for oh! be ſure of this;—
A ſhop with virtue, is the height of bliſs.

A CHRONOLOGICAL MEMOIR *of* Occurrences.

For *JANUARY* 1756.

France.

WE learn from Queſnoy, in the French Hainault, that an Earthquake happened there the 27th of December laſt, which threw down the Barracks in that Town, by which 600 Men were killed and wounded.

The Waters of the Rhone, ſwelled by the ſudden Thaw of Snow, have riſen to a Height they were never known to reach before. This River has broken all its Dykes: More than 40 ſquare Leagues, comprehending the Territory of Arles, has been totally laid under Water, the Summit of a few Hills only excepted. The two Branches of the River which embraced the Iſland of Comarque united, and covering that Iſland entirely, made but one Stream; about 30000 Sheep have been drowned, together with a prodigious Number of Cattle, Horſes, and Mules. The City of Arles ſuffered not a little. At Teraſcon, the Water having overflowed the great Cauſey, floated the Country adjacent to the Heighth of eight Feet. In the lower Town the Water ran into the firſt Story of the Houſes. The City of Avignon has been expoſed to the like Misfortune. The Inundation has totally deſtroyed many Houſes, and has ſhattered a great many more. In the County of Venaiſein, as well as in Provence, they have ſuſtained prodigious Loſſes in Corn, Wine, Oil, and other valuable Goods.

LONDON.

Jan. 1. AT Noon the following Ode for the New Year, by Colley Cibber, Eſq; Poet Laureat, and ſet to Muſic by Dr. Boyce, was perform'd in an Apartment near the Council-Chamber.

Recitative by Mr. Savage.

HAIL! hail! auſpicious day,
Advancing to prolong
The years of CÆSAR's ſway,
Be thine the feſtal ſong!

AIR.

In Rome, when faim'd Auguſtus liv'd,
Had then the lyriſt of his praiſe
To this more god-like reign ſurviv'd,
What glories now had grac'd his lays?
Now had he ſung a golden age,
With birth-right liberty renew'd;
A nobler ſong than realms by rage
Of civil war to chains ſubdu'd.

Recitative by Mr. Waſs.

Shall then our lays the wreath reſign,
Where far ſuperior virtues ſhine?
Turn Britons, turn, your annals o'er;
Then mark the reign you moſt admire;
The preſent ſtill ſhall hold its pow'r,
To charm your higheſt heart's deſire.

AIR.

Or if this happier youngeſt year,
In bleſſings ſhould tranſcend the laſt,
The pref'rence only would declare,
The preſent ſweeter than the paſt.

Recitative by Mr. Beard.

Such is the praiſe by Britain paid,
To CÆSAR's gentle empire ſway'd;
Such, ſuch the truths, that lift our lays
Beyond the flights of claſſic praiſe.

Air

Air by Mr. Beard.

Annual aids, when ſenates grant,
Leſs the king than ſubjects want:
All the dues by him receiv'd,
Are but publick wants reliev'd.
So the ſeaſons lend the earth,
Suns and ſhowers to aid her birth.
Well the mutual labours ſuit,
His the glory, yours the fruit.

CHORUS.

Thus happy years on years enroll'd,
Shall teach the new to praiſe the old;
Till fame has confeſs'd
Through the glories of ſtate,
No ſubject ſo bleſs'd,
No monarch ſo great.

3. Laſt Thurſday, about four o'Clock in the Morning, a fire happened at King-ſtreet Coffee-houſe near Guildhall, which conſumed the inward Part of the ſaid Houſe; four Perſons periſhed in the Flames, who are ſince found, and appear to be the Maſter, Miſtreſs, a Perſon who lodged there, and a Servant-maid. A Captain that lodged likewiſe in the ſaid Houſe, jumped out of the Window, and broke one of his Legs. There being ſtrong party-Walls, the Fire was prevented from ſpreading any further.

9. They write from Exeter, that the Roads in ſome Part of Cornwall are ſo bad by the Waters being out, that the Corniſh Mails could not come forward Time enough to be ſent with the Mail for London. And from Sherbone in Dorſetſhire, we are informed, that from Bridgwater, Somerton, &c. the Poſt-Letter-Bags, could not poſſibly be ſent on Account of the Floods.

12. This Day Ive. Whitbread, Eſq; one of the Sheriffs of London, attended the Houſe of Commons with the City's Petition for a new Bridge.

On the 13th Inſtant, the Authors and ſeveral other Perſons were taken into Cuſtody by proper Meſſengers, for printing and publiſhing a blaſphemous Book, called, Remarks on the Biſhop of London's Diſcourſes.

15. We have Advice from Ponteypool in Monmouthſhire, that on the fifth of this Inſtant January, the River Frood, near that Place, ſunk by the Fall of a Rock into the Earth, and is loſt, notwithſtanding it may be obſerved to run about ten Yards under Ground.

20. The Meſſenger who was ſent with Letters of Condolence from the Britiſh Court to that of Portugal is returned, and confirms that there was an Earthquake at Liſbon on the 21ſt of December, which was almoſt as violent as that on the Firſt of November, and that 300 People then periſhed.

The Earthquake of the 18th and 19th of November, were ſeverely felt at Fez, where more than 3000 Perſons were deſtroyed. Not one Houſe is left ſtanding at Mequinez. It is reckoned that 4000 Moors, and 8000 Jews, who lived in a ſeparate Quarter are buried there. Frequent Shocks continue, and aſtoniſhing Noiſes are daily heard in all that Part of Africa.

A Regiſter *of* THEATRICAL ENTERTAINMENTS.

	Drury-Lane.	Covent-Garden.
Jan. 1.	*London Merchant.—Genii.*	*Romeo and Juliet.—Harlequin Skeleton.*
2.	*Oroonoko.—Apprentice.*	*Love for Love.—Devil to pay.*
3.	*Mourning Bride.*—Ditto.	*Earl of Eſſex.—Miſſar of Mansfield.*
5.	*Much ado about nothing*—Ditto.	*King Henry* IV.———*Lying Valet.*
6.	*King Henry* VIII —Ditto.	*Country Laſſes.—Orpheus and Eurydice.*
7.	*Provoked Wife*—Ditto.	Ditto.
8.	*Earl of Eſſex.*—Ditto.	Ditto.
9.	*Mourning Bride*—Ditto.	Ditto.
10.	*Tancred and Sigiſmunda—Chaplet.*	Ditto.
12.	*Fair Penitent.—Apprentice.*	*A new Burletta.*
13.	*Tancred and Sigiſmunda.—Oracle.*	*Country Laſſes.—Orpheus and Eurydice.*
14.	*Fair Quaker of Deal.—Apprentice.*	Ditto.
15.	*Tancred and Sigiſmunda.——Miſs in her Teens.*	*Rival Queens.—Contrivances.*
16.	*Conſcious Lovers.—Apprentice.*	*The new Burletta.*
17.	*Alchymiſt.——Miſs in her Teens.*	*Rival Queens.*
19.	*Tancred and Sigiſmunda.—Miſs in her Teens.*	Ditto.
20.	*London Merchant.—Apprentice.*	Ditto.—*Virgin unmaſked.*
21.	*Winter's Tale.—Katherine and Petruchio.*	*Miſer.—Harlequin Skeleton.*

Drury-Lane.	Covent-Garden.
22. *Merope.—Engliſhman in Paris.*	*Rival Queens.—Contrivances*
23. *Winter's Tale.—Catherine and Petruchio.*	*Country Laſſes.—Orpheus and Eurydice.*
24. Ditto.—Ditto.	*Rival Queens.—The Lover his own Rival.*

BIRTHS.

Dec. 31. The Queen of the two Sicilies was ſafely delivered of a Son.

Jan. 1. The Lady of the Rt. Hon. Lord Ludlow, delivered of a Son.

9. The Lady of James Wright, Eſq; delivered of a Daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Dec. 26. The Rt. Hon. the E. of Crawford, to Miſs Hamilton, eldeſt Daughter of Rob. Hamilton, Eſq; of Bourtric-hill, in Scotland.

The Rev. Dr. Ogilvie, Rector of Kirklington in Yorkſhire, to Miſs Jenny Wilks of Leeds.

Jan. 1. The Rev. Mr. Green, Fellow of Bennet College, Cambridge, to Miſs Brown of the ſame City.

Mr. Willis, Maſter of the Boarding-School at Woodford in Eſſex, to Miſs Graves, with a Fortune of 5000l.

2. Mr. John Sampſon, an eminent Attorney in the County of Devon, to Miſs Eliz. Braddick, with a Fortune of 10,000l.

8. Mr. Tho. Gough, Wholeſale Haberdaſher, to Miſs Cunningham, with a Fortune of 2000l.

9. Mr. John Gough, to Miſs Prieſt, with a Fortune of 8000l.

Mr. Rob. Dallas, an eminent Inſurance Broker, to Miſs Smith.

10. Wm. Kirkby, Eſq; an eminent Attorney at Law, to Miſs Hall, with a Fortune of 4000l.

13. Mr. Anthony Hilcox, Merchant, to Mrs. Seagrave.

John Charnock, of the Inner-Temple, Eſq; to Miſs Boothby of Layton in Eſſex.

15. Mr. Goodſon Vines, Merchant, to Miſs Grendey, Daughter of a Timber-Merchant, with a good Fortune.

17. Mr. Rd. Neale Badcock, Linnen-Draper, in Ludgate-ſtreet, to Miſs Badcock of Canterbury.

Capt. Wm. King, of Hull, to Miſs Thorley, of the ſame Place.

DEATHS.

Jan. 1. The Lady Barbara North, Lady of —— North, Eſq; and Siſter to the late Earl of Pembroke.

Rd. Bingham, Eſq; an eminent Counſellor at Law, in the County of Dorſet.

Lady Cheſhyre, Relict of Sir John Cheſhyre, his Majeſty's Prime Serjeant at Law.

Mr. James Lane, a wealthy Corn-Merchant, at Shad Thames.

2. James Church, Eſq;

3. The Rev. Mr. Ruſſel, Vicar of Alfreſton, in the County of Suſſex.

4. John Roberton, of Earnock, Eſq; in Scotland, Major of the Caſtle in Edinburgh.

Mrs. Marg. Marriot, a Wholeſale Glover, in Bucklerſbury.

5. Mr. Allen, Wine-Merchant, in Tower-ſtreet.

The Rev. Mr. Hotham, of York.

6. John Mytton, Eſq; of Halſton, near the Bath.

Henry Read, Eſq; High Sheriff of Wiltſhire.

7. Mrs. Marg. Cecil, a Widow-Lady of Fortune; at her Seat in Martin, in the County of Surry.

Rd. Draper, Eſq; Serjeant at Law.

8. The Hon. Mrs. E. Verney, Daughter of the Rt. Hon. Tho. Leigh, Baron Leigh, of Stoneley, in the County of Warwick, by a Daughter of the Rockingham Family; the Relict of Thomas, eldeſt Son of the Rt. Hon. Dr. Geo. Verney, Baron Willoughby of Brook, Dean of Windſor, and Regiſter of the Order of the Garter.

Mr. Wm. Reynolds, Wine-Merchant, and Deputy of Cordwainer's Ward.

9. Mr. Cha. Noyes, an eminent Druggiſt in Abchurch-lane.

The Wife of Cha. Boehm, Eſq; an eminent Merchant.

10. Rd. Pratt, Eſq; an eminent Malt Diſtiller.

Mr. Boddicoat, ſen. Merchant and Inſurer.

The Lady of John Plumptree, Eſq;

11. The Wife of Mr. John Treſlove, Deputy Tally-cutter in his Majeſty's Exchequer.

12. Solomon Baker, Eſq;

Wm. Forſter, Eſq; an eminent Merchant.

Mrs. Salkeld, Wife of Mr. Salkeld, an eminent Tradeſman on Ludgate-hill.

14. Mr. Martin, Chief Warehouſe-keeper of the Pepper Warehouſes belonging to the India Company.

16. The Rt. Hon. the Lord Milſington, eldeſt Son of the Earl of Portmore.

Mr. Jeffery Olaſier, an eminent Proctor in Doctor's Commons.

The Wife of Mr. Snow, Banker, at Temple-Bar.

17. Mrs. Baſkerville, Wife of Mr. Baſkerville, Oilman, in Fleet-ſtreet.

18. John Philips, Eſq; an eminent Turky-Merchant. The

The Rev. Dr. Hildrop, Rector of Wath, in Yorkſhire.

21. Mrs. Barker, Wife of the Rev. Mr. Barker, and formerly Widow of Ja. Lambe, Eſq;

22. Mr. Ridout, the Comedian.

Civil and Military Preferments.

Jan. 1. His Majeſty has been pleaſed to prefer Capt. Bloomer, to the Command of a Company in the third Regiment of Guards, in the room of Colonel Robinſon, preferred.

John Scott, Eſq; to the Command of a Company in the ſame Regiment, in the room of Ld. Cha. Manners, preferred.

And Ld. Adam Gordon, to be Capt. Lt.

Cha. Lawrence, Eſq; to be Capt. Gen. and Gov. in Chief in and over the Province of Nova Scotia, or Acadia, in America.

Henry Gore, Eſq; to be Major to the Regiment of Fuzileers, commanded by Lord Robert Bertie.

The following Lords and Gentlemen to be Captains, and Captain-Lieutenants, in the following Regiments.

Geo. Aug. Barry, Capt. in the Regiment of Foot, commanded by Col. James Abercrombie.

Tho. Calcraft, Alex. Abercrombie, Geo. Manwaring, Wm. Muilch, Hugh Powell, John Hay, Eſqrs; Captains.

And Danſay Collins, Eſq; to be Captain-Lieutenant in the ſaid Regiment.

Hildebrand Oakes, Eſq; Capt. in the Regiment of Foot, commanded by Col. Robert Napier.

Rd. Montgomery, John Blair, Nehem. Donellan, Wm. Martin, Wm. Baillie, John Walker, Eſqrs. Captains.

And Wm. Wade, Eſq; to be Captain-Lieutenant in the ſaid Regiment.

Francis Jones, Eſq; Capt. in the Regiment of Foot, commanded by Col. Hedworth Lampton.

Loftus Anth. Tottenham, Hen. Brownrig, John Young, Thomas Phillips, John Travers, Archib. Williams, Eſqrs. Capts.

And Wm. Morris, Eſq; to be Captain-Lieutenant in the ſaid Regiment.

John Lindeſay, Eſq; Capt. in the Regiment of Foot, commanded by Col. William Whitmore.

Rob. Lamb, Geo. Sempill, James Wakeman, Tho. Benſon, Tho. Thompſon, James M'Farlane, Eſqrs. Captains.

And the Rt. Hon. Joſhua Viſc. Allen, Capt. Lieut. in the ſaid Regiment.

Wm. Powell, Eſq; Capt. in the Regiment of Foot, commanded by Colonel John Campbell.

John Broughton, Wm. Hamilton, Geo. Twiſleton Ridſdale, Wm. Bellenden, Wm. Dodſworth, John Townſhend, Eſqrs. Capts.

And Tho. Palmer, Eſq; to be Captain-Lieutenant in the ſaid Regiment.

James Hargrave, Eſq; Capt. in the Regiment of Foot, commanded by Col. Charles Perry.

Geo. Weſt, Witherington Morris, Alex. Bredin, Alex. Duncan, John Carter, John Wilkins, Eſqrs. Captains.

And John Blomer, Eſq; to be Captain-Lieutenant in the ſaid Regiment.

James Stewart, Eſq; Capt. in the Regiment of Foot, commanded by Lord Charles Manners.

Thomas Hargrave, Wm. Skipton, John Heighington, Wm. Plaiſtow, John Deaken, Eſqrs. the Rt. Hon. ——— E. of Sutherland, Captains.

And Francis Gregor, Eſq; to be Captain-Lieutenant in the ſaid Regiment.

Ld. James Boyde, Captain in the Regiment of Foot, commanded by Col. John Arabin.

J. Harriſon, Sam. Cramer, Wm. Craigg, John Clifford, Dan. Clements, Pat. Preſton, Eſqrs. Captains.

And Tho. Bunbury, Eſq; to be Captain-Lieutenant in the ſaid Regiment.

James Agnew, Eſq; Captain in the Regiment of Foot, commanded by Col. Robert Anſtruther.

Cha. Gradon, John Nuttal, Geo. Bird, James Dalrymple, Rob. Rutherford, John Leiland, Eſqrs. Captains.

And Cha. Roſs, Eſq; to be Captain Lieutenant in the ſaid Regiment.

J. Manwaring, Eſq; Captain in the Regiment of Foot, commanded by Col. Charles Montagu.

Edw. Barry, James Pringle, Rob. Milward, Peter Hennis, Walter Campbell, —— M'Donald, of Knock, Eſqrs. Captains.

And Wm. Dundaſs, Eſq; to be Captain-Lieutenant in the ſaid Regiment.

Tho. Duke of Leeds, ſworn and admitted into the Place of Cofferer of his Majeſty's Houſhold.

The Rt. Hon. Sam. Ld. Sandys, the Offices of Warden, Chief Juſtice, and Juſtice in Eyre of all his Majeſty's Foreſts, Chaces, Parks and Warrens, on this Side Trent.

The Rt. Hon. Geo. Dodingington, Eſq; the Office of Treaſurer of his Majeſty's Navy.

Lord John Hobart, ſworn and admitted into the Place of Comptroller of his Majeſty's Houſhold.

Wm. Duke of Devonſhire Lieutenant, and Cuſtos Rotulorum, of and in the County of Derby.

Cha. Pinfold, Eſq; Doctor of Civil Law, is appointed Governor of Barbadoes.

His

His Grace the D. of Marlborough, Maſter Gen. of the Ordinance, has appointed Jacob Bryant, Eſq; to be his Secretary, Geo. Ferne, Eſq; his Under-Secretary, and Henry Symonds, to be his Clerk.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

The Rev. Mr. Walton, Rector of Mickelham in Surry, is ſubſtituted by the Biſhop of Saliſbury, Chancellor of that Cathedral, in the ſtead of the Rev. Mr. Coulſon, deceaſed.

The Rev. Mr. Wray, to the Vicarage of Bourne in Cambridgſhire.

The Rev. Mr. Sims, to the Living of Eaſt-ham, in the County of Eſſex.

The Rev. Mr. Fletcher, to the Vicarage of Milton-court, in the County of Southampton.

The Rev. Mr. Ford, to the Vicarage of Long-Milton, in the County of Devon.

The Rev. Mr. Barnard, Head-maſter of Eton-ſchool, and Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, admitted there to the Degree of Dr. of Divinity.

The Rev. Mr. Faſſet, to the Rectory of Beeſton, St. Laurence, in the County of Norfolk.

The Rev. Mr. Rand, to the Living of Hickling, in the County of Nottingham, worth 300l. per Annum.

The Rev. Mr. Longman, Batchelor, of Civil Law, to the Rectory of Compton-Laurence in Yorkſh. worth 120l. per Ann.

Diſpenſations to hold two Livings.

The Rev. Rob. Eden, D. D. to hold the Rectory of Hadbourne-worthy, in the County of Northampton, and Dioceſe of Winchеſter; together with the Rectory of Michael-marſh, in the ſame County and Dioceſe, worth upwards of 420l. per Ann.

The Rev. Joſeph Sims, M. A. Chaplain to the Rt. Rev. Father in God, Joſeph, Ld. Biſhop of Rocheſter, to hold the Rectory of St. John the Evangeliſt, Weſtminſter, together with the Vicarage of Eaſt-Ham, in the County of Eſſex, and Dioceſe of London.

The Rev. Wm. Sparrow, M. A. and Chaplain to his Grace the Duke of Somerſet, to hold the Rectory of Crichlade; together with the Rectory of Monckton-farley, in the County of Wilts, and Dioceſe of Saliſbury.

Catalogue of BOOKS.

AN Addreſs to Parliament, 1s. *Whiſton.*

An Addreſs to the Ladies, on their frequenting immodeſt Plays, 6d. *Griffiths.*

The Apprentice, a Farce. 1s. *Valiant.* See Prologue and Epilogue, p. 237.

Enquiry after Philoſophy, &c. 5s. *Innys.*

Further Obſervations on *Caraufius*, Emperor of *Britain*, and *Oriuna*, ſuppoſed by ſome to be a real Perſon; with Anſwers to thoſe trifling Objections made to the former Diſcourſe. Together with ſome new Thoughts concerning his Succeſſor, *Allectus*, Emperor alſo of *Britain*, and particularly on that Gold Coin of *Allectus*, ſent to *France*, from the ſame Hand. Illuſtrated with Twelve extraordinary Coins of *Caraufius*, not hitherto publiſhed. 4to. *Owen.* 2s. 6d.——The Author having publiſhed a Diſcourſe before, on this Subject of *Caraufius* and *Oriuna*, ſuppoſed by ſome to be his Wife, is proved by our Author, to be only the Head of a Divinity, and that this Legend of *Oriuna*, is only a Blunder of the careleſs Monetarian, being meant or intended for *Orien*'s, and ſhews that there are many greater Blunders frequent in this Emperor. In this laſt, he gives the ſaid Coin as engraved at *Paris*, though (he alledges) improperly. He here, by ſtrong Arguments and Quotations, enforces what he advanced in a former on this Head. He anſwers ſuch Objections as ſome have thought fit to make thereto. He ſhews the Invalidity of their Arguments to prove either the Wife, or Son of this Emperor. He proves *Allectus* to have been intended by him for his Heir and Succeſſor, by various Coins of both, and particularly by the Gold Coin of *Allectus*, ſent to the King of *France* by the ſame Hand as that of *Oriuna*.

The General Theory and Phænomina of Earthquakes and Volcanoes, 1s. *Owen.*—Among the many Things lately publiſhed upon Earthquakes, this Treatiſe, which is chiefly a Collectanea of the different Sentiments of Authors upon this Subject, beſt merits the Attention of Perſons whoſe curioſity leads them to be acquainted with the Doctrine of Philoſophers concerning the Nature of Earthquakes, and this various Phænomina, the Subject being here abundantly treated of.

Family Herbal, Illuſtrated with 48 Figures of the moſt uſeful Engliſh Plants, neatly engraved on Copper-plate, by *John Hill*, M. D. 5s *Owen.*

A Diſcourſe preparatory to the religious Obſervance of the Day of public Faſting and Humiliation, by Henry Stebbing, D.D. 6d *Owen.*

By AUTHORITY.

In the Preſs, and ſpeedily will be publiſhed, by W. OWEN *at Temple-Bar,*

A Genuine and Authentic ACCOUNT of all the FAIRS in ENGLAND and WALES.

B——KR——TS.

*Jan.*10. James Nunn, of Coventry-ſtreet, Vintner.

Richard Knight and Richard Knight the younger, of Brentwood in Eſſex, Woolſtaplers and Partners.

John Scott, late of London, Merchant,

Richard Sandland, of St. Paul Coventgarden, Haberdaſher of Small Wares.

John Waters of Litcham in Norfolk, Linnen-weaver.

John Weatherburn the elder, of Hawkwell, otherwiſe Hawkhill, in Northumberland, Maltſter.

13. Charles Theaker, of Stansford in Lincolnſhire. Tobacconiſt.

Alexander Pyott and Jacob Weſtlake, of Wincheſter, Cornfactors.

Edward Sly, of Ramſbury in Wilts, Leatherſeller.

Henry Biſſell, of Beeding, Suſſex, Chapman.

Stephen-Theodore Janſſen, of London, Merchant.

17. John Rimington, of Blackburne in Lancaſhire, Chapman.

Silvanus Perrott, of Hemel Hempſted, Chapman.

John Chappell, of Tring, Hertfordſhire, Chapman.

20. Thomas Smith, of Andover, Chap.

William Freeman, of Southwark, Turner and Toyman.

Nathaniel Wraxall, of Briſtol, Merchant.

Joſeph Capes, of Knottingley, Yorkſhire, Cornfactor.

24. John Dagley, of Baſinghall-ſtreet, Bricklayer.

James Dolman, of St. James Weſtminſter, Innholder.

Robert Pycroft, of St. Botolph Aldgate, Brewer.

BILL *of Mortality from Dec.* 30. *to Jan.* 20.

Buried			Chriſtened		
Males	638	1277	Males	441	862
Females	639		Females	421	
Under 2 years old		414			
Between 2 and 5		110			
5 and 10		22	Buried,		
10 and 20		40	Within the walls		117
20 and 30		89	Without		336
30 and 40		143	*Mid.* and *Surry*		578
40 and 50		131	City & Sub. *Weſt.*		246
50 and 60		112			1277
60 and 70		101			
70 and 80		74	Weekly *Jan.*	6.	426
80 and 90		37		13.	451
90 and 100		4		20.	400
100 and 109		0			1277
		1277			

COURSE of EXCHANGE.

London, January 27, 1756.

Amſterdam,	36	2½ Uſ.
Ditto at Sight,	35	9½
Rotterdam,	36	3 2½ Uſ.
Antwerp,	no Price	
Hamburgh,	35	
Paris, 1 Day's Date,	30	¾
Ditto, 2 Uſance,	30	½
Bourdeaux Ditto,	30	½
Cadiz,	37	⅛
Madrid,	37	⅛
Bilboa,	37	⅞
Leghorn,	46	¾
Naples,	no Price	
Genoa,	46	⅜
Venice,	48	¾
Liſbon,	5s	4d ¼
Porto,	5s	2d ⅞
Dublin,	8	9

Obſervat. on the Weather, at Temple Bar.

		Barometer.	Therm.	Pluviameter.	Hygrometer.
Jan.	1	29 : 7½	21	4 : 8	Paſt Moiſt all this Month.
	2	29 : 4	20½	38 : 0	
	3	29 : 7	20¼	24 : 0	
	4	29 : 5	21	26 : 1	
	5	29 : 5	20	7 : 8	
	6	29 : 5½	20	0 : 0	
	7	29 : 6½	20¾	20 : 6	
	8	29 : 7½	21	6 : 3	
	9	30 : 0	22½	0 : 0	
	10	29 : 9	22½	0 : 4	
	11	29 : 9	22	0 : 5	
	12	29 : 7½	23	3 : 6	
	13	29 : 5½	21	53 : 0	
	14	29 : 5	22½	11 : 5	
	15	29 : 7	21	0 : 0	
	16	30 : 0	20	0 : 0	
	17	29 : 9	19	0 : 0	
	18	29 : 7¾	20¼	5 : 0	
	19	29 : 7½	22	0 : 0	
	20	29 : 7½	21	3 : 6	
	21	29 : 7	21	0 : 0	
	22	29 : 7½	21¾	0 : 0	
	23	29 : 6¾	22	0 : 0	
	24	30 : 1	21	11 : 2	
	25	30 : 0	22½	1 : 3	

EACH DAY's *Price of* STOCKS, *in* JANUARY 1756.

☞ Books shut, is signified thus, ——

Days	Bank Stock.	E.-India.	South Sea	S. Sea old An. 1st Su	S. Sea old A. 2d Sub.	S. Sea An. new 1st S.	S. Sea An. 2d Subsc.	3½ Ba. An 1st Subsc.	3½ Ba. An 2d Subsc.	3½ per C. India An.	3 per Cent Bank An.	3 per Cent An. 1751.	3 per Cent India An.	India Bon præm.	B. Cir. per l. s. d.	Days
28	Sunday.															28
29	No Price.	——	——	94⅞	92¾	——	——	93⅞	92	——	——	——	——	34s a 35	2 6Dif.	29
30	Do	——	——	94¾	93	——	——	93¾	92⅞	——	——	——	——	35s	Do	30
31	Do	——	——	Do	Do	——	——	93⅞	92¾	——	——	——	——	34s a 35	Par.	31
1	Do	——	——	Do	Do	——	——	Do	Do	——	——	——	——	Do	Do	1
2	Do	——	——	Do	Do	——	——	Do	Do	——	——	——	——	34s	Do	2
3	Do	——	——	Do	Do	——	——	93¾	82⅛	——	——	——	——	Do	Do	3
4	Sunday.															4
5	122½	——	——	Do	Do	——	——	93⅞	Do	——	——	——	——	Do	Do	5
6	122¾	——	——	Do	No Price.	——	——	Do	Do	——	——	——	——	Do	Do	6
7	No Price.	——	——	No Price.	92 5/16	——	——	92 3/16	No Price.	——	——	——	——	33s a 30	Do	7
8	Do	——	——	94	No Price.	——	——	92 1/16	91¼	——	——	——	——	30s	Do	8
9	121½	——	——	93 7/16	Do	——	——	91 7/16	No Price.	——	——	——	——	28s a 29	Do	9
10	No Price.	——	——	92½	90½	——	——	91⅛	90¼	——	——	——	——	28s	5s Dif.	10
11	Sunday.															11
12	121½	——	——	92¾	No Price.	——	——	9 5/16	Do	——	——	——	——	23s	Do	12
13	No Price.	147¼	——	92 7/16	90½	——	——	91⅛	Do	——	——	——	——	Do	Do	13
14	121½	——	——	92½	90⅝	——	——	91	89½	——	88¼	——	——	24s	Do	14
15	120¾	143	——	92 7/16	90⅝	——	——	90¾	89⅜	——	Do	——	88½	26s	Do	15
16	120½	No Price.	——	91½	No Price	——	——	90 7/16	No Price.	——	Do	——	88⅜	Do	Do	16
17	No Price.	Do	——	No Price.	91	——	——	91¼	90½	No Price.	89	——	89	28s a 29	Do	17
18	Sunday.															18
19	121	Do	——	93	No Price.	——	——	91½	90¾	Do	89¼	89	89⅛	29s	Do	19
20	121¼	147½	——	92¾	91	——	——	91⅞	90½	Do	89½	89¼	89¼	28s	Do	20
21	Do	No Price.	——	No Price.	91¾	——	——	92⅛	91	90¼	90	90	90½	31s	Do	21
22	121⅛	Do	——	Do	No Price.	——	——	92	91¼	No Price.	90	89⅞	90	32s	Do	22
23	120⅞	Do	——	92⅝	Do	——	——	91⅞	91	Do	89⅞	Do	90¼	29s	Do	23
24	No Price.	Do	——	Do	91	——	——	Do	90¼	Do	Do	90	Do	27s	Do	24
25	Sunday.															25
26	120¾	143¾	——	93	9 1/4	——	——	92	91	Do	90	90⅛	89⅞	27s	Do	26

London. W. Pec. Loaf 2od.	Prices Com.	Mark-Lane.	Basingstoke.	Reading.	Farnham.	Henley.	Guildford.	Warminster.	Devizes.	Glocester.
	Wheat	19s to 25s qr.	130s to 152 lo.	7l to 8l lo.	61 15s to 7l lo.	7l 15s to 8l 10s l	130s to 169 lo.	27s to 34s qr.	24s to 35s qr.	5s od bush.
	Barley	12s to 14s od	14s to 16s qr.	16s to 19s 3d qr	16s to 17s qur.	16s to 18s qur.	17s to 18s 6d qr	13s to 16s	12s to 16s	2s to 2s 2d
	Oats	10s to 13s od	14s to 16s od	15s od to 17s od	13s 9d to 15s 3d	14s to 17s 3d	11s to 18s od	11s to 12s	11s to 13s	1s 6d to 1s 8d
	Beans	17s to 18s od	20s to 23s od	20s 6d to 26s 6d	23s 6d to 24s 6d	21 15s 6d to 24s od	23s to 24s	23s to 27s	22s to 25s	2s 8d to 3s

Miſcellaneous Correſpondence, in Proſe and Verſe.

For *FEBRUARY*, 1756.

A Deſcription of PARAGUAY, TUCUMANIA, CHACO, *and* RIO DE LA PLATA.

THESE countries are bounded on the north by the country of the *Amazons*; by *Peru*, and part of *Chili*, on the weſt; by *Terra Magellanica*, and the mouth of the river *La Plata*, on the ſouth; and by part of *Brazil* on the eaſt.

They were firſt diſcover'd by *Alexius Garcia*, with ſome *Portugueze* and *Brazilians*, ſent thither by *Martin de Souſa*, governor of *Brazil*, for king *John* II. of *Portugal*. He travelled 300 leagues by land, till he came to the river *Paraguay*, where he prevailed with 2000 of the natives to follow him to the borders of *Peru*; and obtaining a great quantity of wrought and unwrought ſilver, ſent two of his company to *Brazil* for more men: But in his return to *Paraguay*, he was murdered by the natives, who, however, ſpared his ſon, on account of his youth. Meanwhile his meſſengers arriving in *Brazil* with an account of the riches of the country, with large pieces both of gold and ſilver, as a proof of what they ſaid, a large reinforcement of *Portugueze* and *Brazilians* was ſent to join him, under the conduct of *George Sederus*; but theſe were all deſtroyed by the ſame barbarians who had killed *Garcia*.

Not long after *Sebaſtian Cabot* arrived in 1580, at the mouth of *Rio de la Plata*, with a commiſſion from *Charles* V. emperor and king of *Spain*, and ſailed up to the place where the river *Uruguay* falls into that river. From thence he ſent *Alvaro Raman* to diſcover *Uruguay*; but three days after *Alvaro* loſt his ſhip on the ſands, and was murdered by the natives, with moſt of his men. *Cabot* built the fort of *Spirito Santo* at the mouth of the river *Carcarana*, which runs from the eaſt, and falls into *La Plata*, and afterwards ſailed 40 leagues up the *Paraguay*, ſubdued the natives, and came to the place where *Garcia* had been killed and plundered, and finding many veſſels of plate in the huts of the *Indians*, without knowing any thing of *Garcia*'s travels and fate, bought them from the natives, and, thinking he had made the firſt diſcovery, ſailed back to *Spirito Santo*, when he farther ſtrengthened that fortification. He then left *Nuno de Lara* there with 120 men, and haſted to *Spain*; but after his departure the *Indians* ſurprized the fort, and murdered the *Spaniards*.

On *Cabot*'s repreſentation of the country, *Charles* V. ſent 2000 men thither, beſides ſailors, under the command of Don *Peter Mendoza*, who arrived there in 1535, and founded the town of *Buenos Ayres*, which was ſo called from the goodneſs of the air; but ſome of the workmen being killed by the natives, and the people being afterwards diſtreſſed by a famine, the governor ſet ſail for *Spain*, but died miſerably by the way for want of wholſome proviſions.

Mean while *Oyola*, the deputy governor of *Buenos Ayres*, went on a diſcovery by land to *Peru*, and other officers ſailed to *Paraguay* for proviſions, and contracting a friendſhip with a people called *Guaranians*, built fort *Aſſumption*, which afterwards became the metropolis of *Paraguay*, and thither brought the half ſtarved garriſon of *Buenos Ayres*. Soon after *Irala*, whom *Oyola* had left governor of *Buenos Ayres*, ſailing along the river *Paraguay*, in queſt of proviſions, was attacked by a great body of the natives in their ſmall veſſels; but he routed and killed many of theſe barbarians with his cannon. A ſhort time after he received the melancholy news that *Oyola* and his company, who had got a prodigious quantity of gold and ſilver on the frontiers of *Peru*, were treacherouſly murdered by the *Paraguans* on their return; upon which he went to *Aſſumption*, and was there choſen governor in *Oyola*'s ſtead; and *Buenos Ayres* being viſited both with famine and peſtilence, it was agreed that the inhabitants ſhould abandon it for a time, and build

the town of *Assumption*, in which they were assisted by the crew of a *Genoese* ship, which had arrived at *Buenos Ayres*. He had but 500 men, including the *Genoese*, when he founded that city in 1538, and fortified it as well as he was able.

At the close of the next year the *Spaniards* invited the natives far and near to see a procession in the town, when 8000 of them being enraged at the cruelty of the *Spaniards*, who, under this pretence, had put them to hard labour, conspired to cut off their new masters; but an *Indian* woman out of pity to a *Spanish* officer whom she served, discovered the design; upon which *Irala* having seized and executed the chiefs, spared the rest, who were so well pleased with his lenity, that they not only became very obedient, but furnished the *Spaniards* with women; by which means, and some farther assistance from *Spain*, they multiplied, sent out colonies, and divided the country into several territories, all subject to *Paraguay*.

About the year 1553, the emperor *Charles* V. sent over some priests, and the first bishop of *Paraguay*, with all things proper for the service of the church; after which bishopricks, collegiate churches, and seminaries were founded and built, at the command and expence of the kings of *Spain*; who likewise maintained priests, and founded religious houses: And in 1586 and 1587 jesuits were sent thither from *Peru* and *Brazil*, who first applied themselves to reform the *Spaniards* and then the *Indians*, from whom they picked out some converts to help to teach the others, who, it is said, came in crowds to be catechized, baptized, confessed, and married.

However the progress of these new colonies was sometime after greatly interrupted by the depredations of the *Mamalucks*, a people who, it is said, were the offspring of the *Portugueze* by *Indian* women, who first settled a little to the south of the tropic of *Capricorn*, and being joined by the criminals of all nations, made incursions into *Paraguay*, plundering the inhabitants, and making slaves of the savages; while the *Spaniards* of *Paraguay*, who opposed these invaders, were as eager as the *Mamalucks* in making slaves of the people.—These depredations began in 1589, and lasted till 1641.

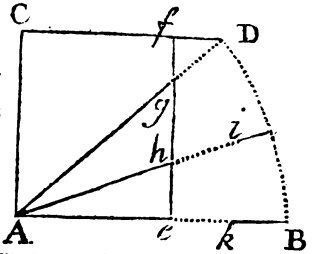
Mean while some of the jesuits gathered together such of their converts as had escaped, and founded two new towns for them, where they met with incredible hardships, and were very ill used by the governor and bishop of *Paraguay*, who, notwithstanding the king of *Spain*'s orders that the converts should be all tributaries to himself, and not made slaves to private persons, would have them all to be slaves to the *Spaniards*, and put under the care of the secular clergy: But this was prevented by exhibiting the king's grants, and the pope's briefs, in favour of the jesuits. These last at length obtained not only fresh supplies of persons of their orders, but a bull of pope *Urban* VIII. to excommunicate all who on any pretence enslaved the *Indians*, either Christians or Heathens; with an edict from the king of *Spain*, forbidding the *Mamalucks* to infest the *Indians*; ordering the prisoners to be restored, and those who had taken them to be punished.

[*To be concluded in our next.*]

MATHEMATICAL QUESTIONS *Answered.*

Question 55, *answered by Mr.* JAMES CLARKE, *of* Darking *in* Surry.

I Suppose A B to be a Line in the Latitude of the Port A; A C the Meridian; *e f* parallel to A C and 84 Miles from it; C D parallel to A B, and in the Latitude of 55° 20′ North; *e k* = *b i* = *g* D = 34 Miles, the last Distance sailed from the Line *e f*. Now I suppose A B a moving Rule, and A the Joint; *e k* is a Slide in the Rule: Now taking hold of it at B, m ve it to the Sine C D, keeping one End of the Slider on the Line *e f*, till the other End touches the Line C D, which is at the Point D; then A D is the Distance sailed = 148 Miles, and her Course 47° 20′, which was to be determined.

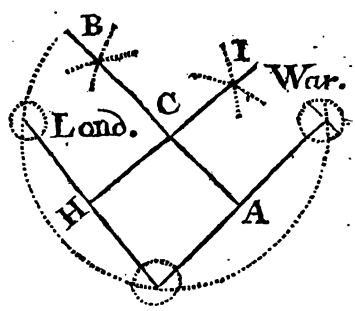


This Question was also answered by Mr. Wildbore *and Mr.* Rowe.

Ques-

Queſtion 56, *anſwered by Mr.* ANDREW HARTLEY.

IN the Scheme annexed, let *London*, *Genoa*, and *Warſaw*, be connected with two right Lines, L G and G W, per (4. E. 5.) which Biſect with the Perpendiculars H I, A B meeting together in C, this will be the Center of a great Circle that will paſs thro' *London*, *Warſaw*, and *Genoa*; and the Latitude and Longitude required will be 55°, and about 36′ North Latitude. Longitude 10° 26′ Eaſt for the Anſwer.



Genoa.

This Queſtion was alſo anſwered by Mr. Goodhead, *Mr.* Rowe, *and Mr.* Clarke.

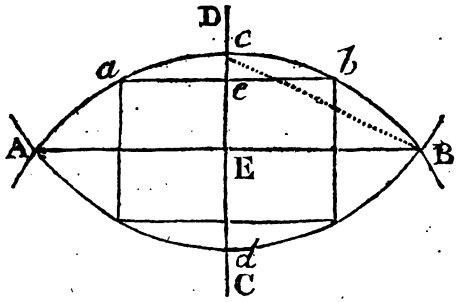
Queſtion 57, *anſwered by Mr.* VIGER.

WHEN $y^{\frac{1}{y}}$ is a Maximum, there its Logarithm $= \frac{\text{Log.}\,y}{y}$ is alſo a Maximum. Hence its Fluxion $\frac{\dot{y} - \dot{y} \times \text{Log.}\,y}{y^2} = 0$, and ſo $1 - \text{Log.}\,y = 0$, and Log. $y = 1$. But 'tis ſhewn by the Writers on Fluxions, that if a Log. $= x$, the Number anſwering will be $1 + x + \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{2 \times 3} + \frac{x^4}{2 \times 3 \times 4} + \frac{x^5}{2 \times 3 \times 4 \times 5}$ *&c. ad infinitum.* In the preſent Queſtion $x = 1$, and $\therefore y = 1 + 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2 \times 3} + \frac{1}{2 \times 3 \times 4} + \frac{1}{2 \times 3 \times 4 \times 5}$ *&c.* as the Series converges faſt, 10 Terms only will give $y = 2{,}7813785$, and $y^{\frac{1}{y}} = 1{,}444$ nearly

This Queſtion was alſo anſwer'd by Mr. Bevil, *Mr.* Goodhead, *and Mr.* Wildbore.

Queſtion 58, *anſwered by Mr.* JOSEPH FISH.

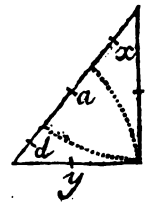
PUT $r = 25 = Cc = Dd =$ the Radius of the Circles; $a = DC\ (= 30) - Cc\ (= 25 : \times 2 = 10 = Ec$, the verſed Sine; then per *Roberts*'s Menſuration, Page 156, Prop. 18. $2\sqrt{2ra - a^2} = 40 = AB$, and $ab = cB$; therefore $\sqrt{\left[Ec^2 + \left(\frac{1}{2}AL\right)^2\right]} = 22.36 = cB = ab$, the Length of the Parallelogram, and $a - r + \sqrt{r^2 - \left(\frac{1}{2}ab\right)^2} : \times 2 = 14{,}72$, the Breadth as required.



This Queſtion was alſo anſwered by Mr. Allen, *Mr.* Bevil, *and Mr.* Goodhead.

Queſtion 59, *anſwered by Mr.* JOHN PORTER.

LET $\begin{cases} y = \text{Baſe} \\ e = \text{Perpendicular} \\ d + a + x = \text{Hypothenuſe.} \end{cases}$



Now the compound Fraction $\frac{3}{5}$ of $\frac{1}{4} = \frac{3}{20} = 2{,}4$ Chains; therefore the Difference between the Baſe and Hypothenuſe $= 16$ Chains, and $\frac{4}{5}$ of $\frac{1}{2} = \frac{4}{10} = 5$ Chains; therefore the whole Difference between the Perpendicular and Hypothenuſe is $= 12{,}5$ Chains.

	1	Let $d = 12{,}5$ Chains
	2	and $x = 16$ Chains
	3	Then $d + a + x =$ the Hypothenuſe.
Now	4	$d + a = y$
And	5	$x + a = e$ } per Queſtion and Scheme
4 ⊙	6	$dd + 2da + aa = yy$
5 ⊙	7	$xx + 2xa + aa = ee$
3 ⊙	8	$dd + 2dx + 2da + 2xa + aa + xx =$ □ of the Hypothenuſe
6 + 7	9	$2d + 2da + 2xa + 2aa + xx = yy + ee$
Then	10	$aa = 2dx = 400$ Chains
10 *lw*^{2}	11	$a = \sqrt{2dx} = 20$ Chains
1 + 11	12	$a + d = y = 32{,}5$ Chains
2 + 11	13	$a + x = e = 36$ Chains
1 + 2 + 11	14	$d + a + x = 48{,}5$ Chains

Therefore the Area of the Triangle is $= 5805000$ ſquare Links $= 58$ Acres and eight Perches.

This Queſtion was alſo anſwered by Mr. Roſie, North Cooper, *Mr* Goodhead, *Mr.* Clayfield; *Mr.* Marſhall, *Mr.* Salter, *Mr.* Tapner, *Mr.* Barker, *Mr.* Koit, *Mr.* Eling, *Mr.* Cunningham, *Mr.* Hartley, *and Mr.* Clarke.

New QUESTIONS *to be anſwered.*

Queſtion 80.

By Mr. JER. WHITEHEAD.

REquired the Sides and Angles of a Triangle, having given the Baſe $= 634$, the vertical Angle, or Angle oppoſite to the Baſe $= 68° 50'$, and a right Line $= 448$, which is terminated by the Baſe, and biſects the vertical Angle.

Queſtion 81. *By* T. W.

A Gentleman being aſked how many Bottles of Wine he had in his Cellar, replied, if they are told 2 by 2, 3 by 3, 4 by 4, 5 by 5, or 6 by 6, there will ſtill remain an odd one; but are they told 7 by 7, there will nothing remain. Required the Number of Bottles he had in all, work'd algebraically?

Queſtion 82. *By* L. B.

SUPPOSE the Ends of a ſtrong Thread 10 Feet long, be faſtened to two Tacks in the ſame horizontal line, at the Diſtance of ſix Feet, I would know where two Weights, the one three and the other five Ounces muſt be fixed to the thread, ſo as to hang at reſt in the ſame horizontal Line, at the Diſtance of three Feet from the Level of the Tacks?

Queſtion 83.

By Mr. GOODHEAD.

GIVEN the Periphery of an Ellipſis $= a = 78{,}54$, and the Tranſverſe, or longeſt Diameter $= b = 30$; it is required to find the greateſt Parallelogram that can be inſcribed in the ſame?

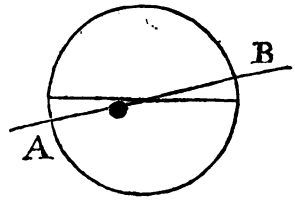
Tranſit

Tranſit of MERCURY. *By Mr.* PHILIP ANTROBUS.

ANNO 1756, *October* 27, there will be a remarkable Tranſit of the Planet *Mercury* over the Sun's Diſk, the Calculation of which I have omitted, it would have taken up ſo much Room; but I ſhall give you the central Ingreſs, *&c.* and the Type, being ſufficient to ſhew you the Time, if you be fitted with proper Inſtruments.

Hence the apparent Time at *London* of the

	D.	H.	′	″
Central Ingreſs, *An.* 1756, *Oct.* 26	15	20	00	
True Conjunction	17	59	58	
Middle of the Eclipſe	18	00	19	
Central Egreſs, or End B	20	45	48	
Total Duration		5	24	46
The Sun riſes that Morning at	7	27	16	
So ☿ continues upon the Sun after he is riſen.	1	15	20	



A ſhort TEMPEST *deſcribed, on the Coaſt of* Sicily, *Auſt.* 31, 1740.

THrough *Tyrrhene* ſeas we cut the liquid way,
And contemplate the charms of blooming day;
A ſtreaming Purple decks the orient ſky;
And azure clouds receive a roſy dye:
In verdent billows bright *Aurora* laves,
Till dazling ſun-beams gilt the diſtant waves.
Our eaſtern view th' *Ionian* waters bound,
The Weſt is by *Sicilian* mountains crown'd;
Far South the *Lybian* ocean we explore,
And, on the North, the fam'd *Italian* ſhore;
Till all the proſpect leaves our raviſh'd ſight,
Till ſhades infernal vail the *God of light*,
Their horrid banners o'er the deep diſplay,
Recal the night, and blot the face of day.
Now winds (wild, rapid) ſweep the ocean wide,
And fell *Charybdis* pours a thund'ring tide;
Loud *Scylla* groans on rough *Calabrian* ſhores;
Eternal fire in hollow *Ætna* roars;
From whoſe proud top ſulphureous fumes ariſe,
Float in thick air, and taint the upper ſkies.
Now on the lofty waves aghaſt we ride,
And ſee vaſt floods in fleeting hills divide.
Now, lab'ring, down *Plutonian* caves we go,
While ſtormy ſeas huge mountains round us throw;
Their ſwelling ſides *Ætnëan* blackneſs wear;
Their tow'ring heads a ſnowy ſemblance rear;
The pond'rous billow ſhrouds the paſſive ſhore;
And *Ætna*, loſt in clouds, can frown no more,
Till half the vap'ry deluge falls in rain,
Emerging torrents on the troubled main:
What fill'd the water-ſpout's tremendous urn,
Lo, ſable *ſturries* to the deep return.
Exhauſted winds with leſs'ning tumult rave,
And *Iris* glitters on the broken wave:
Triumphant thunder, laſtly, gives the ray
Of ſplendid *Phœbus*, to the bright'ning day.
All nature ſeems to change; freſh beauties bloom;
Superior light ſucceeds the ſhort-liv'd gloom:
Through foaming ſeas we ſail with new delight,
Till *Malta*'s iſle, ſafe-harb'ring, ſtops our flight.

Nov. 3, 1755. I. WALSH.

An Epiſtle from FENESTRA *to* LANARIO.

Founded on a real Incident.

TO the moſt callous amongſt hard'ned hearts,
A *ruin'd woman* her complaints imparts.
Complaints! that words but poorly can expreſs,
My complicated woes! and deep diſtreſs!
Indignant, I the tear-ſtain'd paper tare,
And ſubſtitute — *the ravings of deſpair!*
For oh! what balm conſoles the *guilty* mind?
What peace can a *polluted* boſom find?
Curſt be the day, be doubly curſt the hour,
When virtue ſunk beneath the tempter's pow'r! ———
The vernal ſeaſon, thy gay youthful charms,
With kind *occaſion*, danc'd thee to my arms.
Yet own, I did not to thy will reſign
'Till ſolemn vows and oaths aſſur'd thee mine.
Oblig'd the ceremony to protract:
What miſchiefs ſpring from this vile Marriage-act!

For

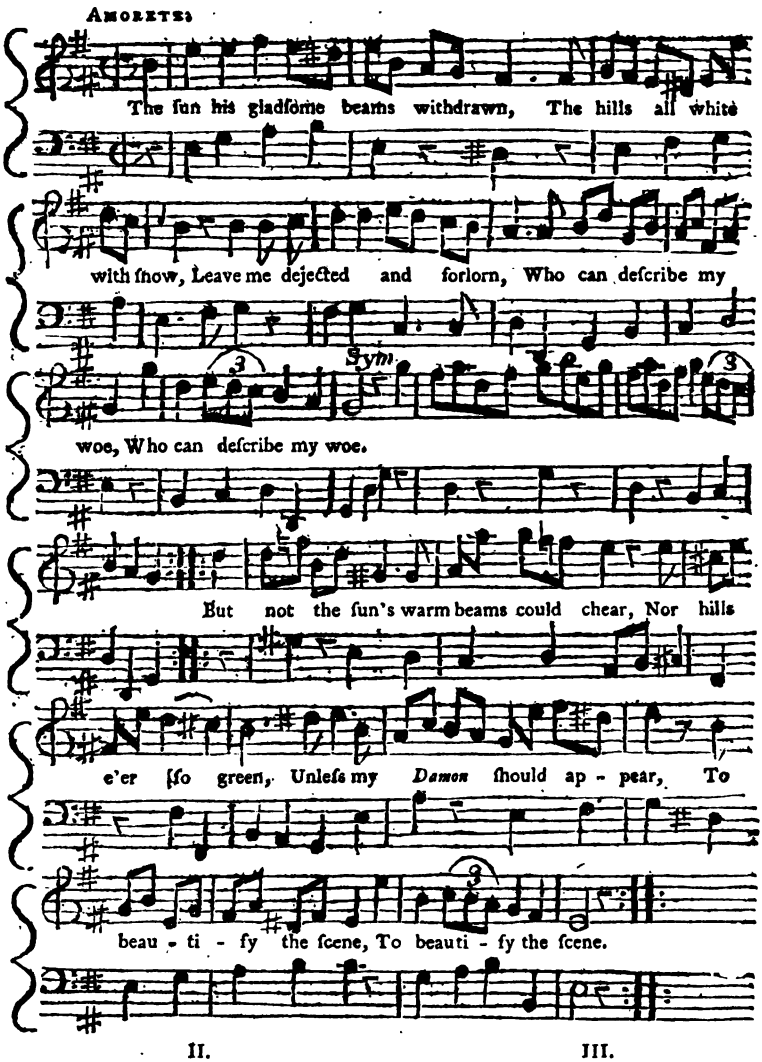
For hardly melting females can refuſe
A favour, they may grant with ſome excuſe.
Hence by no bride-maids to my chamber led,
Hence *Hymen* did not conſecrate our bed.
Dæmons and *Furies* ſung the genial ſong,
And ſhort the pleaſure which commences wrong!
Few weeks indeed in am'rous dalliance ſpent,
Before we both found leiſure to repent.
Reſtleſs we rambled, thoughtleſs of expence,
And dreſt away, indulging ev'ry ſenſe;
My pockets drain'd, I touch'd thy ſordid pelf,
But ſoon 'twas laviſh'd all on thy ſweet ſelf.
While idly thus from town to town I rove,
Careleſs of fame, neglecting all for love.
My ſervants, penny-leſs, proclaim me poor,
Hence hungry creditors beſiege my door.
My furnitue for half its worth is ſold,
My cloaths! (good heav'n defend me from the cold!)
A little reſpite gain'd; I hop'd to prove,
Some comfort, ſome aſſiſtance from thy love.
But where will my narration credit find?
Hardly I fear among thy human-kind.
Howl it in deſarts, tell it not in towns,
Inſtead of ſmiles, I met with worſe than frowns.
Lanario, perjur'd villain! ſavage brute!
Deſerts my arms, and *puts his note in ſuit.*
I 'ſcape the terrors of a jail by flight,
Amidſt the horrors of a ſtarleſs night,
A ſtranger moſt diſconſolate I roam,
Far from my friends, far from my native home.
And what (if poſſible than this) is worſe
A *pregnant* belly, and an empty purſe!
Oh had, when *Laniena*'s civil jars,
Render'd night hideous with the ſound of wars,
Had but one ball a ſure direction found,
And giv'n, what I ſhou'd give, a mortal wound;
This black ſeduction ne'er thy ſoul had ſtain'd,
Nor mine, with more than ſtings of hell, been pain'd,
But heav'n on *thee*, at its appointed hour,
The phial of its fierceſt wrath will pour.
May penitential ſighs, may tears like rain,
Atone my guilt, tho' not efface my ſtain.
And when th' ill-fated babe ſhall burſt the womb,
Oh may it, ſoon be carried to the tomb,
No tender father preſent to diſburſe
The midwife's fee, or hire the careful nurſe!
I ſink with *grief*, with *ſhame*, with *want* oppreſt,
May heav'n in mercy take my ſoul to reſt!
Whilſt thou, baſe *caitiff!* by *both ſexes* ſhunn'd
Be ever borrowing, and for ever dunn'd!
Known to a proverb for a vile knave,
Than *he*. who *ſo'd his miſtreſs for a ſlave!*—
Our modern tale, reviving every old,
With hapleſs YARICO's* ſhall oft be told.
Cheltenham, Sept. 5, 1755. P.O.N.

* *Celebrated in the* Spectator.

The DISTRESSED YOUTH.

THE blithe *Leander* was a gen'rous youth,
Which fame had often ſaid, and told the truth.
His mind ambitious views did never ſwell
Nor 'gainſt his reaſon did his ſenſe rebel.
His own the farm he liv'd in and poſſeſs'd,
Which annually was by bounteous *Ceres* bleſs'd.
Moſt, nay all, admired the darling boy,
His widow'd mother's great and chiefeſt joy.
Three beauteous ſiſters ſtrove alike in care
Which ſhou'd moſt of his well-ſought favours ſhare.
Twenty-two genial ſprings had bleſs'd the earth,
Since that which gave the lov'd *Leander* birth,
And as many ſucceeding autumns came,
Still yielding up their grateful ſtores the ſame;
Thankful for which the good *Leander* ſung
Due praiſe to the ſource from whence they ſprung.
But fortune inconſtant a gilt does prove,
Often to thoſe who merit moſt her love,
Flung the lovely *Savilla* in his way,
Who, *Syren* like, allur'd his heart aſtray.
He did behold, alas, and love the maid,
Which oft he ſtrove to tell, but was afraid;
He wiſh'd, in vain, to reaſon for relief,
Thus many paſſing months went on in grief,
'Till at length excited by fell deſpair,
In trembling mood he thus addreſs'd the fair:
Its certain, I confeſs, a well-plac'd flame,
Since in the charming *Savilla* reſts the ſame;
Oh that my ſighs may but your pity move,
And teach your heart to ſympathize in love.
Each joy, *Savilla*, remote is fled with you,
'Till when an actual grief I never knew;
If then the dear *Savilla* proves unkind,
No joy on earth can ſad *Leander* find.
The fair *Savilla*, trembling, did reply:
Your flame unhappy youth I muſt deny,
For I muſt not prove unjuſt to heaven,
Who oft has witneſs'd the vows I've given
Alexis, promiſs'd to be his alone;
For ever muſt each other flame diſown.
Leander heard her words and curs'd his fate,
That he, a tardy ſlave, had ſpoke too late.
And now his grief, nor time, nor reaſon aids,
And all alone he's found amidſt the ſhades,
Nor longer is he blithe and debonair,
But now a victim falls to black deſpair;
Whilſt now the prieſt the laſting knot has tied
The faithful *Savilla* is *Alexis*' bride.

S. WILLIAMS.

Written in Winter. The Words by a Lady of Quality. Set by Mr. MOZE.

AMORETTO.
The ſun his gladſome beams withdrawn, The hills all white
with ſnow, Leave me dejected and forlorn, Who can deſcribe my
Sym.
woe, Who can deſcribe my woe.
But not the ſun's warm beams could chear, Nor hills
e'er ſo green, Unleſs my *Damon* ſhould ap - pear, To
beau - ti - fy the ſcene, To beauti - fy the ſcene.

II.

The frozen brooks, and pathleſs vales,
Disjoin my love and me!
The pining bird his fate bewails
On yonder leafleſs tree!
But what to me are birds and brooks,
Or any joy that's near?
Heavy the lutes, and dull the books,
While *Damon* is not near.

III.

The *Laplander*, who half the year
Is wrapt in ſhades of night,
Mourns not, like me, his winter drear,
Nor wiſhes more for light.
But what were light without my love,
Or objects e'er ſo fine?
The flow'ry meadow, field, or grove,
If *Damon* be not mine?

Each

IV.

Each moment, from my dear away,
Is a long age of pain;
Fly ſwift ye hours, be calm the day,
That brings my love again!
O haſte and bring him to my arms;
Nor let us ever part;
My breaſt ſhall beat no more alarms,
When I ſecure his heart.

Occaſioned by the Death of Mr. G. VINCENT, *in the late moſt dreadful Calamity at* Liſbon.

UNhappy youth! what ſin could be thy crime?
Thus to be taken in thy very prime,
From parents, friends,—who now inceſſant mourn
Thy cruel fate — by death relentleſs torn.
But let us not preſume the ways of God to ſcan,
Whoſe works are always juſt — the cauſe tho' hid from man.

To a Lady with Mrs. Rowe's *Letters from the Dead to the Living, ſtiled* Friendſhip in Death. *By the Rev. Mr.* Delacourt.*

THESE curious works their happy author tell,
How far your ſex can, if they pleaſe excel
In thoſe ſoft thoughts her ſofteſt ſoul explore,
And read what woman never writ before!
Proſpects ſo novel will not fail to charm
Where florid proſe like glowing numbers warm,
Where godlike friendſhip wears a fadeleſs bloom
Lives after death and triumphs o'er the tomb.
Where cou'd ſhe find ſo raviſhing a theme?
She ſaw it ſure in ſome delightful dream
When heav'nly muſic lull'd her pow'rs to reſt
And only love lay waking in her breaſt:
When virtue's ſelf deſcended from the ſkie
To paint Elyſium on her cloſing eye,
To promp with viſions the romantic maid
On beds of roſes languiſhingly laid.
From hence theſe pages boaſt her wondrous wit
Where under art dull morals eaſy ſit:
Let the gay libertine peruſe them thro'
He'll find both profit and amuſement too.
The man of ſenſe ſhall doat upon their deeds,
And the ſoft maid grow ſofter as ſhe reads,
A ſigh and tear at ev'ry letter riſe
Steal from her heart and tremble in her eyes.
But you my fair whoſe ſoul is tun'd to love,
Whoſe taſte and judgment all the nine approve,
Receive a muſe of the ſublimer ſort,
Singer, the *Sapho* of *Britannia*'s coaſt:
In ſome dull humour after evening tea,
Your ſpleen & vapours ſhe may chaſe away;
Diſpel the clouds that o'er good nature low'r,
And ſo improve a ſolitary hour,
When other nymphs are dying with the clime,
And at a loſs to murder idle time.
In gardens now beneath the gloomy grove,
Oft ſhalt thou muſe and range this Heav'n of love;
Where forms departed ſport in fields of air,
And purer beauties bloom for ever fair:
Theſe happy meadows want no genial ſhow'rs,
But gems unbidden blow inſtead of flow'rs;
For violet beds, young amethiſts are ſeen,
And living em'rals ſhed immortal green!
On liquid cryſtal, ſwans ſail ſmoothly by,
For ever ſinging—and yet never die.
Theſe are the manſions deſtin'd for the bleſt,
Where faithful lovers from their labours reſt;
Each dove-like pair for conſtancy renown'd,
With fragrant myrtle, and with roſes crown'd,
Shall here enjoy the ever youthful hours,
In golden groves, and amaranthine bow'rs.
There too, in time, perhaps, thy gentle ſhade,
May meet with mine, and wander o'er the mead;
Together walk, together ages waſte,
And talk of nothing but amuſements paſt.
No rival there—not even death to fear,
But love be all the language we ſhall hear;
Small alteration needs that ſnowy brow,
You want but wings to be an angel now.

Cork, Ireland.

PROLOGUE *to the* Engliſhman return'd from *Paris*.

Spoken by Mr. FOOTE.

OF all the paſſions that poſſeſs mankind,
The love of novelty rules moſt the mind,
In ſearch of this from realm to realm we roam,
Our fleets come fraught with every folly home.
From *Lybia*'s deſarts hoſtile brutes advance,
And dancing dogs in droves ſkip here from *France*.
From *Latian* lands gigantic forms appear,
Striking our *Britiſh* breaſts with awe and fear,
As once the *Lilliputians* — *Gulliver*,

Not

* *Author of the* Proſpect of Poetry, *tranſlated into* French *Verſe by the Abbe* Hoquincourt.

Not only objects that affect the ſight,
In foreign arts and artiſts we delight,
Near to that ſpot where *Charles* beſtrides a horſe,
In humble proſe the place is *Charing-Croſs*;
Cloſe by the margin of a kennel's ſide,
A dirty, diſmal entry opens wide,
There with hoarſe voice, check'd ſhirt, and callous hand,
Duffs, *Indian Engliſh* trader, takes his ſtand,
Surveys each paſſenger with curious eyes,
And ruſtic *Roger* falls an eaſy prize,
Here's *China* porcelaine that *Cheliea* yields,
And *India* handkerchiefs from *Spittalfields*,
With *Turkey* carpets that from *Wilton* came,
And *Spaniſh* tucks and blades from *Birmingham*.
Factors are forc'd to favour this deceit,
And *Engliſh* goods are ſmuggl'd thro' the ſtreet.
The rude to poliſh, and the fair to pleaſe,
The hero of to-night has croſs'd the ſeas;
Tho' to be born a *Briton* be his crime,
He's manufactur'd in another clime.
'Tis *Buck* begs leave once more to come before ye,
The little ſubject of a former ſtory,
How chang'd, how faſhion'd, whether brute or beau,
We truſt the following ſcenes will fully ſhew.
For them and him we your indulgence crave,
'Tis our's ſtill to ſin, and yours to ſave.

EPILOGUE.

Spoken by Mrs. BELLAMY.

AMong the arts to make a piece go down,
And fix the fickle favour of the town,
An *Epilogue* is deem'd the ſureſt way
To atone for all the errors of the play:
Thus, when pathetic ſtrains have made you cry,
In trips the comic muſe, and wipes your eye;
With equal reaſon, when ſhe has made you laugh,
Melpomene ſhould ſend you ſniveling off;
But our bard, unequal to the taſk,
Rejects the dagger, and retains the maſk:
Fain would he ſend you chearful home to night,
And harmleſs mirth by honeſt means excite;
Scorning with luſcious phraſe, or double ſenſe,
To raiſe a laughter at the fair's expence.
What method ſhall we chuſe your taſte to hit?
Will no one lend our bard a little wit?
Thank ye, kind ſouls, I'll take it from the pit.
The piece concluded, and the curtain down,
Up ſtarts that fatal *Phalanx*, call'd the *Town*:
In full aſſembly weigh our author's fate,
And *Surly* thus commences the debate:
Pray, among friends, does not this poiſoning ſcene
The ſacred rights of tragedy profhane?
If farce may mimic thus her awful bowl:
Oh fie, all wrong, ſtark nought, upon my ſoul!
Then *Buck* cries, *Billy*, can it be in nature?
Not the leaſt likeneſs in a ſingle feature.
My lord, lord love him, 'tis a precious piece!
Let's come on *Friday* night, and have a hiſs.
To this a *Perruquier* aſſents with joy,
Parcequ'il affronte les Françoiſ; *oui, ma foi.*
In ſuch diſtreſs what can the poet do?
Where ſeek for ſhelter when theſe foes purſue?
He dares demand protection, Sirs, from you.

N. B. *If Gentlemen would be ſo kind as to ſend a proper Account of the preſent State of their Town-Manufactures, &c. they would not only greatly oblige the* Editors *of this* Magazine, *but their Country in general; if not, we muſt beg they will excuſe us, if we happen to make any Miſtake in the beſt Accounts we can get from Authors, or our own Recollection.*

We alſo deſire the Favour of our Correſpondents to be earlier in their Accounts of Places, which they are ſo obliging as to ſend us; for ſeveral we have received came too late to be inſerted, which is a Diſappointment to us and themſelves, and a Loſs to the Publick. To this End, they will be acquainted, for the Future, what County will ſucceed to the preſent: Thus Surry *will come next to* Hampſhire; *and* Suſſex *and* Kent *will follow in Order.*——*We muſt alſo be excuſed from inſerting any Thing which borders on* Enthuſiaſm *on one Hand, or* Libertiniſm *on the other; or any Thing of* Party-Affairs, *or that reflects on* Public Characters.

For *FEBRUARY* 1756.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Lisbon, Jan. 14.

A Few days ago arrived here a merchant ſhip, with a cargo of corn, being part of the proviſions, &c. &c. ſent by the king of Great-Britain for the relief of the diſtreſſed Sufferers at this place. When Mr. Caſtres delivered his Britannick majeſty's Letter of condolance, and acquainted their moſt faithful majeſties with the ſupplies immediately ordered from England, they expreſſed the deep impreſſion ſuch humane and generous acts of friendſhip made upon them. The reſt of the royal family, the Portugueze miniſters, and indeed all ranks of people, are full of the moſt ſincere acknowledgments for the compaſſionate concern and munificence of the Britiſh nation upon this melancholy occaſion.

LONDON,

January 27.

THERE was a great council at St. James's when his majeſty pricked the ſheriffs to ſerve for the ſeveral counties in England for the preſent year, viz.

Berkſhire, Thomas Reeve, of New Windſor, Eſq;
Bedfordſhire, James Smith, of Streatly, Eſq;
Bucks, Tho. Worſter, of Cheddington, Eſq;
Cumberland, Sir Wilfred Lawſon, of Brayton, Bart.
Cheſhire, Tho. Preſcot, of Overton, Eſq;
Camb. & Hunt. Charles Pepis, of Impington, Eſq;
Cornwall, John Sawle, of Penrice, Eſq;
Devonſhire, John Oliver Williams, of Exweeke, Eſq;
Dorſetſhire, Harry Meggs, of Bradford Peverel, Eſq;
Derbyſhire, Nicholas Hurt, of Alderwaſley, Eſq;
Eſſex, Edw. Emmet, of Aldborough Hatch, Eſq;
Glouceſterſhire, Charles Wyndham, of Clowerwall in the Foreſt of Dean, Eſq;
Hartfordſhire, John Turvin, of Gilſton, Eſq;
Herefordſhire, Edmund Thomas, of Michael Church, Eſq;
Kent, John Cocksine Sole, of Bobbing, Eſq;
Leiceſterſhire, Wm. Pochin, of Barkby, Eſq;
Lincolnſhire, Thomas Liſter, of Brough cum Gearſby, Eſq;
Monmouthſhire, Daniel Tregoſe, of Tregirog, Eſq;
Northumberland, Matthew White, of Blagdon, Eſq;
Northampton, John Aſhley, of Ledgers Aſhby, Eſq;
Norfolk, Philip Bedingfield, of Ditchingham, Eſq;
Nottinghamſhire, Robert Sutton, of Retford, Eſq;
Oxfordſhire, Charles Peers, of Chiſſlehampton, Eſq;
Rutlandſhire, Robert Tomblin, of Edith-Weſton, Eſq;
Salop, Anth. Kinnerſley, of Leighton, Eſq;
Somerſetſhire, James Perry, of Perry-Elm, Eſq;
Staffordſhire, John Touchet Chetwode, of Oakeley, Eſq;
Suffolk, John Canham, of Milden, Eſq;
Southampton, Bernard Brocas, of Beaurepaire, Eſq;
Surry, Charles Devon, of Peckham, Eſq;
Suſſex, Joſeph Calverley, of the Broad, Eſq;
Warwickſhire, John Taylor, of Sheldon-Hall, Eſq;
Worceſterſh. Joſeph Bidle, of Eveſham, Eſq;
Wilts, John Jacob, of Tokeham, Eſq;
Yorkſhire, George Montgomery Mettam, of North Cave, Eſq;

SOUTH WALES.

Brecon, Wm. Prytherch, of Llandevalog, Eſq;
Carmarthen, Henry Penry, of Lanedy, Eſq;
Cardigan, Lewis Lloyd, of Gernos, Eſq;
Glamorgan, Wm. Bruce, of Llanblethian, Eſq;
Pembroke, George Lloyd Mears, of Pearſon, Eſq;
Radnor, John Lewis, of Preſteigne, Eſq;

NORTH-WALES.

Angleſey, Charles Allanſon, of Dreiniog, Eſq;
Carnarvon, Owen Wynn, of Penbryn, Eſq;
Denbigh, Maurice Jones, of Gellygonan, Eſq;
Flint, John Wright, of Plaſiſſa, Eſq;
Merioneth, Rich. Owen, of Caethley, Eſq;
Montgomery, Richard Powel, of Poole, Eſq;

The 15 inſtant at eight at night, a ball of fire, its apparent magnitude equal to that of the moon, was ſeen at Milverton in Somerſetſhire; its direction was from the ſouth-weſt to the north-eaſt; it muſt be ſomewhat above the clouds, becauſe it could only be ſeen between them; its velocity was pretty great, being about three quarters of a minute in paſſing from the zenith (near which

which it was firſt diſcovered) to the place it ſeemed to be extinguiſhed, which was near the horizon. It left a conſiderable train of dark vapours like ſmoke, but was attended with no noiſe.

Jan. 27. A few days ſince a fiſh-pool at Chadſley in Worceſterſhire, belonging to Mr. John Highway, which was full of water over night, was the next morning found quite empty, with all the fiſh dead, and no conveyance appeared by which the water was drawn off.

Feb. 10. A proclamation was iſſued, ſtrictly commanding the warden of the Cinque Ports, his lieutenant, &c. and every other officer and miniſter, civil and military, within their reſpective counties, cities, towns, and diviſions, that they cauſe the coaſts to be carefully watched; and, upon the firſt appearance of any hoſtile attempt, immediately to cauſe all horſes, oxen and cattle, which may be fit for draught or burthen, and not actually employed in his majeſty's ſervice, or in the defence of the country; and alſo (ſo far as may be practicable) all other cattle and proviſions, to be driven and removed 20 miles at leaſt from the place where ſuch hoſtile attempt ſhall be made, and to ſecure the ſame, ſo as they may not fall into the hands or power of thoſe who ſhall make ſuch attempt; but in ſuch manner, that the reſpective owners may ſuffer as little damage, loſs, or inconvenience, as may be conſiſtent with the publick ſafety: And all perſons are ſtrictly commanded to be ajding and aſſiſting in the execution hereof.

Feb. 12. By ſome paſſengers lately arrived from Liſbon, we are informed of a particular which we think has not appeared in all the accounts hitherto publiſhed of the earthquakes in Portugal, viz. that the higheſt hill in the neighbourhood of Belem was quite opened at the ſummit, and thro' the aperture there iſſued great quantities of ſea-ſand and marine ſhells. As to the ruined city, they ſay, that there is not the leaſt trace of a ſtreet, lane, or alley left, (but all lies in a diſmal, confuſed heap of rubbiſh) except a narrow foot-way made here and there by the people employed in digging for treaſure, and other effects in the ruins.

Feb. 19. We hear, that the marquiſſes of Rockingham and Granby, the earl of Northumberland, and the lord viſcount Downe, and other gentlemen of reputation in their reſpective counties, have made an offer to his majeſty to raiſe troops of light cavalry, in the nature of Huſſars, to be commanded by themſelves, with rank only of captain, and without any pay. A noble inſtance of a truly Britiſh, antient, diſintereſted ſpirit!

This morning a dreadful fire broke out in the compting-houſe of Mr. Howell, timber-merchant at Blackfryars-ſtairs, through the careleſſneſs, as is ſuppoſed, of a ſervant who lay in it, and is miſſing. It burnt with ſuch violence, that, 'tho' there was immediate help, Mr. Howell's and two other timber-yards, the glaſs-houſe, and about 30 houſes beſides were conſumed; the flames not ſtopping 'till they came to Mr. Holme's lime-wharf. Some lighters loaded with deals took fire, and, having burnt their moorings, fell down with the tide through London-bridge, and ſet ſeveral ſhips on fire, particularly the Roſe, Slade, from Maryland, whoſe quarters are burnt, and another ſhip is aſhore at Rotherhithe, which was cut from her Moorings to prevent her being burnt. One of the burning lighters which fell down the river ſtopt againſt London-bridge, and was with much difficulty prevented, by ſome watermen, from ſetting fire to it. Sir Robert Ladbroke attended from four in the morning 'till nine, encouraging and directing the populace, &c. to aſſiſt in extinguiſhing the flames.

Circuits appointed for the Lent Aſſizes.

WESTERN CIRCUIT.

Sir Richard Adams, Mr. Juſtice Bathurſt.
Southampton, Tueſday March 9, at Wincheſter,
Wilts, Saturday 13, at New Sarum.
Dorſet, Thurſday 18, at Dorcheſter.
Cornwall, Wedneſday 24, at Launceſton.
Exeter, Monday 29, at the Guildhall.
Devon, ſame day at the caſtle of Exon.
Somerſet, Monday April 5, at Taunton.

MIDLAND CIRCUIT.

Sir Tho. Parker, Sir Sydney Stafford Smyth.
Rutland, Tueſday March 4, at Oakham.
City of Lincoln, Monday 8, at the city.
Lincolnſhire, ſame day at the caſtle.
Nottinghamſhire, Friday 12, at Nottingham.
Town of ditto, Saturday 13, at the town.
Derbyſhire, Tueſday 16, at Derby.
Leiceſterſhire, Friday 19, at Leiceſter.
Borough of ditto, Saturday 20, at the borough,
Northamptonſhire, Tueſday 23, at Northampton.
Coventry, Friday 26, at Coventry.
Warwickſhire, Saturday 27th, at Warwick.

OXFORD CIRCUIT.

Hon. Heneage Legge, Sir John Wilmot.
Berks, Monday March 8, at Reading.
Oxon, Wedneſday 10, at Oxford.
Worceſterſhire, Saturday 13, at Worceſter.
City of ditto, ſame day at the city.
Glouceſterſhire, Wedneſday 17, at Glouceſter.

City of ditto, same day at the city.
Monmouthshire, Monday 22, at Monmouth.
Herefordshire, Wednesday 24, at Hereford.
Salop, Tuesday 30, at Shrewsbury.
Staffordshire, Saturday April 3, at Stafford.

HOME CIRCUIT.

Sir Thomas Denison, Sir Michael Foster.
Hertford, Wednesday March 10, at Hertford.
Essex, Monday 15, at Chelmsford.
Kent, Monday 22, at Rochester.
Sussex, Monday 29, at East-Grinstead.
Surry, Thursday April 1, at Kingston.

NORFOLK CIRCUIT.

Lord Chief Justice Willes, Mr. Justice Clive.
Bucks, Monday March 8, at Aylesbury.
Bedfordshire, Thursday 11, at Bedford.
Huntingdonsh. Saturday 13, at Huntingdon.
Cambridgshire, Monday 15, at Cambridge.
Norfolk, Thursday 18, at Thetford.
Suffolk, Monday 22, at Bury St. Edmunds.

NORTHERN CIRCUIT.

Lord Chief Justice Ryder, Mr. Justice Birch.
Lancashire, Monday March 15, at the castle.
City of York, Tuesday 24, at the Guildhall.
Yorkshire, same day at the castle of York.

NORTH-WALES CIRCUIT.

Hon. Wm. Noel, Chief Justice, Hon. John Talbot.
Montgomeryshire, Wednesday March 31, at Pool.
Denbighshire, Tuesday April 6, at Ruthin.
Flintshire, Monday 12, at Flint.
Cheshire, Saturday 17, at the castle of Chester.

Rogers Holland, Taylor White, Esqrs.
Merioneth, Tuesday April 6, at Dolegelley.
Carnarvonshire, Tuesday 13, at Carnarvon.
Anglesey, Monday 19, at Beaumaris.

SOUTH-WALES CIRCUIT.

Hon. John Williams, John Hervey, Esqrs.
Cadiff, for Glamorganshire, Thursday April 1.
Brecon, for Brecknockshire, Wednesday 7.
Presteign, for Radnorshire, Tuesday 13.

A Register *of* THEATRICAL ENTERTAINMENTS.

	Drury-Lane.	Covent-Garden.
Jan. 25.	*The Winter's Tale.*—*Catherine and Petruchio.*	*Rival Queens.*—*Damon and Phillida.*
27.	Ditto *with* Ditto.	*Constant Couple.*—*Orpheus and Eurydice.*
28.	Ditto *with* Ditto.	*Rival Queens.*—*Miller of Mansfield.*
29.	Ditto *with* Ditto.	*Provok'd Husband.*—*Cheats of Scapin.*
30.	Ditto *with* Ditto.	*Rival Queens.*—*Double Disappointment.*
31.	Ditto *with* Ditto.	Ditto *with* Ditto.
Feb. 2.	*Merope.*—*Apprentice.*	*The new Burletta.*—*Englishman from Paris.*
3.	*The Winter's Tale.*—*Catherine and Petruchio.*	*Lady Jane Grey.*—Ditto.
4.	Ditto *with* Ditto.	*All for Love.*—*Orpheus and Eurydice.*
5.	*Alchemist.*—*Miss in her Teens.*	*Phædra and Hippolitus.*—*Englishman from Paris.*
7.	*Fair Quaker of Deal.*—*Genii.*	*Rival Queens.*—*Contrivances.*
9.	*Rehearsal.*—*Devil to pay.*	*Old Batchelor.*—*Englishman from Paris.*
10.	*Zara*; *with the Masque call'd Britannia.*	*Rival Queens.*—*Virgin unmask'd.*
11.	*Tempest*; *with a Prologue.*	*Country Lasses.*—*Englishman from Paris.*
12.	*King Lear.*—*Lying Valet.*	*Rival Queens.*—*School-Boy.*
13.	*Tempest, with a new Pantomime Dance, called the Garlands.*	*Merry Wives of Windsor.*—*Englishman from Paris.*
14.	*Hamlet.*—*Lethe.*	*Romeo and Juliet.*—*Lying Valet.*
16.	*Suspicious Husband.*—*Chaplet.*	*Conscious Lovers.*—*Englishman from Paris.*
17.	*Every Man in his Humour.*—*Anatomist.*	*Country Lasses.*—*Orpheus and Eurydice.*
18.	*Tempest.*—*Garlands.*	*Constant Couple.*—*Englishman from Paris.*
19.	*Alchymist.*—*Britannia.*	*Fatal Marriage.*—*Orpheus and Eurydice.*
20.	*Tempest.*—*Garlands.*	*Beggar's Opera.*—*Englishman from Paris.*
21.	*Fair Quaker of Deal.*—*Genii.*	*Rival Queens.*—*Cheats of Scapin.*

BIRTHS.

Feb. 4. The lady of Edward Greenly, Esq; delivered of a daughter.

9. The marchioness of Gray, lady to the lord viscount Royston—of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Jan. 29. Hon. lord Euston, grandson to his grace the duke of Grafton, to the Hon. miss Lyddell, only daughter of lord Ravensworth, a lady of great fortune.

DEATHS

DEATHS.

Jan. 24. Richard Beckford, Esq; late representative in parliament for Bristol.

Jaspar Cantillon, Esq; formerly commissioner of the sick, &c. in Flanders.

30. Mr. Somerset Draper, an eminent bookseller, and partner with Messr. Tonsons.

The Hon. the lady Hewitt.

Feb. 2. Sir John Trelawney, of Trelawney in Cornwall, Bart.

George Morton Pitt, Esq; late member of parliament for Pontefract in Yorkshire.

8. James Scott, Esq; clerk of the reports in the court of chancery.

Civil and Military Preferments.

Whitehall, Feb. 7. The king has been pleased to constitute and appoint the following lord and gentlemen to be Majors General, viz.

James Kennedy, Esq;
Lewis Dejeane, Esq;
Henry Conway, Esq;
James Abercrombie, Esq;
Rt. Hon. *George* Earl of *Albemarle*.
Henry Holmes, Esq;
Sir *Andrew Agnew*.
Robert Napier, Esq;

His Majesty has been pleased to make the following promotions.

Herbert's Dragoons. John Ferguson, captain. William Innes, captain-lieutenant. Francis Cooke and Wm. Beckwith, lieutenants. George Cooke and —— Legard, cornets.

Skelton's Foot. George Rose, ensign.

Howard's Dragoons. Simon Taylor, quartermaster.

Rich's Dragoons. Edward Griffith, captain. —— Coleman and —— Berkeley, lieutenants. James Boyd and —— Jennyson, cornets.

Marcus Norman, Esq; is appointed to be major to the 14th regiment of dragoons, commanded by major-general Dejean. And

Nicholas Tench, Gent. to be adjutant to the 10th regiment of foot, commanded by Col. Edward Pole.

Sir Cha. Howard's Dragoons. Wm. Lawley, captain. John Mansell and Robert Brittain, lieutenants. Wade Caulfield and Henry Sangar, cornets.

Albemarle's Dragoons. William de St. Amour, captain. Anthony St. Leger, captain-lieutenant. Richard Ward, lieutenant. —— Tonyn, cornet.

The king has been pleased to appoint John Earl of Loudoun, to be captain general and governor in chief of the colony of Virginia, in the room of the late Earl of Albemarle.

Charles Pinfold, Esq; to be captain general and governor in chief of the island of Barbadoes, in the room of the Hon. Henry Grenville, Esq; resigned.

Henry Moore, Esq; to be lieutenant governor of the island of Jamaica.

The Lady Harry Beauclerk to be keeper of Windsor Castle, in the room of the Hon. Mrs. Chudleigh, deceased.

John Collier, Esq;—judge of the admiralty at Nova-Scotia.

Joseph St. Lawrence, Esq;—lieutenant-colonel of the red regiment of the Westminster militia.

Mr. Parker—keeper of the Royal Exchange.

Ecclesiastical Preferments.

The Rev. Mr. Rand, to the Living of Hickling in Nottinghamshire, worth 300l. per Ann.

The Rev. Mr. Laurence, B. A. to the rectory of Milford in the Vale, in the county of Lancaster, and diocese of Carlisle.

The Rev. Robert Dodge, M. A. to the rectory of Ascombe in the county of Devon, and diocese of Exeter.

The Rev. Wm. Brecknock Wragg, M. A. to the Living of Freisby in Leicestershire.

The Rev. James Trigg, B. L. to the vicarage of Triby in the county of Leicester.

The Rev. John Bell, M. A. to the vicarage of Bridekirk in the county of Cumberland, and diocese of Carlisle.

DISPENSATIONS *to hold two Livings.*

The Rev. Wm. Sparrow, M. A. and chaplain to his grace the most noble Edward Duke of Somerset, to the rectory of Crichlade, with the rectory of Monckton, alias Monckton-Farley, in the county of Wilts, and diocese of Salisbury.

The Rev. Frederick Toll, M. A. chaplain to the Right Hon. Charles Earl of Egremont, to the rectory of Dogmers, otherwise Dogmersfield in the county of Southampton, and diocese of Winchester; with the vicarage of Odiham, and chapel of Greywell, in the same county and diocese, worth 270l. per Ann.

The Rev. John Bedford, M. A. chaplain to the Right Hon. Sir Thomas Clarke, Knt. master of the Rolls, to the vicarage of St. Kevern in the county of Cornwall, and diocese of Exeter; with the rectory of Phillegh in the same county and diocese, worth 220l. per Ann.

BANKRUPTS.

Jan. 27. John Green and Robert Green, of Leeds, Merchants.

John Rose, of Avebury in Wilts, Chapman.

Tho. Haskar, of Southampton, Merchant.

31. Tho. Oldfield, of St. Paul, Covent-Garden, Victualler and Broker.

James Gallopine, jun. of St. Clement-Danes, Merchant.

Rd. Whitcher, jun. of Nursling, Hants, Miller.

Richard

Richard Light, of Southampton, Ironmonger.

Richard Hargreaves, of New Church in the Foreſt of Roſſendale, in Lancaſhire, Woolſtapler.

James Dancer, of Oldſwinford in Worceſterſhire, Scythſmith.

Edward Cox, of Dudbridge in Glouceſterſhire, Clothier and Malſter.

Feb. 3. Joſeph Burghall, of St. Clement Danes, Cheeſemonger.

Upcher Alefounder, of Colcheſter, Baymaker.

Wm. Brackſton, of Watling-ſtreet, Haberdaſher.

Robert Fogg, of Liverpool, Brewer.

7. James Williams, of Pater-noſter-row, Silverſmith.

Charles Gregory, of Southwark, Painter.

Michael Alcock and Wm. Kempſon, of Birmingham, Button-makers.

10. Thomas Watſon and William Tateham, of Cornhill, London, Haberdaſhers and Partners.

John Stevens of Princes-ſtreet, London, Merchant.

Geo. Fry, of Calſtone in Wilts, Clothier.

14. Ralph Noden, of Little Kirby-ſtreet, Holborn, Merchant.

Thomas Barritt, of Wacton in Norfolk, Chairmaker, Wheelwright, and Blackſmith.

Joſeph Hiſcocks, of Malmſbury in Wilts, Innholder.

17. John Pratt, of Liverpool, merchant.

Wm. Davis, of Brimſcomb, Glouceſterſhire, Clothier.

COURSE of EXCHANGE.

London, February 20, 1756.

Amſterdam,	36	2½Uſ.
Ditto at Sight,	35	11
Rotterdam,	36	3 2½Uſ.
Antwerp,	no Price	
Hamburgh,	35	2 2½Uſ.
Paris, 1 Day's Date,	30	½
Ditto, 2 Uſance,	30	¼
Bourdeaux Ditto,	30	⅛
Cadiz,	37	¼
Madrid,	37	⅞
Bilboa,	37	¾
Leghorn,	46	⅝
Naples,	no Price	
Genoa,	46	¼
Venice,	48	¾
Liſbon,	5s	4d⅛
Porto,	5s	3d⅛
Dublin,	9	

BILL *of Mortality from Jan.* 20. *to Feb.* 17.

Buried			Chriſtened		
Males 828	1686		Males 642	1240	
Females 858			Females 598		
Under 2 years old	567				
Between 2 and 5	115		Buried,		
5 and 10 —	43		Within the walls	137	
10 and 20 —	49		Without	400	
20 and 30 —	128		*Mid.* and *Surry*	797	
30 and 40 —	176		City & Sub. *Weſt.*	352	
40 and 50 —	177				1686
50 and 60 —	190				
60 and 70 —	120				
70 and 80 —	81		Weekly *Jan.* 27.	393	
80 and 90 —	36		*Feb.* 3.	433	
90 and 100 —	4		10.	445	
100 and 109 —	0		17.	415	
	1686				1686

Obſervat. on the Weather, at Temple Bar.

		Barometer.	Therm.	Pluviameter.	Hygrometer.
Jan.	27	30 : 5	21¾	0 : 0	25 M.
	28	30 : 1½	21½	0 : 0	7 D.
	29	30 : 5½	21½	0 : 0	
	30	30 : 5	21	0 : 0	2
	31	30 : 3½	19½	0 : 0	2
Feb.	1	30 : 3¼	20	0 : 0	17 M.
	2	30 : 3	20¼	3 : 6	25
	3	30 : 3	18	0 : 0	4 D.
	4	29 : 9½	17	0 : 0	11 M.
	5	30 : 1½	19¾	5 : 7	24
	6	30 : 3	20	0 : 4	26
	7	30 : 2	22	0 : 0	27
	8	30 : 1	21½	0 : 0	28
	9	29 : 8	20	0 : 0	25
	10	29 : 7	22¼	36 : 5	26
	11	30 : 0½	21	1 : 2	19
	12	30 : 1	22	2 : 5	
	13	30 : 3	22½	1 : 4	
	14	30 : 2	22½	0 : 0	
	15	30 : 0½	22½	0 : 0	
	16	29 : 8	22	1 : 3	
	17	29 : 3	20¾	0 : 0	
	18	29 : 0	19	47 : 5	
	19	30 : 0½	17¾	9 : 0	36
	20	30 : 3½	19	0 : 0	89
	21	30 : 2	20	0 : 0	
	22	29 : 4	21	0 : 0	
	23	29 : 3½	20½	0 : 0	
	24	30 : 0½	20	0 : 0	

BOOKS, published in February. 1756.

AN affectionate Letter to all Orders of Men, concerning the Earthquake. 6d. *Corbet.*

The Adventures of *Jack Smart.* 3s. *Crowder.*

Barnaby Bright's Journal. 1s. *Crowder.*

Brief View of the Conduct of *Pensylvania.* 1s. 6d. *Griffiths.*

Bradbury's Answer to the Remarks on his Case. 6d. *Lewis.*

Beawe's correct Tables for calculating Exchanges. 15s. *Griffiths.*

Britons strike home; a poem. 6d. *Legg.*

Berlaw's Account of the Islands of *Scilly.* 6s. *Baldwin.*

The Baptists vindicated, &c. by *J. Brine.* 1s. *Ward.*

Blackwell's Memoirs of the Court of *Augustus*, Vol. 2. *Millar.*

Clarke's Sermons at *Daventry* on the late Earthquake at *Lisbon.* 6d. *Buckland.*

The Case of the *Jews* considered with Respect to Christianity. 1s. 6d. *Owen.*

Covent-Garden; a Satire. 1s. *Legg.*

Crevier's History of the *Roman* Emperors, Vol. IV. 5s. *Knapton.*

Catherine and *Petruchio*, a Comedy of 3 Acts, from *Shakespeare.* 1s. *Tonson.*

A Clergyman's Exhortation, occasioned by the Fast. 6d. *Frye.*

The Crisis. 1s. *Cooper.*

A Directory for the Improvement of the Fast. 6d. *Griffiths.*

Deism refuted. 1s. 6d. *Owen.*

A Dissertation, proving that the Light of the Gospel is the Light of God. 1s. *Scott.*

Deliberate Thoughts on the present System. 1s. *Scott.*

Franklyn's Sermon relating to Earthquakes. 1s. *Linde.*

The Fortune-teller; a Novel. 6s. *Noble.*

Grieve's Translation of *A. C. Celsus* of Medicine. 6s. *Wilson.*

Hubner's Introduction to the Study of the Scriptures. 2s. 6d. *Bizet.*

The History of *Crœsus*, King of *Lydia.* 2s. 6d. *Dodsley.*

Hales's useful Discovery to distil Sea-Water. 1s. *Manby.*

Keysler's Travels, in Numbers, at 6d. each.

Kippis's Charity-Sermon at *St. Thomas's.* 6d. *Waugh.*

Letters from an old Man to a young Prince, 2 Vols. 6s. *Griffiths.*

A Letter from a Cobler to the People of *England.* 9d. *Robinson.*

A third Letter to the People of *England.* 1s. *Scott.*

Macknight's Harmony of the Gospels. 15s. *Millar.*

A new Method of demonstrating the fundamental Points of Religion. 5s. *Millar.*

An occasional Ode. 6d. *Comyns.*

The occasional Patriot. 1s. *Payne.*

Ode on the Times. 6d. *Dodsley.*

Oxinde's History, Theory, and Practice of the *French* Tongue. 6s. *Hitch.*

Osmer's Dissertation on Horses. 1s. 6d. *Waller.*

Parry on the Lord's Supper. 1s. *Dodsley.*

Percy-Lodge, a Poem; by *Moses Brown.* 1s. *Owen.*

The Petition of the Free-thinkers. 6d. *Corbet.*

A perspective Plan of the Battle near *Lake George.* 1s. *Jeffreys.*

Remarks on the *French* Memorial concerning the Limits of *Acadia.* 2s. 6d. *Jefferys.*

Reflections on the various Phænomena in the Air. 1s. *Millar.*

The *Robin-Hood* Society; a Satire. 4d. *Legg.*

Representation of his Majesty's Right to *Nova-Scotia.* 1s. *Owen.*

Rolt's Dictionary of Trade and Commerce. 1l. 10s. *Newbery.*

The Principles of the Church of *Rome* exploded, in a Sermon preached at *St. Peter's, Sandwich, Nov.* 5, 1755; by *James Devis.* 6d. *Hitch.*—This Sermon is worthy the Perusal of every true Protestant, that values his King and Country.

Sawney Macdonald's Discourse upon *Gen.* iii. v. 10, 21. 8d. *Payne.*

A Sermon and Charge at the Ordination of the Rev. Mr. *Smithson* at *Harleston.* 6d. *Waugh.*

The suffering Case of *John Littel.* 1s. *Kinnersley.*

Sequel to advice to Posterity. 1s. *Freeman.*

Stebbing's Discourse, preparatory to the Fast. 6d. *Johnson.*

The Spouter. 1s. *Crowder.*

The practical Use of public Judgments; a Sermon preached at St. *Paul's Deptford, Kent*, on *Feb.* 6, being the Day appointed for a solemn Fast. By *James Bate*, M. A. 6d. *Owen.*

A Sermon preached in the Cathedral Church of *York*, on *Feb.* 6, being the Day appointed for a general Fast. By *John Fountayne*, D. D. Dean of the said Church. *Owen.*

Taylor on the Lord's Supper. 1s. *Waugh.*

Translation of *Voltaire*'s Epistles on Liberty. 1s. *Hitch.*

Whytt's physiological Essays. 2s. 6d. *Dodsley.*

The Winter's Tale, altered from *Shakespeare*, by *C. Marsh.* 1s. *Robinson.*

The wonderful Signs of Christ's second Coming. 4d. *Scott.*

EACH DAY's Price of STOCKS, *in* FEBRUARY 1756.

☞ Books shut, is signified thus, ———

Days	Bank Stock.	E. India.	South Sea	S. Sea old An. 1st Su	S. Sea old An. 2d Sub.	S. Sea An. new 1st S.	S. Sea An. 2d Subsc.	3½ Ba. An 1st Subsc.	3½ Ba. An 2d Subsc.	3 per Cent Bank An.	3 per Cent An. 1751.	3 per Cent India An.	India Bon præm.	B. Cir. per l. s. d.	Days
27	120¾	143½	———	93¼	Do	———	———	92¼	91	90	90	90¼	26s	5s Dif.	27
28	No Price.	Do	———	93	91½	———	90⅜	91¼	90⅞	89¾	Do	Do	Do	Do	28
29	120	142½	———	No Price.	No Price.	90¾	89½	91	90	89¾	89¾	89¼	25s	Do	29
30	Do	142¼	———	92	Do	Do	Do	90⅞	89¾	89¾	89¼	88¼	24s	Do	30
31	No Price.	14 · ¼	———	No Price.	90½	No Price.	89¼	Do	89⅞	89⅞	No Price.	No Price.	Do	Do	31
1	Sunday.														1
2	120⅜	140¼	———	92	No Price.	90¾	No Price.	90¾	Do	89¾	88¾	88⅝	Do	7 6Dif.	2
3	120	142	———	Do	90⅞	90¾	89¼	90⅞	89¾	89¾	No Price.	89	23s	Do	3
4	Do	140¼	———	Do	Do	90¾	89¼	Do	Do	89⅞	Do	Do	22s	Do	4
5	Do	No Price.	———	92¼	Do	90¾	89¼	91	90	89¾	89¼	Do	Do	Do	5
6	Do	Do	———	Do	Do	Do	Do	Do	89¼	Do	Do	Do	Do	Do	6
7	No Price.	Do	———	Do	90¼	Do	Do	Do	90	89¾	Do	Do	25s	Do	7
8	Sunday.														8
9	120	Do	102	92	90½	90⅛	Do	90⅞	89¼	Do	89⅛	88¼	23s	Do	9
10	119¾	141	No Price.	92⅜	90¼	Do	Do	91	90	Do	Do	89	Do	5s Dif.	10
11	119¼	Do	101¼	92	90¼	Do	89⅛	90⅞	89⅞	Do	Do	88¼	Do	Do	11
12	119¼	142	102	92⅛	Do	90⅛	89⅛	91⅛	90	89¼	89	89	24s	Do	12
13	119⅜	141¼	No Price.	Do	Do	Do	Do	91	Do	89⅜	89⅛	Do	Do	Do	13
14	No Price.	No Price.	Do	Do	90⅛	Do	Do	90⅜	Do	Do	Do	Do	Do	Do	14
15	Sunday.														15
16	120⅛	Do	102	Do	Do	90⅛	Do	91	Do	Do	Do	Do	Do	Do	16
17	Do	Do	No Price.	92¼	Do	90⅛	89⅞	91⅛	90	Do	Do	89¼	25s	Do	17
18	120¼	142¼	102	92⅜	90¼	90¼	89¼	91¼	90¼	89¼	89¼	89¼	26s	Do	18
19	121	142¼	No Price.	Do	90⅜	90⅛	Do	91¼	Do	Do	Do	89⅛	28s	Do	19
20	No Price.	142¼	Do	92¼	90¼	90⅛	89¼	91¼	90¼	89¼	85¼	Do	30s	Do	20
21	Do	Do	Do	Do	90¼	90¼	89¼	92	90⅜	89⅜	Do	Do	Do	2 6Dif.	21
22	Sunday.														22
23	No Price.	144	No Price.	92¼	90¼	90¼	89¼	92	No Price.	89¼	89¼	89¼	30s	Do	23
24	121¼	Do	102¼	Do	Do	Do	89¼	91⅞	90¾	Do	89⅜	Do	Do	Do	24

London. W. Pec. Loaf 19d.

Prices Corn.

	Mark-Lane.	Basingstoke.	Reading.	Farnham.	Henley.	Guildford.	Warminster.	Devizes.	Gloucester.
Wheat	23s to 27s qr.	140l to 160l lo.	7l 10s to 8l 17s lo.	7l 15s to 8l 2s lo.	7l 10s to 8l 15s l.	130s to 167 lo.	27s to 34s qr.	24s to 35s qr.	5s od bush.
Barley	12s to 15s 6d	14s to 16s qr.	16s to 19s od qr	17s to 17s 9d qr	15s to 18s qr.	16s to 17s 6d qr	13s to 16s	12s to 16s	2s to 2s 2d
Oats	10s to 12s 6d.	14s to 16s od	15s od to 19s od	14s 4d 15s od	13s to 16s 3d	11s to 14s od	12s to 12s	12s to 13s	1s 6d to 1s 8d
Beans	14s to 18s od	20s to 23s od	20s 6d to 25s od	24s to 25s od	21s to 24s	24s	23s to 27s	22s to 25s	2s 8d to 3s

Miſcellaneous Correſpondence, in Proſe and Verſe.

For *MARCH*, 1756.

A Deſcription of PARAGUAY, TUCUMANIA, &c. *continued from our laſt*, Page 246.

But about the end of 1640, the *Mamalucks*, notwithſtanding the king's edicts and pope's bulls, aſſembled to invade the converts; upon which 33 jeſuits repaired in all haſte from *Brazil* to *Paraguay*, with 4000 choſen *Indians*, armed with ſlings and bows, and 300 of the chief of them with fire-arms; and having entirely defeated their enemies, drove them out of the woods, to which they had retired for ſhelter.

By theſe means the jeſuits gained the affections of the natives, and obtained a power that was continually encreaſing, which made it eaſy for them to ſeize the government of theſe countries, and to rule a people, who by intereſt, as well as inclination, were diſpoſed to obey them.

At the time when *Sepp*, the jeſuit wrote his hiſtory, the cantons inhabited by the converted *Indians* were for the moſt part ſeated upon aſcents near the rivers *Uruguay* and *Parana*, and contained from 700 to 1000 families each, conſiſting of 6 or 8000 inhabitants. Near the church of each canton there is a market-place 400 feet ſquare, and the reſt are divided into ſtreets like our towns; but the houſes are only huts built with clay, one ſtory high, and covered with thatch, or tiles. They have no windows or chimneys, and are, therefore, ſo filled with ſmoke, as to be intolerable to the *Europeans*. They have no diſtinct apartments, but lie all together; the better ſort in hammocks made of nets, hung upon two poles, and the poorer ſort upon the hides of tigers or oxen, ſpread upon the ground.

Their kitchen furniture is two or three pots or pans, and a hollow pumpeon for holding the water they drink. They have no ſpoons, knives, or table-cloths, but tear the meat with their hands and teeth, as they roaſt it at the fire, and ſome of them hold it only a little over the flame, and eat it without any farther ceremony.

The miſſionaries marry the girls at 14, and the boys at 16, becauſe if they continue longer ſingle, they generally violate their obligations to chaſtity. They make no proviſion for their marriage, nor enquiry after portions, only the jeſuits provide the hut and the wedding-cloaths, which conſiſt of 5 yards of coarſe woollen cloth for each. They alſo preſent them with a fat cow, a little ſalt, and a few loaves, for the wedding-dinner, to which they invite their parents; they alſo give them oxes hides for their bedding: So that the jeſuits are at theſe marriages both prieſts and fathers. The marriage articles are only two; for the woman promiſes to fetch her huſband water from the river, and he engages to furniſh the hut with fuel. The women court the men, and beg the miſſionaries conſent, who ſend for the men, aſk them the queſtion, and upon their expreſſing their approbation, marry them.

Notwithſtanding the meanneſs of their huts, every canton has a handſome lofty church and ſteeple, with four or five bells, a pair of organs, a high altar, richly gilt, two or three ſide altars, a gilt pulpit, eight or twelve ſilver candleſticks, three or four ſilver chalices, three or four pair of ſilver offering veſſels, three ſilver croſſes, with a large ſilver pix, and all the ornaments and veſtments of the prieſts are as rich as in *Europe*. The miſſionaries have taught the natives of both ſexes to ſay the pater-noſter, *&c.* vocal and inſtrumental muſic, to read and write, and alſo ſeveral arts, ſuch as painting, caſting bells, making organs, trumpets, clock-work, *&c.*

Some of the gardens, orchards, and vineyards of the jeſuits, produce all ſorts of fruit, and the greateſt variety of herbs, flowers, and roots, and as many vines as annually produce great quantities of wine. And beſides all ſorts of the moſt delicious fruit and

conſerves, the jeſuits have here plenty of fowl, fiſh, and veniſon, of all ſorts, as well as butcher's meat. They uſe honey for their ſallads becauſe they have no oil, and have ſuch plenty of ſilver, that old ſhoes and hats are eſteemed more valuable. And as they have no correſpondence with any *European* nations, a good horſe-ſhoe is worth ſix horſes, and the bit of a bridle worth three; one ſheep, for the ſake of its wool, is worth three oxen or cows; and an ell of ordinary linen is worth 20s. The jeſuits have white bread for their own eating, which the natives value ſo much, that they will give two or three horſes for a loaf, of which the jeſuits have plenty, for they have always 40 or 50 acres ſowed with wheat for themſelves. Land, corn, cattle, and every thing is theirs, ſo that they call all the people ſons and daughters, and aſſign every family their number of cows and oxen to till the ground, as well as to eat. They ſuffer none of the *Spaniards* to ſettle within their miſſion, or any of the natives to go near *Buenos Ayres*. This was the State of the country while it was under the jeſuits, who governed it in the manner of a commonwealth, and enjoyed all the luxuries and delights of life; but what alterations may lately have been made, it is impoſſible to know.

The principal town in this province is *Aſſumption*, ſituated on the eaſt ſide of the river *Paraguay*.

Of TUCUMANIA.

TUCUMANIA extends from 22 to 35° ſouth latitude. The air and ſoil, as in that of *Paraguay* are excellent. Some of the natives live in caves under ground, and others in ſmall villages about the plains and mountains, and have ſome trade with *Peru*. They make uſe of *Peruvian* ſheep for carriage. They have lions which are about the ſize of a maſtiff, but they are ſcarcely ſo ſtrong or ſo fierce, have no manes, and are terrible only for their roaring; but their tygers are fiercer here than in other places. The *Indians* kill them with a thick truncheon, which they hold by both ends, and give to the tyger, who never quits what he has firſt ſeized, and when he has faſtened on it with his teeth and talons, the hunter, turning it about, throws him on his back, and before he can recover his feet, rips open his belly.

The chief towns in this province are *St. Jago*, ſituated on the banks of *Rio Dulce*, this is the metropolis of *Tucumania*, and a biſhop's ſee.

St. Jago, ſituated near the *Andes*, the tops of which, together with the plains and vallies in the neighbourhood of this city, are adorned with country-houſes, farms, and woods, which, from their abounding with all ſorts of fruit, the firſt planters called the land of promiſe.

Of CHACO.

CHACO is bounded on the north by the country of the *Amazons*, by *Peru* and part of *Tucumania*, on the weſt, by *La Plata* on the ſouth, and by *Paraguay* on the eaſt. This is a fruitful country, inhabited by ſeveral nations, of different languages. In 1628 the governor of *Tucumania* penetrated into the borders of this country, with ſome *Spaniſh* forces, where he built a caſtle, and founded a town; the miſſionaries alſo planted ſome other colonies here, but they are little known.

The chief nations in this province are the *Guaicuru* and *Guacuriti*, both of whom live diſperſed on the banks of the river *Paraguay*, oppoſite to the city of *Aſſumption*, without any ſettled habitation. Their houſes are made of mats, which they carry about, and ſet up where they pleaſe. They live chiefly by hunting and fiſhing, and from their infancy are uſed to feed on ſnakes, lions, and tigers, without hurt.

The men anoint the hair of their heads with a bituminous matter, pull up all other hairs about their body, ſcarify their faces, and reckon monſtrous deformity the ſtandard of beauty. They chiefly delight in drunkenneſs and war, but go through cruel trials to attain the title and dignity of ſoldiers. In their infancy they run thorns into their fleſh, that they may the better bear wounds, practice running to inure them to labour, and are trained to fighting. The miſſionaries have taken abundance of pains to convert the natives, but with little ſucceſs; for the *Guaicarians* looked upon baptiſm to be mortal, becauſe the prieſt never gave them that ſacrament 'till they were at the point of death. They believe that the ſouls of the wicked are tranſmigrated into the bodies of wild beaſts, which are miſchievous in proportion as they themſelves were ſo when living.

Of URAGUAY.

URAGUAY is ſituated to the weſt of the river of the ſame name. The woods of this province abound with monkeys, tigers, and other wild beaſts, and formerly nothing was to be ſeen in the fields but oſtriches, lions, and ſeveral ſorts of goats and deer; but now the vaſt extent of land on both ſides that river is covered by an infinite num-

number of black cattle and horſes, and this country is very populous. Here are the moſt fruitful paſtures in the world of a vaſt extent. They have no ſtables, and they never mow the graſs for making hay; for the cattle feed all the year round up to the knees in graſs, without being watched; but they are very much annoyed by tigers, which come in troops, and devour the calves. Here is plenty of veniſon and wild fowl, eſpecially deer, wild boars, goats, partridges, and wild pigeons.

In the marſhy grounds, it is ſaid, that there is often found an amphibious animal, called *Ao*, very like a ſheep, but it has teeth and talons like a tiger. 'Tis reported to be ſo fierce as to kill lions, and that they often come out in flocks, and do much miſchief. Travellers have no way to eſcape them but by climbing up trees, which they ſometimes either root up, or ſtay ſo long about them, that fear or hunger make the people drop off. Whenever they kill any of theſe creatures they wear their ſkins. There is alſo a famous white bird, which though it has a very ſmall body, has a voice like a bell, whence the natives call it *Guirapo*, or the ſounding bird. The woods abound with a low ſort of palms which reſemble the *Indian* junks, of whoſe bark they make bow-ſtrings, which are ſtronger and finer than thoſe of ſilk.

The people of this province are of a very mild temper, they embraced chriſtianity very early, and have many towns, villages, and churches.

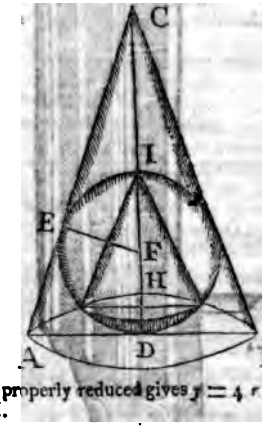
MATHEMATICAL QUESTIONS *Anſwered.*

Queſtion 60, *anſwered by Mr.* J. CUNNINGHAM.

PUT X = hyperbolic Logarithm of x, and b = hyperbolic Logarithm of a. By the Nature of Logarithms $x\,X = b\,y \therefore y = \frac{x\,X}{b}$ and the Fluxion of the Area = $y\,\dot{x} = \frac{x\,X\,\dot{x}}{b}$ and the Fluent, per eighth Rule of *Emerſon*'s Fluxions, Page 50, = $\frac{x^2\,X}{2\,b}$ $+ s$, whence $s = \frac{-x\,\dot{x}}{2\,b} \therefore s = \frac{-x^2}{4\,b}$ therefore the Area corrected $V = \frac{x^2\,X}{2\,b} - \frac{x^2}{4\,b}$ Q. E. F.

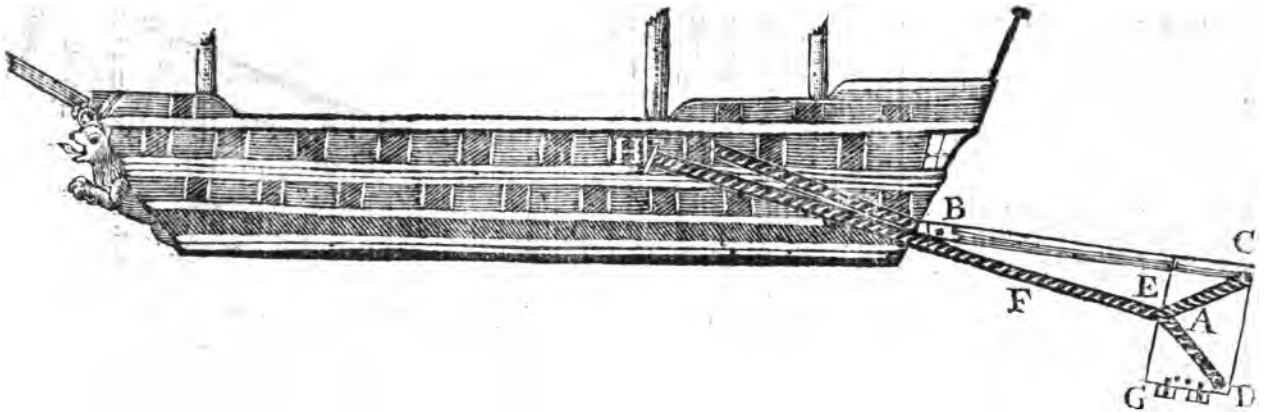
The ſame was alſo anſwered by Mr. Wildbore.

Queſtion 61, *anſwered by Mr.* BRIGHTON.



BY the Doctrine of Pendulums, the Axes of the Globe will be found = 104,216 Inches, which let = a, and ,7854 = c; alſo let x = H I, the Cone's Altitude, then will $4\,a\,c\,x - 4\,c\,x^2$ be the Area of the Cone's Baſe, and $\frac{4\,a\,c\,x^2 - 4\,c\,x^3}{3}$ be its Solidity, a Max. which fluxed and reduced gives $x = \frac{2}{3}\,a$ = 69,4173 Inches, the Cone's Altitude = H I; from whence the reſt may be found. For the leaſt Cone put r = F E, the Radius of the Sphere, and let x = A D, and y = D C, then C F = $y - r$, then $r^2 : \overline{y-r}^2 :: x^2 \text{ E} :: x^2 + y^2$, multiplying Extreams and Means we get $r^2\,y = x^2\,y - 2\,r\,x^2$, and $x^2 = \frac{r^2\,y}{y - 2\,r}$ therefore $\frac{y^2}{y - 2\,r}$ is, in a conſtant Ratio to the Solidity of the Cone; and therefore a Minr. which fluxed and properly reduced gives $y = 4\,r$ = 208,252 = D C, and $2\,x$ = 147,256 = A B. Q. E. I.

The ſame was anſwered by Mr. Cunningham, *Mr.* Smith, *and Mr.* Goodhead.

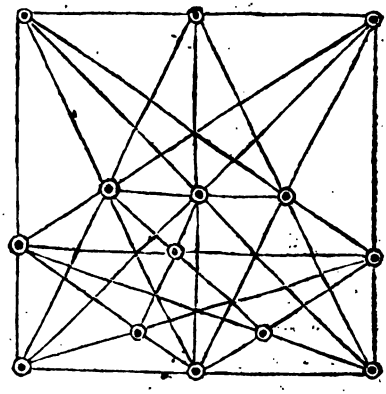


WHEN the Rudder is gone, the firſt Work ought to be to ſupply it; and, as the Cable has been found not always to anſwer upon Trial, therefore take a Couple of two Inch Planks, at leaſt 12 feet long, and 10 Inches broad, or as long and ſtrong as can be had, and let them be firmly nailed together. To the End next to C, let a Piece as A, three Feet ſquare, or as large as can be got, be firmly fixed, and at C and D bore Holes, through which reeve a Rope two or three fathoms long, of ſufficient Strength, and ſplice the two Ends, making the Rope faſt in the Holes C D. To the Rope thus reeved and faſt, ſplice, or fix in at E, as near the Middle as can be on each Side a Rope as F. At B bore a Hole or two, through which reeve a Rope, or Ropes, of ſufficient Strength, and ſecure them on each Side of the Hole, that the new Rudder may not ſhift to any Side; then load the Bottom G D, boring Holes, and laſhing under it Lead, or double-headed ſhot, that it may ſwim perpendicular in the Water, but not ſo much loaded as to ſink it, and then launch it over the Stern, or any other Way as may beſt ſuit. Let the Rope, or Ropes, fixed at B, be firſt brought in from the out Quarters of the Ship, hauling up the new Rudder as near as poſſible to the Center of the Ship's Counter, and let them be made faſt to the Ship's Sides with Preventers, and being well ſewed, the new Rudder will lie at Length in the Ship's Wake a-ſtern, having B higher than C. Then let the Ropes F, fixed or ſpliced at E, be brought into the Ship's Waſte, and Blocks being fixed to the Sides of the Ship without at H, to the Stumps of the Main Maſt, or Ring-Bolts on Deck, let each Rope be reeved through the Block on the oppoſite Side, then let one Man or two (but one on each Side can do it) bouce on any Side as ordered, the Ship will directly obey, as if ſhe had the beſt Rudder hanging at her Stern. By this Method a Ship of above 380 Tons, more than 50 People aboard, above 400 Leagues from any Land, after all her Maſts and Rudder were gone, was ſaved, and after having tried to ſteer with Cable for five Days without any Succeſs. The Reaſon is plain, the new Rudder held better againſt the Water, and made the Ship turn in a Manner the Cable never could.

Queſtion

Question 63, *answered by the Proposer, Mr.* BOONE, *whose Diagram we have here inserted, as being the neateſt of any ſent us.*

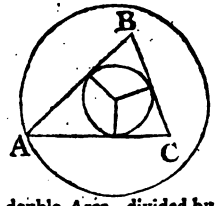
The ⊙'s repreſent the Trees.



This Queſtion was alſo very curiouſly anſwered by Mr. Serre, *of* Marybone-ſtreet; *alſo by Mr.* Thomas Harriſon, *of the* Charter-houſe; *Mr.* J. Dodſon, *of* Geddington; *Mr.* Cheater; *Mr.* Smith; *Mr.* Groome, *and Mr.* John Simmons, *who has ſolved the Queſtion in ſeveral different Ways.*

Queſtion 64, *anſwered by Mr.* WILDBORE.

PUT $s =$ the Sine of the given Angle B A C, $a =$ the Area, $x =$ A B, then (by a well known Theorem) $\frac{2a}{sx} =$ A C; now $x + \frac{2a}{sx}$ is a Minimum, thrown into Fluxions, and reduced, gives $x = \sqrt{\frac{2a}{s}}$ from which it appears, that the two Sides will be equal to each other, and each to 56,0276 Poles, and the Radius of the inſcribed Circle being equal to the double Area, divided by the Perimeter, will be = 13,738 Poles.



If the third Side B C be brought into the Minimum, the very ſame Concluſion will be brought out.

This Queſtion was alſo anſwered by Mr. Smith.

N. B. *Mr.* Cunningham's *Anſwer to Queſtion* 41 *came too late to be inſerted.*

New QUESTIONS *to be anſwered.*

Queſtion 84.

By Mr. WM. WALLIS.

PRAY, Gentlemen Gaugers, be pleaſed to lend,
Your Aſſiſtance and Aid to a Brother and Friend;
Who lately has met with a Caſk in his Round,
The Content of which by him cannot be found,
From any PROBLEM or THEOREM taught,
By thoſe who have on STEREOMETRY wrote;
A SPHEROIDICAL FRUSTUM it ſeemeth to be,
Whoſe Dimenſions are ſuch, as hereunder* you ſee;
Hence you are deſired to ſhew its Content,
By a general Rule, and how much of the Length
Is on each Side of the greateſt Bulk of the Caſk;
Which done, will reſolve him in all he does aſk?

Queſtion

* *Gr. Head* 32, *Leſſ. Head* 27, *Bung* 36, *Length* 45.

Queſtion 85.

By Mr. JOHN SHIPMAN.

I Would know my Age from the two following Equations,

$$\frac{x y \times \sqrt{\frac{3y}{4}}}{3\sqrt{x - \frac{2y}{3}}} = 5208, \quad y^3 x^3 - y x = 3241859?$$

x being the Year, and y the Month of my Birth.

Queſtion 86.

Propoſed by COLLIER JACK.

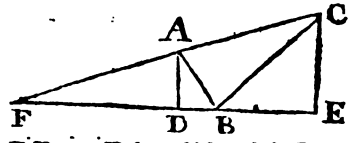
THERE are two Ports lying North and South of each other, diſtant 150 Miles. A Ship ſails from the northermoſt, between the South and Weſt; another ſails from the ſouthermoſt, between the North and Weſt, and both ſailed direct Courſes 'till they met; and comparing their Reckoning together found, that from the northermoſt Port had ſailed 30 Miles more than the other; and know that the neareſt Diſtance between the Place where they met, and a direct Line between the two Ports, was 65 Miles. Required each Ship's Courſe, Diſtance, Running, and Difference of Latitude made good?

Queſtion 87. *By Mr.* BARKER.

THERE is a Caſk of the firſt Variety, whoſe Head Diameter, Bung ditto, and Length, are in Arithmetical Progreſſion, whoſe common Difference is 3-5ths of the Length: Moreover, the Content of its circumſcribing (rectangular) Priſm in Cubick Inches, is to the Cubick Inches contained in its inſcribed Sphere as 8½ to 6. Quere, the Caſk's Dimenſions by a ſimple Equation, and Content in Wine Gallons?

Queſtion 88.

By Mr. JOHN DODSON.



I Have a Hedge which encloſes Part of a Field, wherein ſtand two Trees, A and C; and from a Tree, B, which ſtands within the Field, at right Angles with the aforeſaid Trees, from A to B, is ſix Chains, from B to C eight Chains. Required, two Points, D and E, which ſhall be in a right Line with B, when the Sum of the Perpendiculars, A D and C E, dropt from the Angles A and C on the aforeſaid Line, ſhall be the greateſt poſſible? Likewiſe I would know the Diſtance from the Point of Interſection F of the Line, and the aforeſaid Hedge to E; by which the Area may be found.

On a MICROSCOPIC FLY.

HAVING obſerved in the microſcope, the wonderful anomalous ſtructure of a ſmall fly, in reſpect of the tail, as it conſiſted of a fine long pointrel or ſpear, which ſeem'd to be of a hard, bony, poliſhed ſubſtance, ſomewhat like the ſting of a waſp, or hornet, of a tapering form, and ſharp-pointed at the end; and what is moſt extraordinary, this long ſpear was included in a caſe or ſheath, which opened the whole length, and was cover'd with fine hairs, or briſtles: I could not help thinking that ſuch a ſingular object deſerved to be repreſented to the view of the curious part of mankind, and therefore took particular care to repreſent it in a plate, with every part in proper proportion, as drawn by meaſurements taken with a *Micrometer* in the microſcope. And this I choſe the rather to do, as it may aſſiſt us in our ſpeculations on the wonderful manner in which we find ſome plants perforated by inſects, for depoſiting their eggs, particularly that of hazel or filbert, where we obſerve, that while the nut is yet in its embryo-ſtate in the bud, it is pierced through by the fine, long, and ſharp-pointed inſtrument (undoubtedly in the tail of the inſect) and probably of a form and ſtructure like that of the fly under conſideration; but what ſort of fly the maggot, ſo commonly found in *Nuts* and *Filberts*, proceeds from, I have never been able to diſcover, though I have taken a care and trouble for that purpoſe. I have kept the *Eruca* till they have died, in boxes, with plenty of kernels, but after they were ſeparated from the tree, they never appeared to eat, nor to prepare for the ſtate of tranſformation; having never obſerved any thing like an *Aurelia*, or the ſilken ſhroud, in which they

are

are depoſited. Nor could I ever find any deſcription, or print, of this (to me) unknown ſpecies of inſects, or ever met with any perſon who could give the leaſt account of it. I would, therefore recommend it to the curious naturaliſt to make an enquiry of this kind, as the ſeaſon is now approaching to afford him the beſt opportunity: Or if any gentleman has been ſo happy as to have made this diſcovery, and will please to communicate it, it will be gratefully received, and publiſhed in this Magazine.

B. M.

Some Verſes *in the Vol. of the* Rev. Mr. Browne's Sunday Thoughts, Part. I. p. 149, *(from* whom *we have borrowed frequent Citations in our Dialogues) ſeem ſo ſeaſonable* now, *when the Minds of the whole Nation are alarmed by the freſh Reports of the terrible* Earthquakes *at* Liſbon, *&c. that we are perſuaded they will be acceptable to many of our Readers, who may not have ſeen the* above-nam'd Poem. *They were written ſoon after thoſe two Shocks were felt at* London, *in the Year* 1750, *of which they are deſcriptive, as follows.*

STILL roſe the morn; *ſecurity* had lull'd
The flatter'd *ſons of vice* in falſe repoſe.
HEAV'N, of its dread intent, no *portents* gave;
Ah! too, too obvious! in our gen'ral crimes.
Pleaſure had lent to *Time* her ſilken wings;
And, to *her Syrens*, dane'd *his* wanton *Hours*
Thoughtleſs of change. *Mirth* wore her livelieſt ſmile,
And *Eaſe* ſat, liſtleſs, on *Auguſta's* walls.
When, inſtantaneous, *Earth's* huge, cumbrous maſs
Heav'd, with ſtrange pangs, and deep refounds her groan.
All at the ſignal rouze—but ſtretch them, ſoon,
In *Folly's* dallying lap, and lull their fear.
The *Moon* her circle had in paſtimes cloſ'd,
Again—another—a repeated *ſhock*,
A louder voice, of horror more ſevere,
Starts the dead ſlumb'rers from their impious dream.
Where fly the threaten'd wretches? where? where *now*
For wiſh'd relief?—to ſuppliant penitence?
To faſts? to mournings? to the *houſe of pray'r?*
A poſture due—Ah! No.—To *plays! to ſports!*
To *midnight revels!* neareſt match'd in guilt
To thoſe of fiends; the *jubilee of hell!*
Hear it not, ſtrangers! our diſgrace ſhut-braves
All parallel, in *two*, amazing Days!
On *each* an *Earthquake!* and on *each* a *ball!*
Has man his hours in charge? (important truſt!)
All ſpent! all number'd! all with duty taſk'd!
In ſloth to ruſt? in luxury to waſte?
To loſe in ſenſual feculence at will?
Like hardy gameſters, deſp'rate in their play!
What are their rank amours (that dare the ſun
In day's broad eye) amid the numerous *Stews*,
Infecting, with impunity, our ſtreets?
Of ſhameleſs youth the *faſhionable ſchools?*
All order, ties, relations, heav'n's wiſe laſt,
Made the droles laugh; and broke—for *modes of ſin.*
What are their meetings at the ſwiniſh board?
Of ſocial fellowſhip, their roaring bands?
But *Circe's* monſters, wallowing o'er their trough?
What their *aſſemblies?* for politeneſs fam'd?
Hurr'ries of *pride*, and lewd *intrigue*, and *fraud*
In lavish play; hall loſt of *furious* gold?
Health, innocence, and precious ſeaſons, loſt!
Immortal minds amuſ'd, o'er painted toys!—
View it not, *angels!* to enhance your ſcorn
Of *man*; already, in your eyes, too mean!
Oh!—*Britain*—oh! *maternal* weeping land!
Theſe are thy *Chriſtians!*—ſham'd by *Pagan* climes!
Theſe thy ſad proſpects, this thy hopeleſs race,
Mature for ruin!—Should the dreaded blow
Seize them, immers'd in acts of *daring Sin!*
Should Heav'n its ſcene of horrors *then* diſcloſe;
The yawning earth, ſunk ſtreets, and cracking piles!
—Hark!—'Tis at hand!—prepare to meet thy GOD,
Thy GOD, O *Britain!* thy tremendous JUDGE!

The

Thy JUDGE incens'd! OMNIPOTENCE IN WRATH!
A dreadful *foe!* He ſpeaks——but ſpares the ſtroke:
Love wreſts the vengeance from his *lifted arm.*
O, timely be attentive! hear! hear! hear
His monitory voice! his awful, loud,
Yet gentle Call!—Mild SAVIOUR, friend of man,
Pour in large ſtreams thy ſoft'ning SPIRIT down,
To melt the native *Rock* of *human hearts!*
Dear, bleeding *Advocate!* our hapleſs ſtate
Commiſerate, all-gracious; bow thy ear
Pitying to ſuppliant duſt! *thy people's* prayers,
The *Matron's* tears, our *Infants* helpleſs cries
Invoke thee, 'Oh, avert! avert our doom!'

PROLOGUE *to* ATHELSTAN.

Written by the Author of the Tragedy, *and ſpoken by Mr.* HOLLAND *in the Character of the* Genius *of* Britain.

TO warn the ſons of freedom to be wiſe,
Lo, *Britain's* guardian genius quits the ſkies.
With pity, Heav'n has ſeen through many an age,
The bold invader lur'd by faction's rage;
Seen the dark workings of rebellion's train,
While patriots plann'd, and heroes bled in vain.
Behold, your country's faithleſs foe, once more
With threatening ſquadrons crowd yon hoſtile ſhore.
Behold oppreſſion's bloody flag unfurl'd:
See bolts prepar'd, to chain the weſtern world.
Riſe, *Britons*, riſe! to Heav'n and virtue true:
Expiring liberty looks up to *You!*
Pour on the common foe your rage combin'd,
And be the friends of freedom and mankind!
No more let diſcord *Britain's* peace deſtroy;
Nor ſpurn thoſe bleſſings, reaſon bids enjoy:
Oh, weigh thoſe bleſſings in her equal ſcale!
Say,—when did juſtice wear a whiter veil?
When did religion gentler looks diſcloſe,
To bleſs her friends, and pity ev'n her foes?
A richer harveſt when did commerce reap?
When rode your fleets more dreadful o'er the deep?
Or when more bright (hear, *Envy!* hear, and own!)
Did truth, did honour beam from *Britain's* throne?
Seize then the happineſs deny'd your foes:
Nor blindly ſcorn the gifts which Heav'n beſtows:
Gifts, the world's envy! happy *Britain's* Pride!
For which, your generous fathers toil'd and dy'd!
Let union lift the ſword, direct the blow,
And hurl a nation's vengeance on its foe!
As your bold cliffs, when tides and tempeſts roar,
Fling back the mad'ning billows from the ſhore.
One head, one heart, one arm, one people, riſe!
Nor fall, divided valour's ſacrifice!—
But if, by hope of proud invaſion led,
Unaw'd rebellion lift her gory head;——
Treaſon, attend!——here view the rebel's fate;
Nor hope, thy arm can ſhake a free-born ſtate:
See blood and horror end what guilt began;
And tremble at *thy* woes, in *Athelſtan.*

EPILOGUE.

Written by Mr. GARRICK, *and ſpoken by Mrs.* CIBBER,

TO ſpeak ten words, again I've fetch'd my breath;
The tongue of woman ſtruggles hard with death.
Ten words! will that ſuffice? Ten words—no more.
We always give a thouſand to the ſcore.
What can provoke theſe wits their time to waſte,
To pleaſe that fickle, fleeting thing, call'd taſte?
It mocks all ſearch, for ſubſtance has it none,
Like *Hamlet's* ghoſt—'Tis here—'Tis there—'Tis gone.
How very few about the ſtage agree!
As men with diff'rent eyes a beauty ſee,
So judge they of that ſtately dame—Queen Tragedy.
The *Greek*-read critic, as his miſtreſs holds her,
And having little love, for trifles ſcolds her:
Excuſes want of ſpirit, beauty, grace,
But ne'er forgives her failing——time, and place.
How do our ſex of taſte in judgment vary?
Miſs *Bell* adores, what's loath'd by lady *Mary:*
The firſt in tenderneſs a very dove,
Melts, like the feather'd ſnow, at *Juliet's* love;

Then

Then, ſighing, turns to *Romeo* by her ſide,
"Can you believe that men for love have dy'd?"
Her ladyſhip, who vaults the coarſer's back,
Leaps the barr'd gate, and calls you *Tom* and *Jack*;
Deteſts theſe whinings, like a true virago;
She's all for daggers! blood! blood! blood! *Iago!*
A *third*, whoſe heart deſies all perturbations,
Yet dies for triumphs, funerals, coronations!
Ne'er aſks which tragedies ſucceed, or fail,
But whoſe *Proceſſion* has the longeſt tail.
The *Youths*, to whom *France* gives a new belief,
Who look with *Horror* on a rump of beef:
On *Shakeſpear*'s plays, with ſhrugg'd up ſhoulders ſtare,
Theſe plays? They're bloody murders,—*O barbare!*
And yet the man has merit—*Entre nous*,
He'd been damn'd clever, had he read *Boſſu*.
Shakeſpear read *French!* roars out a ſurly cit:
When *Shakeſpear* wrote, our valour match'd our wit:
Had *Britons* then been fops, queen *Beſs* had hang'd 'em;
Thoſe days, they never *read* the *French*,—They *bang'd* 'em.
If taſte evaporates by too high breeding,
And eke is overlaid, by too deep reading;
Leſt then in ſearch of this, you loſe your feeling,
And barter native ſenſe in foreign dealing;
Be this neglected truth to *Britons* known,
No taſtes, no modes become you, but your own.

An Imitation of the 12*th* ODE *of* ANACREON.

Λεγουσιν αι γυναῖκες,
Ανακρεών, γέρων εἶ. &c.

EVery where I go, I'm told,
'Poor *Anacreon*, thou grow'ſt old.'
And each gigling, wanton laſs,
Sends me to conſult my glaſs.
'See how naked is thy head!
'All its curling honours ſhed.'
That is true, for ought I know;
This, I'm very ſure, is ſo.
I who am ſo near the grave,
Should enjoy what time I have;
Should each fleeting hour employ,
And give a looſe to love and joy.

FLORIO.

On Miſs G**R.

WERE I poſſeſs'd of *Prior*'s pen,
Like *Pope* the heart could move,
Could I like am'rous *Waller* ſing,
I'd paint the girl I love.

Her graceful portraiture to draw,
Says Reaſon, is in vain;
'Tis mad and fooliſh to attempt
To do what no one can.

Let others boaſt of roſy cheeks,
Of neck as lilly white;
Roſes, and faireſt lillies, looſe
Their hue, when ſhe's in ſight.

See with what majeſty ſhe treads,
Her lovely ſhape and air;
See powder'd beaus, like ſlaves, attend
The footſteps of the fair.

As beauteous *Helen*, ſung of old,
Spread war through *Troy* and *Greece*;
So while ſhe reigns 'mongſt *Granta*'s ſons,
There never will be peace.

Of midnight broils, tho' innocent,
Full often ſhe's the cauſe,
For her the youth, grown mad, dare break
The ſtricteſt proctor's laws.

Aſk why *St. Mary*'s is ſo full,
What do we go to hear?
What, is religion more in vogue?
Or is *Eliza* there?

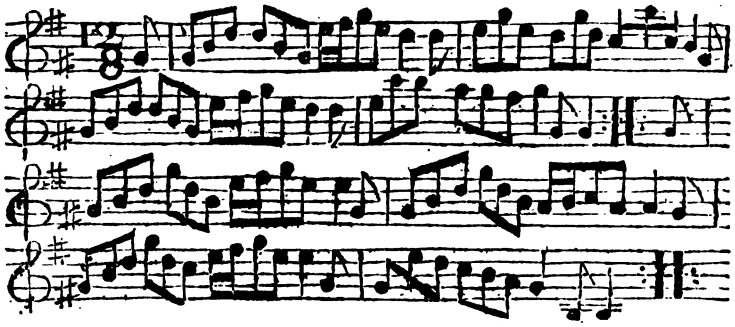
By *Lock* profound, and *Newton*'s page,
Ye Sophs acquire fame;
My ſtudy and delight ſhall be,
To ſing Miſs G**R's name.

GRANTICOLA.

BRITANNIA's king no longer can withhold
His troops victorious, and his navy bold,
From giving *Gauls* chaſtiſement, who deſerves
No monarch's pity, nor a *Briton*'s praiſe.
Never were they contented with their lot,
But always muſt their neighbour's ruin plot;
Uneaſy 'till all *Europe*'s in a flame,
And then 'tis happy *Britons* bares the blame.
France, ſays, that *Albians* always fought in fear;
But now we fight for liberty ſo dear:
Not like *French* cowards, but like *Engliſh* brave,
Our own religion, and our country ſave:
They'll ſee that *Britons*, when they wage a war,
Will make their thunders roll both far and near.

Gallia's proud monarch then ſhall ſtand profound,
To hear the *Britiſh* nation's cannon ſound;
Struck with amazement, and with terror too,
That *Howk* and *Anſon* are return'd anew.
Then our triumphant and victorious fleet,
Shall make proud *Gaul* to humble at our feet.
While our grand navy floats upon the main,
Shall we our honour, our courage ſtain?
So ſhall brave *William* conquer them in field,
And, like poor conqueſts, to his honour yield.
So long as gracious GEORGE ſits on the throne,
We'll call this happy Iſland as our own.
Say, O ye *Britons*, thrice, thrice happy he!
Whoſe great and glorious name immortal be.

Andover, *Feb.* 5, 1756. BRITANNICUS.

The CHEESE-CAKE. *A New* COUNTRY-DANCE.

Caſt off two Coup. and up again. ∴ Croſs over two Coup. lead up, and caſt off. ∴ 1ſt Man turns the 3d Woman with his Right Hand, and the 2d Woman with his Left. 1ſt Woman turns the 2d and 3d Man at the ſame Time. ∴ Half turn, Right and Left.

To the AUTHOR *of the* GENERAL MAGAZINE *of* ARTS *and* SCIENCES.

SIR,

AS there will certainly be an occultation, or ſo near an appulſe of the Moon to *Jupiter* on the 14th of *April* in the morning, that it will be worth obſerving; and by a rough computation I made of it from *White*'s Ephemeris (I not having time to make an exact calculation) I think the immerſion will happen about four in the morning, and the emerſion about 3-4ths after four. And the Moon and *Jupiter* not ſetting that morning till after five, it conſequently will be viſible if the weather proves clear. And as none of the annual writers have taken notice of it, I thought it might be acceptable to your aſtronomical readers, if communicated to them in your Magazine.

B. TALBOT.

N. B. *As we have received ſome expenſive Packets, which have proved of no Uſe to the Public, we deſire our Correſpondents, for the Future, to pay the Poſtage of their Letters.*

A CHRONOLOGICAL MEMOIR *of* Occurrences.

For *MARCH* 1756.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Madrid, Feb. 9.

THE report of a private treaty being on the tapis between this court and that of *Verſailles*, for ſecuring the poſſeſſions of both nations in *Europe* and *America*, are entirely *without foundation*. Their Catholick majeſties continue in perfect health at the palace de Buen Retiro. Letters from Malaga of the 3d inſt. ſay, that four large French merchant ſhips, of 20 guns and 50 men each, had put into that harbour in their ballaſt, bound from Marſeilles to St. Malo: Thoſe

Thoſe from Barcelona of the 31ſt paſt, mention a report ſpread there, that 12 ſhips of the line, and ſix Frigates, were ready to put to ſea at Toulon. *G.*

Cologn, Feb. 18. This morning at eight o'clock, we had a very ſmart ſhock of an earthquake, that laſted above 20 ſeconds. It threw down ſeveral chimneys, and part of the priſon walls. We felt a leſſer about nine: Theſe ſhocks have greatly alarmed the whole town. The elector of Cologn quits Duſſeldorp to-morrow morning, and lies at Bruhl, and the next day his electoral highneſs returns to Bonne. The ſtates of Oſnabruck have agreed to preſent his electoral highneſs with a free gift of 100,000 crowns. The ſtates of Munſter have not complied with the elector's orders for augmenting the troops of that biſhoprick. *G.*

Bruſſels, Feb. 20. Our advices from the frontiers import, that the French militia had begun to enter the fortified towns, and that there were already ſome arrived at Conde, at Landrecies, and at Aveſnes, in order to relieve the regiments of En, Conti, and Conde, which are to march toward the coaſt of Normandy and Britany about the 5th of next Month, as was currently reported. The regiments of Picardie, Lionnois, Royal Suxdois, La Tour, Du Pin, and Beauviſis, are likewiſe ordered to hold themſelves in readineſs to march, between the 5th and 25th of March, and are to be ſtationed along the coaſt, from Dunkirk to Boulogne, when, it is ſaid, a camp is intended to be formed. On Wedneſday morning, a little before eight o'clock, we were alarmed here with a ſhock of an earthquake, which continued about a minute, but providentially did no other damage than throwing down a few chimneys. It was followed by two other ſhocks, leſs violent; the ſame was felt, more or leſs, in the neighbouring towns, but we don't hear of any conſiderable miſchief. Another ſhock was felt this morning about four o'clock. *G.*

La Fere, Feb. 22. On the 18th inſtant, at eight o'clock, ſeveral ſhocks of an earthquake were felt at Channi, Laon, and Coucy, which laſted about a ſecond, and broke 516 fine glaſſes.

Hague, Feb. 19. Yeſterday was obſerved a ſolemn faſt, and very conſiderable ſums were collected for the poor. The ſame morning, about eight o'clock, a ſmall ſhock of an earthquake was felt here, and in ſeveral places of the neighbourhood, but happily did no damage. *G.*

Rome, Feb. 14. We are informed by Letters from the Romagna, that earthquakes have been very frequent in thoſe parts lately, and that at Sezza ſeveral houſes were thrown down.

Liſbon, Feb. 22. On the 19th inſt. arrived his majeſty's ſhip Hampton-Court, and the Greyhound, with ſeveral merchantmen under their convoy.——There has now 10 arrived with proviſions from London; one from Dartmouth, and five from Ireland.

Hague, March 9. By letters from Breſt we learn, the ſquadron that lately ſailed from Breſt conſiſted of 16 ſhips of the line, and a great quantity of naval ſtores.

Liſbon, Feb. 15. The earth ſhook during ſix or ſeven minutes.

Bruſſels, March 16. The regiment of Royal Infantry is marched from Liſle to the coaſt of Normandy, and the grenadiers de France have orders to march to Rouen.

LONDON,

The important Memorial delivered to the States-General on the 13th of February *by Col.* Yorke *was as follows.*

High and Mighty Lords,

"NOtwithſtanding the repeated proofs which the king my maſter hath given all Europe of his ſincere deſire to preſerve the public peace, and notwithſtanding the great pains he hath taken to prevent the tranquillity of his allies from being diſturbed by war, and to remove every ground of it from this part of the world, he finds himſelf at length threatened with the proſpect of a war being kindled in his own kingdoms.

"I am commanded to communicate to your High Mightineſſes the advices, which his majeſty receives from all quarters, of the prodigious preparations that are making in France for a deſcent upon the Britiſh iſles. That crown, inſtead of doing juſtice to England for her claims, founded on the moſt ſolemn treaties, hath added inſolence to injuſtice, and, even in the repreſentations it hath thought proper to make, employed expreſſions that are equally inconſiſtent with common decency, and the particular regard due to ſovereigns. This hath been obſerved by your High Mightineſſes as well as by all Europe. You have likewiſe ſeen with what moderation the king cauſed theſe remonſtrances to be anſwered: But an example ſo worthy of imitation appears not to have made the leaſt impreſſion on the miniſtry of

Verſailles. France ſtill continues to purſue with the ſame oſtentation her ambitious projects. Her armies are already in motion on all ſides; a formidable embarkation is preparing; and the port of Dunkirk, that monument of our neighbour's ill faith, is reſtoring to its antient ſtate, notwithſtanding the ſtrongeſt and moſt amicable repreſentations made by the ambaſſadors of the king and the States General. The regiſters of your High Mightineſſes are an evidence that this is a notorious breach of treaty, and a manifeſt aggreſſion. It is ſupported by 120 battalions that are in motion. The coaſts towards the ocean ſwarm with troops. The roads to Flanders, Normandy, and Britany, are continually covered with carriages laden with cannon, warlike ſtores, arms of all kinds, proviſions, in ſhort, all the apparatus of ſome great enterpriſe: And to remove all doubt about their deſtination, the French miniſters at the ſeveral courts of Europe ſpeak publickly of invading Great-Britain and Ireland.

"The wiſdom of your High Mightineſſes renders it unneceſſary for me to repreſent how much your republick is concerned in the defence of Great-Britain and the Proteſtant ſucceſſion in his majeſty's illuſtrious houſe, which France hath more than once attempted to overturn. There is already the ſtrongeſt proof that this attempt will ſoon be renewed: Prudence requires that it be ſeaſonably prevented.

"The king is not frightened by theſe threatening appearances; but he is determined to take every precaution to prevent their effect. He places his confidence in the divine providence, in the juſtice of his cauſe, and the fidelity and bravery of his ſubjects. At the ſame time the love he bears to his people, his attention to their ſafety, and to the preſervation of their liberty and religion, and his deſire to protect all his coaſts from the ravages of the enemy, are ſo many powerful motives which oblige him to demand the ſuccours of 6000 men, with which the United Provinces are bound by treaty to furniſh him, for the defence of his kingdoms.

"His majeſty hath had ſo many proofs of the republick's fidelity in fulfilling her engagements, and of her invariable friendſhip for his royal perſon, that he cannot entertain the ſlighteſt doubt but that the 6000 men will be immediately got ready to embark, and his majeſty will, without delay, ſend the neceſſary ſhipping for carrying them over."

The following Piece is a Copy of the Reply of the Court of France *to the Anſwer of the* States-General, *to the Demand made to them by the Marquis* de Bonnac, *and the Comte* d'Affry, *the 31ſt of* December *laſt.*

The king has conſidered with the moſt ſerious attention, the anſwer returned by order of the States-General, in a conference on the 9th of this inſtant, to the comte d'Affry, his miniſter plenipotentiary to their republick.

It is with ſatisfaction his majeſty has obſerved therein, the deſire expreſſed by their High Mightineſſes, of ſeeing the differences that have ariſen between France and England terminated by an amicable conciliation. The whole conduct of his majeſty ſince the concluſion of the treaty of Aix la Chapelle in 1748, is a public and ſhining monument of his wiſhes for the preſervation of the tranquillity of Europe. Theſe principles of his majeſty have been invariable, nor were a freſh war now to be apprehended, if the king of Great Britain had not begun, and did not ſtill continue, to exerciſe the moſt unjuſtifiable, and the moſt irregular hoſtilities againſt his majeſty's poſſeſſions and ſubjects.

The king is convinced, that the States General are far from engaging in a war for an object that does not oblige them to it. His majeſty knows of no other treaties between their High Mightineſſes and England, but ſuch as are defenſive; and as the king of Great-Britain is evidently the aggreſſor, his majeſty has reaſon to aſſure himſelf, from the equity and foreſight of the States General, that very far from furniſhing, directly or indirectly, any ſuccours to the court of London, they would, on the contrary, upon being required thereto, fulfil the engagements, equally defenſive, which they have contracted with his majeſty.

His majeſty is diſpoſed to enter into all meaſures, the particular motives and ends of which ſhall be the ſecurity, the tranquillity, and the welfare of the republick. The king, from the time of his acceſſion to the throne, has conſtantly intereſted himſelf for the independence and honour of the States General, and his majeſty ſtill animated by the ſame ſentiments of eſteem and affection towards their High Mightineſſes, moſt ſincerely deſires, that the republick, whoſe fate is in her own hands, *(ſeule arbitre de ſon ſort)* may continue to conduct itſelf by thoſe maxims of impartiality and wiſdom, by which alone they can maintain that honour

nour and independence, of which they are, with ſo much reaſon, jealous.

The preſent conjuncture of affairs not being the ſame as in 1733, when the king concluded a treaty of neutrality with the States General with regard to the Auſtrian Netherlands, all precautions on that head would at preſent be ſuperfluous.

His majeſty could not but ſee, with the greateſt ſurprize, what was inſerted in the anſwer of the States General, relative to the continent of Great-Britain and Ireland. No power upon earth has a right to reſtrain the operations his majeſty deſigns to execute, in order to take a lawful revenge on an enemy that has inſulted and attacked him, againſt the faith of treaties, and all decency; for what remains, his majeſty doth not think proper to explain himſelf about the object of thoſe preparations which denounce his juſt reſentment.

The aforeſaid Mr. D'Affry *read what follows from a ſeparate Paper.*

That his majeſty expects their High Mightineſſes will explain themſelves with more preciſion upon the part they intend to take in the preſent conjuncture. His majeſty, forced to revenge himſelf on an enemy, who has unjuſtly attacked him, deſires ſincerely not to multiply the calamities of war; but he can no longer reckon among the number of his friends thoſe powers, who far from fulfilling the defenſive engagements they have contracted with him, would make a common cauſe with, and furniſh ſuccours to, his enemy.

Extract of a Letter from the Hague, dated March 6.

"Since the arrival of the Engliſh tranſports in the Meuſe, Mr. Yorke hath received orders from his court to inſiſt on the ſpeedy embarkation of the 6000 men demanded by his maſter. It is ſo clearly expreſſed in the treaty, that either of the powers being barely threatened with an attack is a ſufficient ground to demand the ſtipulated ſuccours from the other, that there can be no difficulty on this head. Accordingly it has been obſerved to the regents and members of the ſtate, that the French king having made himſelf maſter of the Netherlands after the death of Charles II. and being buſied in making ſuch preparations on the frontier as gave umbrage to the republick, M. de Gelbie Malſen, their High Mightineſſes envoy at London, preſented, on the 1ſt of March 1701, a memorial, deſiring his Britannic majeſty to give orders for holding the ſuccours ſtipulated by treaty in readineſs, that their High Mightineſſes might depend upon them in caſe of need, alledging that they were in great danger of being attacked: That in the beginning of April the ſame year, the States General again preſſed the king to grant them the ſtipulated ſuccours; and that on the 13th of April the houſe of commons preſented an addreſs to his majeſty, that he would be pleaſed to fulfil the treaty made with the States on the 3d of March 1677-8, and that the houſe would enable him to do it effectually: That on the 13th of May the States General wrote again to his majeſty to repreſent to him their abſolute need of aſſiſtance to prevent their immediate ruin; and that, in conſequence of thoſe repreſentations, the ſuccours demanded were ſoon after ſent to Holland, about a year before the maritime powers declared war againſt France.

March 1. The King William Tender brought all the French priſoners from Falmouth to Plymouth for better ſecurity.

His royal highneſs the duke of Cumberland, accompanied by the duke of Marlborough, and Sir John Ligonier, viewed the fortifications at Chatham.

March 9. The duke of St. Alban's, and ſeveral others, arrived here from France, in conſequence of orders from the French court to quit Paris by the 1ſt, and the kingdom by the 15th inſt.

Advice is received of the arrival of our tranſports at Goree, and that the Heſſian troops began their march the 26th ult.

They write from Cologn, of the 12th inſt. that a courier, which paſſed thro' that city in his way to Berlin, informed them, that the duke de Nivernois, the French ambaſſador from Pruſſia, was recalled home.

22. Jerret Smith, Eſq; took his ſeat in parliament for Briſtol, in the room of Richard Beckford, Eſq; deceaſed.

Several Letters from North America, dated the 3d, 8th, 20th, and 22d, from the camp of Grandenbutten, and from Penſylvania, Bethlehem, *&c.* give us very diſmal accounts of the deſolation occaſioned by the French and Indians upon our ſettlements, plundering and killing, and even ſetting fire to conſiderable places.

We are aſſured, that M. Pierre de Salvert is ſailed from Breſt for America, with ſeven ſail of the line, and four frigates, on board of which is a body of land forces, artillery, cannon balls, and 15.000 muſkets, all calculated for the deſtruction of our colonies.

We are likewiſe informed, notwithſtanding the appearing readineſs of the Dutch to ſend over the 6000 men, as demanded by his Britannick majeſty, the menaces of the French have ſuſpended their determinations for the preſent.

A Register *of* THEATRICAL ENTERTAINMENTS.

	Drury-Lane.	Covent-Garden.
Feb. 26.	*The Tempeſt, with a grand Pantomime Dance.*	*King Lear.*
27.	*Athelſtan.*	*Love for Love.*
28.	Ditto.	*King Lear.*
Mar. 1.	Ditto.	*Double Dealer.—Engliſhman from Paris.*
2.	*All's well that ends well.—Genii.*	*King Lear.—School Boy.*
3.	*Athelſtan.*	*Double Dealer.—Engliſhman from Paris.*
4.	Ditto.	Ditto.
5.	Ditto.	*Athalia.*
6.	Ditto.	*King Lear.—Orpheus and Eurydice.*
8.	*All's well that ends well.—Genii.*	*Hamlet.—Engliſhman from Paris.*
9.	*Athelſtan.*	*King Lear.—Orpheus and Eurydice*
10.	Ditto.	*Rival Queens.*
11.	Ditto.	Ditto.
12.	*Winter's Tale.*	*King Lear.—Orpheus and Eurydice.*
13.	Ditto.	Ditto.
15.	*Athelſtan.*	*Conſtant Couple.*
16.	*Tempeſt.*	*Rival Queens.*
17.	*Athelſtan.*	*Othello, Moor of Venice.*
18.	Ditto.	Ditto.
19.	*Winter's Tale.*	*Romeo and Juliet.*
20.	*The Winter's Tale.—Fortunatus.*	*Romeo and Juliet.*
22.	*Tancred and Sigiſmunda.*	*Barbarie.*
23.	*Stratagem.*	*Ulyſſes.*
24.	*Rule a Wife and have a Wife.*	*The Wonder, a Woman keeps a Secret.*
25.	Ditto.	Ditto

Ships taken ſince our laſt.

A French ſhip, name unknown, value 25,000 dollars, from Martinico—by the Experiment.

Alſo a French ſtore-ſhip, about 300 tons, by the Otter ſloop.

Capt. Mackenzie, of the Fowey man of war, has taken and carried into St. Kitt's a French brig of 16 carriage guns, and a ſloop of 10, both well armed.

Alſo a large French merchantman, mounting 18 guns, bound to France, who had taken a ſhip bound for Philadelphia.

La Seine, La Marianne, and L'Hector, belonging to Nantz; Le Serieux, and Le Bon de Sucte, belonging to Bourdeaux, are all carried into Jamaica by Commod. Cotes.

BIRTHS.

Feb. 25. Countess of Scarborough, delivered of a ſon.

Lady Fitzroy, wife of ——— Jeffreys, Eſq; of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Feb. 21. Capt. Draper, of the foot-guards, —to miſs Beauclerk.

Mar. 3. Chr. Griffith, of Lincoln's-Inn—to miſs Chicheley, an accompliſhed lady, with a fortune of 30,000l.

DEATHS.

Feb. 28. Dr. Joſeph Wilcox, biſhop of Rocheſter, and dean of Weſtminſter.

March 1. The earl Fitzwalter, viſcount Harwich, and lord lieutenant of Eſſex.

9. Tho. Brereton Salisbury, Eſq; member of parliament for Liverpool.

Sir Edward Blacket, an old commander in the royal navy.

B——KR——TS.

Feb. 21. Jonathan Bracebridge, of Thomas-ſtreet, perruke-maker.

John Ambery, of St. Mary Iſlington, chapman.

John Chapman and Gabriel Chapman, of Barmondſey, ſine-makers, chapmen, and partners.

Roger Preſton, of Biſhopſgate-ſtreet, chapman.

John Pyke, of Bath, tyreman.

James Wilks, of St. Thomas Apoſtle, chapman.

Wm. Priddle, of the Strand, ſcrivener.

24. Wm. Fox, of Mancheſter, chapman.

Chriſtopher Wood, of Crathorn in Yorkſhire, merchant.

Tho. Parſons, of London, merchant.

March 2. H. Groold, of Pontefract, victualler.

Tho. Brown, of Cannon-ſtreet, London, ſoap-maker.

9. Randall Macartney, of Cateaton-ſtreet, merchant.

James Dickenſon, of Houndſditch, pawnbroker.

Tho. Scatchar, of Nettleworth, Wottinghamſhire, butcher.

George

George Davies, of Mold in Flintſhire, ſoap-boiler and tallow-chandler.

Daniel Walkly, of Arundel-ſtreet, taylor.

9. John Morſe, of Great Yarmouth, Norfolk, merchant.

Tho. Tearne, of Bromſgrove in Worceſterſhire, whitſter and linen-draper.

John Keer, of Debenham in Suffolk, grocer.

Tho. Hodgſon and Francis Hodgſon, of Thames-ſtreet, oilmen, and partners.

13. Thomas Farnſworth, of the Maze, Southwark, bricklayer.

Andrew Naſh, of Seymour-court, taylor.

John Hunter, of Pembroke, merchant.

Tho. Eliott, of Newcaſtle upon Tyne, linen-draper.

George Weldon, of Thames-ſtreet, ſoap-maker.

16. John Hide and James Gregory, of London, merchants.

Richard Boteler, of Fenchurch-ſtreet, mercer.

Wm. Rothery, of Chelſea, dealer and chapman.

20. John Jennins, jun. of Wellington, Salop, mercer.

Roſſindale Allen, of Liverpool, mercer.

Wm Tuffly, of Cannon-ſtreet, goldſmith.

23. Joſeph Cracknell, of Birmingham, linen-draper.

Samuel Cowell, of Hunſdon in Hertfordſhire, tanner.

Unett Hodges, jun. of Whitburn in Herefordſhire, chapman.

Thomas Farr, of Guy's Cliff Mills in Warwickſhire, Mealman.

Mich. Wilcox, of London, plate-worker.

COURSE of EXCHANGE.

London, February 20, 1756.

Amſterdam,	36	2½ Uſ.
Ditto at Sight,	35	11
Rotterdam,	36	3
Antwerp,	no Price	
Hamburgh,	35	2
Paris, 1 Day's Date,	30	⅝
Ditto, 2 Uſance,	30	⅜
Bourdeaux Ditto,	30	⅜
Cadiz,	38	
Madrid,	38	
Bilboa,	37	¼
Leghorn,	46	½
Naples,	no Price	
Genoa,	46	
Venice,	48	½
Liſbon,	5s	4d⅛
Porto,	5s	3d½
Dublin,	8	¼

BILL *of Mortality from Feb.* 17. *to Mar.* 23.

Buried			Chriſtened		
Males	955	2003	Males	801	1536
Females	1048		Females	735	
Under 2 years old		701	Buried,		
Between 2 and 5		160	Within the walls		169
5 and 10		48	Without		473
10 and 20		48	*Mid.* and *Surry*		920
20 and 30		155	City & Sub. *Weſt.*		442
30 and 40		185			2003
40 and 50		191			
50 and 60		187			
60 and 70		150	Weekly *Feb.* 24.		382
70 and 80		121	*Mar.* 2.		402
80 and 90		48	9.		424
90 and 100		9	16.		396
100 and 109		0	23.		399
		2003			2003

Obſervat. on the Weather, at Temple Bar.

		Barometer.	Therm.	Pluviameter.	Hygrometer.
Feb.	25	29 : 9	20	0 : 0	79 M.
	26	29 : 9	19¾	0 : 0	57
	27	30 : 0¼	19½	0 : 0	30 D.
	28	30 : 2	20½	0 : 0	34 M.
	29	30 : 2	22	5 : 4	
Mar.	1	30 : 2	23	0 : 0	85
	2	30 : 2	24	0 : 0	90
	3	30 : 1½	23½	9 : 6	78
	4	30 : 1¾	23¾	0 : 0	81
	5	30 : 2	24	0 : 0	90
	6	30 : 2⅛	24	0 : 0	
	7	30 : 2	24	0 : 0	
	8	30 : 3	25	0 : 0	
	9	30 : 4	23	0 : 0	26 D
	10	30 : 2	23½	5 : 4	
	11	30 : 0	24	4 : 9	
	12	30 : 1	22	0 : 3	
	13	30 : 3	20½	0 : 0	
	14	30 : 2	20	0 : 0	21
	15	30 : 1	19½	0 : 0	32
	16	29 : 9	20	0 : 0	36
	17	29 : 5⅛	22	0 : 0	11
	18	29 : 3	24	1 : 8	36 M.
	19	29 : 2	23	62 : 6	84
	20	29 : 4	20	11 : 8	70
	21	29 : 4¾	19¾	0 : 0	80
	22	29 : 1	20¼	20 : 7	76
	23	29 : 0	20	17 : 7	59
	24	29 : 7	18¾	14 : 5	70
	25	29 : 4⅛	18	9 : 3	74

EACH DAY's *Price of* STOCKS, *in* MARCH 1756.

☞ Books shut, is signified thus, ——

Days	Bank Stock.	E.-India	South Sea	S. Sea old An. 1st Su	S. Sea old A. 2d Sub.	S. Sea An. new 1st S.	S. Sea An. 2d Subsc.	3½ Ba. An 1st Subsc.	3 Ba. An. 2d Subsc.	3 per Cent Bank An.	3 per Cent An. 1751.	3 per Cent India An.	3½ Ba. An 1756.	India Bon præm.	B. Cir. per l. s. d.	Days
25	No Price.	143¼	No Price.	92¾	90⅞	90⅞	90	91⅝	90⅛	89⅝	89¼	89¼	——	30s	2 6Dif.	25
26	120¾	143¾	101⅛	92¼	90¼	Do	89⅞	91½	90⅛	89⅝	89⅜	89⅜	——	28s	Do	26
27	120¾	142¾	102¼	Do	90¼	90⅛	89⅛	91⅜	Do	89¼	89¼	89¼	——	27s	Do	27
28	No Price.	No Price.	No Price.	92¼	90⅜	90¼	90	91¼	90¼	Do	Do	Do	——	Do	Do	28
29	Sunday.															29
1	120¾	142¼	No Price.	92¼	90¼	90⅞	90	91⅛	90⅛	89¼	89¼	89¼	——	29s	Do	1
2	No Price.	142	101¼	92⅛	90¼	Do	Do	91¼	Do	Do	Do	Do	——	Do	Par.	2
3	120¼	Do	101⅛	Do	De	91	Do	Do	Do	89⅛	Do	Do	——	26s	Do	3
4	120¼	141¼	No Price.	92½	Do	90¼	89¾	90⅞	Do	89	89⅛	89	——	27s	Do	4
5	120	——	100¼	92	No Price.	No Price.	No Price.	Do	89⅞	88¾	88¼	88½	——	26s	Do	5
6	No Price.	——	No Price.	91¼	90	90½	89½	91	90	88⅞	Do	——	——	Do	Do	6
7	Sunday.															7
8	No Price.	——	90⅛	92	90	90⅛	89⅛	91	90	89	89¼	——	——	27s	2 6Dif.	8
9	119⅞	——	No Price.	91⅝	Do	Do	89⅜	91⅛	Do	89⅛	Do	——	94⅝	26s	Par.	9
10	120¼	——	De	92	90¼	Do	89¼	Do	Do	89¼	Do	——	94⅞	28s	Do	10
11	——	——	Do	92⅛	90	90⅞	Do	91⅜	90⅜	89½	Do	——	95⅛	Do	Do	11
12	——	——	101½	Do	90⅛	90¼	Do	Do	90⅛	Do	89⅛	——	De	Do	Do	12
13	——	——	No Price.	Do	90¼	Do	89⅞	91⅔	90½	89¼	89¼	——	95	Do	Do	13
14	Sunday.															14
15	——	——	No Price.	92¼	90¼	90¼	89¼	91⅔	90⅜	89½	89⅜	——	95	28s	Do	15
16	——	——	Do	Do	90⅛	91	90	91½	90⅛	89⅜	89½	——	95¼	Do	Do	16
17	——	——	Do	92⅛	90¼	91⅛	Do	91⅝	90½	89¼	Do	——	95⅛	29s	Do	17
18	——	——	Do	Do	Do	91½	Do	——	Do	Do	89¼	——	Do	27s	2 6 Pr.	18
19	——	——	Do	Do	Do	91⅝	90½	——	——	89⅞	Do	——	95⅜	Do	5 Pr.	19
20	——	——	Do	92¼	90¼	Do	90¼	——	——	Do	Do	——	95¼	Do	2 6 Pr.	20
21	Sunday.															21
22	——	——	Do	Do	90⅛	Do	Do	——	——	89½	89⅛	——	95	26s	Do	22
23	——	——	101¼	91¼	No Price.	91⅛	No Price.	——	——	Do	89⅜	——	Do	25s	Do	23
24	——	——	101¼	——	89¼	90¼	89½	——	——	89¼	Do	——	94⅞	24s	Par.	24
25	——	——	Do	——	——	Do	89⅝	——	——	Do	Do	——	Do	23s	Do	25

		Mark-Lane.	Basingstoke.	Reading.	Farnham.	Henley.	Guildford.	Warminster.	Devizes.	Gloucester.
London W. Pec. Loaf 22d.	Prices Corn.	Wheat 28s to 32s qr.	40l to 60l lo.	71 10s to 91 12s lo.	71 15s to 81 2s lo.	71 10s to 91 12s l	130s to 167 lo.	27s to 34s qr.	24s to 35s qr.	5s 0d bush.
		Barley 13s to 16s 0d	14s to 16s qr.	18s 9d qr	17s to 17s 9d qr	14s to 18s qr.	16s to 17s 6d qr	13s to 16s	12s to 16s	2s to 2s 8
		Oats 12s to 14s 6d	14s to 16s 0d	15s 0d to 17s 0d	14s to 15s 0d	13s to 16s 3d	11s to 14s 0d	11s to 12s	12s to 13s	1s 6d to 1
		Beans 15s to 18s 0d	20s to 23s 0d	20s 6d to 25s 0d	24s to 25s 0d	22s to 24s	24s	23s to 27s	22s to 25s	2s 8d to

EACH DAY's *Price of* STOCKS, *in* MARCH 1756.

☞ Books shut, is signified thus, ———

Days	Bank Stock.	E.-India	South Sea	S. Sea old An. 1st Su	S. Sea old A. 2d Sub.	S. Sea An. new 1st S.	S. Sea An. 2d Subsc.	3½ Ba. An 1st Subsc.	3 Ba. An. 2d Subsc.	3 per Cent Bank An.	3 per Cent An. 1751.	3 per Cent India An.	3½ Ba. An 1756.	India Bon prem.	B. Cir. per l. s. d.	Days
25	No Price.	143¼	No Price.	92¾	90⅞	90⅞	90	91⅝	90½	89⅛	89¼	89¼	———	30s	2 6Dif.	25
26	120½	143¾	101⅛	92½	90½	Do	89⅞	91½	90⅜	89⅛	89⅜	89⅜	———	28s	Do	26
27	120½	142⅝	102¼	Do	90⅝	90⅝	89⅝	91⅜	Do	89¼	89¼	89¼	———	27s	Do	27
28	No Price.	No Price.	No Price.	92¼	90⅜	90¼	90	91¼	90¼	Do	Do	Do	———	Do	Do	28
29	Sunday.															29
1	120½	142½	No Price.	92¼	90¼	90⅞	90	91¼	90⅛	89¼	89¼	89¼	———	29s	Do	1
2	No Price.	142	101½	92⅜	90¼	Do	Do	91¼	Do	Do	Do	Do	———	Do	Par.	2
3	120½	Do	101½	Do	De	91	Do	Do	Do	89⅛	Do	Do	———	26s	Do	3
4	120¾	141¼	No Price.	92½	Do	90¼	89½	90⅞	Do	89	89⅛	89	———	27s	Do	4
5	120	———	100¼	92	No Price.	No Price.	No Price.	Do	89⅜	88½	88¼	88½	———	26s	Do	5
6	No Price.	———	No Price.	91¼	90	90½	89½	91	90	88⅞	Do	———	———	Do	Do	6
7	Sunday.															7
8	No Price.	———	99⅞	92	90	90½	89½	91	90	89	89¼	———	———	27s	2 6Dif.	8
9	119½	———	No Price.	92⅞	Do	Do	89⅝	91⅛	Do	89⅛	Do	———	94½	26s	Par.	9
10	120¼	———	De	92	90¼	Do	89¼	Do	Do	89¼	Do	———	94⅞	28s	Do	10
11	———	———	Do	92⅛	90	90⅞	Do	91⅛	90⅜	89¼	Do	———	95⅛	Do	Do	11
12	———	———	101½	Do	90⅜	90½	Do	Do	90⅜	Do	Do	———	De	Do	Do	12
13	———	———	No Price.	Do	90¼	Do	89⅞	91⅔	90⅔	89¼	89¼	———	95	Do	Do	13
14	Sunday.															14
15	———	———	No Price.	92¼	90¼	90¼	89¼	91⅔	90⅔	89¼	89⅜	———	95	28s	Do	15
16	———	———	Do	Do	90⅜	91	90	91½	90⅜	89¼	89½	———	95⅛	Do	Do	16
17	———	———	Do	92⅛	90¼	91⅛	Do	91⅜	90½	89¼	Do	———	95⅜	29s	Do	17
18	———	———	Do	Do	Do	91½	Do	———	Do	Do	89¼	———	Do	27s	2 6 Pr.	18
19	———	———	Do	Do	Do	91⅜	90¼	———	———	89⅞	Do	———	95⅝	Do	5 Pr.	19
20	———	———	Do	92¼	90¼	Do	90¼	———	———	Do	Do	———	95¼	Do	2 6 Pr.	20
21	Sunday.															21
22	———	———	Do	Do	90⅛	Do	Do	———	———	89¼	89⅛	———	95	26s	Do	22
23	———	———	101½	91¼	No Price.	91⅛	No Price.	———	———	Do	89⅜	———	Do	25s	Do	23
24	———	———	101¼	———	———	90¼	89¼	———	———	89¼	Do	———	94⅞	24s	Par.	24
25	———	———	Do	———	———	Do	89⅝	———	———	Do	Do	———	Do	23s	Do	25

London. W. Dec. Loaf 22d.

Prices Corn.

Mark-Lane.	Basingstoke.	Reading.	Farnham.	Henley.	Guildford.	Warminster.	Devizes.	Gloucester.
Wheat 28s to 32s qr.	40l to 160l lo.	7l 10s to 9l 12s lo.	7l 15s to 8l 2s lo.	7l 10s to 9l 12s l	130s to 167 lo.	27s to 34s qr.	24s to 35s qr.	5s od bush.
Barley 13s to 16s od	14s to 16s qr.	18s 9d qr	17s to 17s 9d qr	14s to 18s qur.	16s to 17s 6d qr	13s to 16s	12s to 16s	2s to 2s 2d
Oats 12s to 14s 6d	14s to 16s od	15s od to 17s od	14s to 15s od	13s to 16s 3d	11s to 14s od	11s to 12s	12s to 13s	1s 6d to 1s 8d
Beans 15s to 18s od	20s to 23s od	20s 6d to 25s od	24s to 25s od	22s to 24s	24s	23s to 27s	22s to 25s	2s 8d to 3s

THE MEDIT
British Statute Miles.
NB. Termino Signifies a District.
Cap de Stes Cala Tarafra Cala Calderes
Cap den Mate
Cala Morel
Fontenellas
Cap de Toro
Esperius
MINORCA
Survey
Cap des Deuft
Punta des Carbais
Comolla
San Salamo
Bini Atrama
Sonfe
Se Mudaina
TERMINO
Cap de Cenerider
Elupes
Masquida
Cap Negra
Torre del Ram
Ses Angoxas
CITTADELLA
DE
Son Olivas
Rafel den Morra
Torre Trancade
Port Mahon
St Philip
St Stephen Cove
Cala de Cittadella
St Andria
Cap de Banoch
Son Jouit Son
CIUTADEL
Son Olivart
Son Marquet
Cap der Tux
Cala Bini Arda
Isle de Laire
Sefiii
The Harbour of PORT MAHON
N.B. Port Mahon is 197 Miles almost S. of Tvidon.
St Anthony's Convent
Mast House
Cuprian
Bloody I.
Flat I.
Navall Spital
Old Road
English Conv.
New Road
Mahon Town
St Philip's Town
One Mile.
St Gratia
Governor of the Castles House
Miles.
THE
RRANEAN
E A
Engrav'd for the Gene

Miſcellaneous Correſpondence, in Proſe and Verſe.

For *APRIL*, 1756.

The Hiſtory of the Iſland of MINORCA.

THE Iſland of *Minorca* lies in the *Mediterrancan* Sea, about 160 Leagues to the Southward of the Coaſt of *Catalonia* in *Spain*. In its Neighbourhood are *Majorca*, *Ivica*, and *Formentera*, which, together with this, conſtituted the antient Kingdom of *Majorca*. The Latitude of *Port-Mahon* is 39° 40′ North. *Minorca* is upwards of 33 Miles long, and varies in Breadth from 18 to 30 Miles, and more; ſo that it is ſomewhat larger than the Iſle of *Wight*, and contains 236 Square Miles, 151,040 Square Acres: It is 62 Miles in Compaſs, and is divided into four Parts, called *Terminos*, (Bounds or Limits) *viz.* The *Termino* of *Mahon*; the *Termino* of *Alaior*; the *United Terminos* of *Mercadal* and *Fererias*; and the *Termino* of *Ciudadella*.

The *Termino* of *Mahon* is bounded on three Sides by the Sea, has the *Termino* of *Alaior* to the North-Weſtward, and joins that of *Mercadal* a little more to the Northward. Its greateſt Length is 14 Miles, and it is above eight Miles over at the broadeſt Part. This *Termino* contains about 13,000 Inhabitants, and its chief Town is *Mahon*.

The *Termino* of *Alaior* is waſhed by the Sea to the South-Weſtward, and borders on the *Termino* of *Mahon* to the Eaſtward; to the Northward is that of *Mercadal*, and the *Termino* of *Fererias* lies to the North-Weſtward: Its greateſt Length is upwards of eight Miles, and is about ſeven broad; it contains about 5000 Souls; its chief Town *Alaior*.

The *Termino* of *Mercadal* is above twelve Miles long, and more than 10 broad: It has the Sea on the North Side, and the *Termino* of *Mahon* to the South-Eaſt; that of *Alaior* joins it to the South-Weſtward, and the *Termino* of *Fererias* (to which it is united) lies to the Weſtward. Its chief Town is *Mercadal*, and the moſt noted Places within its Diſtrict are Mount *Toro*, *Fornelles*, and *Santta Agatha*. It may contain about 1700 Inhabitants.

The *Termino* of *Fererias*, to which that of *Mercadal* is united, is a long, narrow Stripe, extending from Sea to Sea, quite acroſs the Iſland, which is here but little more than ten Miles over: It is ſcare any where more than four Miles broad. It is bounded to the Eaſtward by the *Termino* of *Mercadal*, and that of *Alaior*, and the *Termino* of *Ciudadella* joins it to the Weſtward. Its chief Town is *Fererias*, and its Number of Inhabitants computed at 1136.

The *Termino* of *Ciudadella* takes up the Weſt End of the Iſland; its greateſt Length is the ſame as that of the *Termino* of *Fererias*, which joins it to the Eaſtward; and its Breadth, which in ſome Places is leſs than five Miles, enlarges itſelf in others to upwards of eight: The Sea waſhes it on the North, the Weſt, and the South Sides. It contains about 7000 Souls, and has *Ciudadella* for its Capital.

MAHON, the Capital of that *Termino*, and of the whole Iſland, ſince it has been in the Poſſeſſion of the *Engliſh*, who removed the Courts of Juſtice hither from *Ciudadella*, making it the Seat of Government: To this they were induced from its Situation near the principal Harbour, as well as its Neighbourhood to St. *Philip*'s Caſtle, the only Fortreſs of any Conſideration in the Country: It was antiently ſurrounded with a Wall, ſtill entire in moſt Places; within theſe 30 Years the Buildings have extended much without the Walls, which equal thoſe in the Town. *Mahon* is built on an elevated Situation, and the Aſcent from the Harbour ſteep and difficult; hence the Air is rendered more pure and wholeſome; neither are the Flies, and eſpecially that troubleſome Kind the Muſquita, or Knat, ſuch a Peſt here in hot Weather as in other Towns of the Iſland. The Buildings are univerſally of Free Stone, and either covered with Tiles, or flat roofed and terraced, which Terrace is the Matter of which their Floors are made, reſembling thoſe ſo well known in *London*

of late Years by the Name of *Venetian* Floors. Terrace, and other Materials, are ſo reaſonable, and Labour itſelf ſo cheap, that their Buildings are executed with great Firmneſs and Expedition, and very moderate Expence. The Tiles uſed here are of one common Form, ſomewhat like our Pantiles. Their Free-Stone is ſomewhat like *Bath* Stone, both in Colour and Hardneſs; like that, it yeilds freely to the Impreſſion of the Ax or Saw when firſt drawn from the Quarry, and by ſtanding in the Air acquires a greater Hardneſs: The Iſland abounds with it; it is generally rais'd in what they call Cantoons, that is, a double Cube, of a Foot, and ſold at 2*s.* 6*d. per* Dozen, ready ſquared and fitted for Uſe. The Country affords alſo plenty of Lime-ſtone, and they build their Kilns chiefly in the Woods, for the Convenience of being near the Fuel.

Their Pits of Gniſh, that valuable Cement, is very plenty; it is of a greyiſh Colour, moderately hard, ſomewhat tranſparent, and inclined to Whitiſhneſs, which is diſſolved in Water, which occaſions a violent Ebullition, and then they pour it on the Stone, and ſpreads to the Thickneſs of a Crown-Piece, which harden and ſtrengthen inſtantly. They diſcover conſiderable Art in Building to ſave Timber, which is very knotty and unequal, of the Growth of the County, which produce but few Trees which deſerve the Name of Timber. Linings of Wainſcot, and Tapeſtry are equally unknown to them. The better Sort content themſelves with plaiſtering and white-waſhing their Houſes in the Inſide, and the poorer whiten only: The Stairs are always of Stone, very narrow and uneaſy.

I have hitherto ſpoke only of their Dwelling-Houſes; as to their publick Buildings, theſe may be conſidered as the weak Efforts of an indigent People; and if this Allowance is made, they will not be thought void of Embelliſhment and Magnificence. The great Church of *Mahon* makes no contemptible Appearance, even to ſuch as have obſerved our beſt *Gothic* Churches in *England*, and are worthy of being put to better Uſe, than to be the Scene of thoſe pious Fopperies that are daily exhibited in them.

They exclude the Sun in great Meaſure from their Churches, and ſupply the Abſence of his Light by a Number of ſmall Lamps, fixed in Sconces and Luſtres, that diſperſe a glimmering Twilight, of no ſmall Advantage to their ſpiritual Guides; as Tradeſmen darken their Shops to conceal Faults in their Goods, or Juglers act their Tricks by a doubtful Light, to impoſe on their Spectators, and avoid Detection; yet, hence their Churches derive a Coolneſs that renders them more ſupportable in the hotter Weather of this Climate.

There is generally a Regiment quartered at *Mahon*; the Officers have each a Houſe aſſigned them, and private Men Barracks. The Streets of the Town are narrow, are none of them pav'd, the native Rock appearing almoſt every where, and in ſome Places very uneven. At the Foot of the Hill on which *Mahon* ſtands is a fine Warf, of great Extent in Length and Breadth; the whole weſtern End is ſet apart for the Uſe of his Majeſty's Ships; the eaſtern Part by the Merchants, near which is the Practica Houſe, where Ships newly come into Port muſt apply and ſhew a clean Bill of Health before they are admitted to break Bulk. The Depth of Water at the Key is ſuch as enables Ships of the largeſt Size to come as near it as they have occaſion. As there is no Tide, a dry Dock has never yet been attempted, tho' probably of infinite Service, for heaving down Ships in the preſent Method is not eligible.

A little out of Town, in the Way to *St. Philip*'s, ſtands a Convent of *Carmelite* Friars, where lately a ſumptuous Edifice was begun by thoſe Fathers, but ſtopt by Order of the Government. A great Number of *Roman* Coins, Lamps, Urns, *&c.* were diſcovered in digging the Foundation.

[*To be continued.*]

MATHEMATICAL QUESTIONS *Anſwered.*

Queſtion 65, *anſwered by Mr.* ALEX. ROWE.

IT appears to me evident (from the Data) that the Cann was in the Form of a Conic Fruſtum; and the *Paris* Foot Royal exceeds the *Engliſh* by nine Lines; whence the Dimenſions, reduced to *Engliſh* Meaſure, will be as follows: Put $t = 3.3055$, $b = 6.5267$, $d = b - t = 3.2212$, $(a = 3)$ $b = 10.8375$; then (this well-known Theorem)

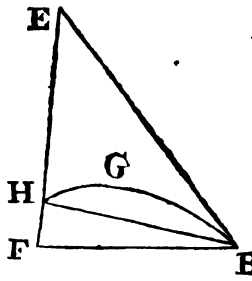
$t\ b\ a$

$\frac{t\,b\,a + d\,d \times b}{1077} \times 5 = 3.77844 =$ 3 Gallons, 3 Quarts, .11376 Pints, Beer or Ale Measure.

This Queſtion was alſo anſwered by Mr. Baker, *Mr.* Tapner, *Mr.* William Smith, *and Mr.* Cunningham.

Queſtion 66, *anſwered by Mr.* WILDBORE.

SUPPOSE the Ball be projected from B, in the Direction E B, with a Velocity ſufficient to carry it to the Diſtance d in a Second; and let $16\frac{1}{12}$ Feet $= b$, Z $=$ E B, then as $d : x :: 1'' : \frac{x}{2d} =$ the Time of deſcribing B G H, and $1''^2 : \frac{x^2}{4d^2} :: b : \frac{b\,x}{d^2}$ the Diſtance E H, through which a Body will freely deſcend in that Time. Put s and c = the Sine and Co-ſine of H B F, and x and y thoſe of E B H, then will $x\,y + s\,c =$ the Sine, and $c\,y - s\,x =$ the Co-ſine of E B F, (*per* Trigonometry) s E B H : F H :: s H E B : H B $= \frac{b\,x^2}{d^2} \times \frac{c\,y - s\,x}{x}$, Rad. : E B :: s H E B : F B $= x \times \overline{c\,y - s\,x}$, and s F H B : F B :: Rad. : H B $= x \times \frac{c\,y - s\,x}{c} = \frac{b\,x^2}{d^2} \times \frac{c\,y - s\,x}{x}$, whence $x^2 = \frac{d4\ x^2}{b^2\,c^2}$; ſubſtituting this for x^2 in the firſt Value of HB, and it becomes $\frac{x\,d^2}{b\,c^2} \times \overline{c\,y - s\,x} =$ HB $= d$, and $d^2 = \frac{a\,b\,c^2}{x \times \overline{c\,y - s\,x}}$ which will be a Minimum, when $x \times c\,y - s\,x$ is a Maximum, which (per *Lemma* to Queſtion 42.) will be when $x = c\,y - s\,x$, and conſequently E H muſt be equal to H B $=$ 1025, whence the Angle of Elevation F B E is eaſily found $= 51^\circ\ 20'$, the Diſtance, $d =$ 200,52015 Feet, and the Time of Flight 7,9832 Seconds.



This Queſtion was alſo anſwered by Mr. Badger, *and Mr.* Jackſon.

Queſtion 67, *anſwered by Mr.* CUNNINGHAM.

AS the Earth in this Queſtion is in the higher Apſis or Aphelion, and conſequently little influenced by the Sun in the remote Focus, put 21600 $= b =$ the Circumference of the Equator in *Italian* Miles; Co-ſine of the Latitude $= s$, and Radius $= 1$; then $1 : b :: s : b\,s =$ the Miles we move in 24 Hours.

This Queſtion was alſo anſwered by Mr. Goodhead *in a very learned Manner.*

Queſtion 68, *anſwered by the Propoſer Mr.* DYER.

SUppoſing the whole Arch and Parallelogram compleated, and the Lines drawn as per Figure.

Let M N $= x$, Q R $= y$, the tranſverſe and conjugate Diameters. Now any Parallelogram that circumſcribes an Ellipſis, having their Sides parallel to their conjugate Diameters, are equal to the Rectangle of the tranſvers and conjugate Diameters, (*See* Ellipſis *in* Stone's *Dictionary*) and the Sum of the Squares of the Sides is equal to the Sum of the Squares of the tranſverſe and conjugate Diameters; that is, $c\,b = x\,y$, and $a^2 + b^2 = x^2 + y^2$.

$\therefore \frac{c^2\,b^2}{x^2} + x^2 = a^2 + b^2 = d^2$; then $x4 - d^2\,x^2 = -b^2$, and $x4 - d^2\,x^2 + \frac{d4}{4} =$

$= \frac{d4}{4} - c^2 b^2$; and $x^2 = d \times \frac{d}{2} \pm \sqrt{\frac{d^2}{4} - \frac{c^2 b^2}{d^2}}$ $\therefore x = \sqrt{d \times \frac{d}{2} \pm \sqrt{\frac{d^2}{4} - \frac{c^2 b^2}{d^2}}}$, a general Theorem.

Again: Let $x = BP$ $d = OE = EP$, then $\frac{EP\,q + BP\,q - EB\,q}{2\,EP} = \frac{OP\,q + PB\,q - BO\,q}{2\,OP}$; that is, $\frac{d^2 + x^2 - \frac{1}{4} b^2}{2d} = \frac{4d^2 - x^2 + 2xx}{4d}$, from this Equation $x = \frac{x}{2} + \sqrt{d^2 + \frac{b^2 - x^2}{4}}$, a general Theorem for the Centers.

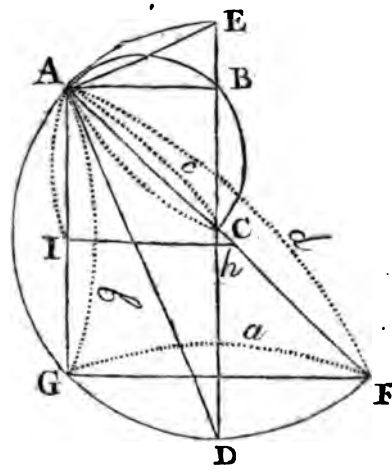
To conſtruct the Equation $x = \sqrt{d \times \frac{d}{2} \pm \sqrt{\frac{d^2}{4} - \frac{c^2 b^2}{d^2}}}$

Firſt, make a right-angled Triangle, whoſe Sides ſhall be $= a$ and b, then will the Hypothenuſe $AF = d = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2}$. Second, make as

$\left.\begin{matrix} AF : AG :: AH : AI \\ d : b :: c : bc \end{matrix}\right\}$ as per Figure,

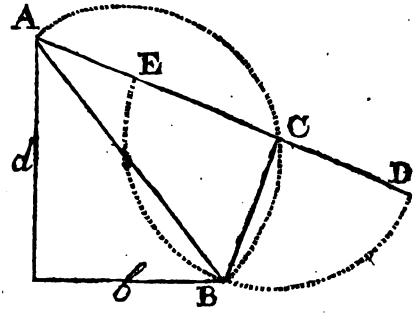
and deſcribe a Semi-circle on half d, and put the fourth Proportion $bc = AB$, and drawing BC, produce it to D and E; then the $\sqrt{\frac{d^2}{4} = \frac{c^2 b^2}{d^2}} = BC$, and $\frac{d}{2} \pm \sqrt{\frac{d^2}{4} - \frac{c^2 b^2}{d^2}} = BD$ $= BE$

But $DE \times BD = DA\,q$ $BE = AE\,q$



That is, $d \times \frac{d}{2} \pm \sqrt{\frac{d^2}{4} - \frac{c^2 b^2}{d^2}} = DA\,q$ $= AE\,q$; whence $x = AD$ or AE. But as x may ſtand for either of the Diameters, it is plain that $AD =$ the tranſverſe, and AE the conjugate Diameters.

Again, to conſtruct the Equation $x = \frac{x}{2} \pm \sqrt{d^2 + \frac{b^2 - x^2}{4}}$. Firſt, make d and $\frac{b}{2}$ the Sides of a right-angled Triangle, then the Hypothenuſe $AB = \sqrt{d^2 + \frac{b^2}{4}}$. Second, on AB deſcribe a Semi-circle ACB, and in it apply $\frac{x}{2} = AC$; then $CB = \sqrt{\frac{d^2 + b^2 - x^2}{4}}$. Third, deſcribe a Semi-circle DBE, with the Radius BC, then will $AD = \frac{x}{2} +$ $AE = \frac{x}{2} -$



$\sqrt{d^2 + \frac{b^2 - x^2}{4}} = x = \begin{matrix} BO \\ BP \end{matrix}$ hence the Centers and Diameters are found geometrically. W. W. D.

N. B

N. B. This Method is ſhort, and of good Uſe, if practiſed; and may be of Service to the meaneſt Capacity, if once explained to them.

Queſtion 69, *anſwered by Mr.* Jos. Foster, *of* Hertford.

LET $a =$ the longeſt Side, then $\frac{194}{a} =$ ſhorteſt Do. $= a - 11{,}5$, per Data: That is, $194 = aa - 11{,}5a$. Compleat the Square, and reduce it, $a = 20{,}818$, and $20{,}818 - 11{,}5 = 9{,}318 =$ ſhorteſt Side, and $\frac{4a}{9} = 20{,}9655 =$ Baſe.

This Queſtion was alſo anſwered by Mr. Viger, *Mr.* Clayfield, *Mr.* Tapner, *Mr.* North, *Mr.* Goodhead, *Mr.* Hudſon, *Mr.* Shipman, *Mr.* Carter, *Mr.* Butler, *Mr.* Badger, *Mr.* Jackſon, *Mr.* Cunningham, *Mr.* Barker, *and Mr.* Wildbore.

New Questions *to be anſwered.*

Queſtion 89.

By Mr. Wm. Smith, *of* Irthlingborough.

ON *June* 13, 1755, the Sun's Altitude was 33 Degrees, when the Degrees paſt Noon was the Compliment of the Latitude. Quære, the Latitude and Hour of the Day?

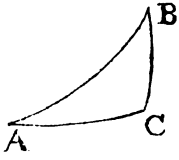
Queſtion 90.

By Mr. Carter, *of* Clanfield, Oxfordſhire.

IN a certain Place of North Latitude, *March* 10, 1756, in the Evening, the Azimuth of the Star *Arcturus* was obſerved $= 81° - 15'$; alſo that of *Regulus* at the ſame Time was $= 146° - 58'$ from the North: Quære, the Latitude of the Place, and Time of Obſervation.

Queſtion 91.

By Mr. James North, *of* Aldby *in* Norfolk.



IN the right-angled ſpherical Triangle, A B C, is given the $\angle A = 36° 30'$, to find the Hyp. A B, and Baſe A C, when their Difference is a Maximum?

Queſtion 92.

By Mr. Butler, *of* Willingham *near* Cambridge.

A Ballance-Maſter deſires to know from what Height on the Side of a Tower he muſt deſcend, that he may light on the other Side of a River, in the leaſt Time poſſible; (his Rope he ſuppoſes to be ſtretched perfectly ſtrait) the Diſtance of the farther Side the River from the Bottom of the Tower is 100 Yards. He alſo deſires to know what the ſaid Time will be.

Queſtion 93.

By Mr. John Goodhead, *of* Nottingham.

A Gentleman in *Nottingham* has lately built a very magnificent Houſe, in which he has contrived a triangular Parlour, and deſigns it for a winter Room; the Sides of it are $=$ 16, 20, and 24 Feet; deſired his Maſon the other Day to find out two ſuch Points in the ſaid Room, that when a Fire is made in one of them, (admitting it a ſpherical Stove one) the Heat felt from thence in each Corner may be equal; but when placed in the other, the Heat felt from that Place may be the greateſt poſſible. Now the Maſon has a projecting Brain in his own Way, but not being acquainted with the Principles of Fluxions, deſires the ingenious mathematical Contributors to the General Magazine, to find out the ſaid Points, with the analitical Inveſtigation, and he will do as much for them if it lies in his Power?

The

The Tranſit of MERCURY, *by Mr.* JAMES CARTER, *of* Clanfield.

London, Nov. 7, 1756, in the Morning.

		H.	′.
Apparent Time. Tranſit of ☿ over the Sun, before Sun-riſe.	Beginning, or central Ingreſs	1	40½
	Ecliptic Conjunction	4	22¾
	Middle of Tranſit	4	24¾
	End, or central Egreſs	7	9

To the Rev. Dr. JOHN HEAD, *Archdeacon of* Canterbury, *on his intending a ſecond* PAROCHIAL *Viſitation of the Churches within his Juriſdiction.*

LET not, O HEAD, thy ear, averſe to praiſe,
Decline this tribute of no venal lays.
Erſt had thy pious care inſpir'd my breaſt,
But dread of cenſure all the muſe ſuppreſt.
Yet, ſince THOU dar'ſt the glorious courſe renew,
Studious our ſacred laws ſhould boaſt their due;
Now, to thy zeal, in fair RELIGION'S right,
She meditates, at laſt, a bolder flight.
IF, high as pure creation's riſe, we trace
Heav'n's firſt deſigns in man's imperial race;
Who but obſerves in him, united ſhine,
Not ſocial virtues only, but divine?
His being given; dependent in his ways;
He owes devotion, nat'rally, and pays.
Nor man alone the mental vow delights,
But active worſhip paid in obvious rites.
See *Adam* thus, e'er guilt the ſcene invades,
Hymn THE FIRST CAUSE in *Eden*'s bliſsful ſhades.
Nor, wrath incurr'd, devoid of grace he ſtood,
But rais'd an altar, and implor'd THE GOD!
See too his ſons, tho' diff'rent names they wear,
As form'd to Truth, or ſunk in demon-fear;
Or raiſe the fane, or propagate the grove,
Thoſe to JEHOVAH, theſe to fabl'd *Jove*.
Each had his deity, and each his dome;
Nor aliens ſerv'd alone, but we at home.
Not *Twiſco*'s ſelf, nor *Woden*, when he ſpoke,
But ſhar'd the honours of ſome decent oak.
And tho' exceſs from papal pride be ſeen,
Reform'd religion gives us back the mean.
Thus, while all ſects in ſolemn rituals join,
They prove the rev'rence due to things divine.
SAY, ſtrikes not guilt from hence the conſcious breaſt?
Say, ſtands not here the *Britiſh* ſloth confeſt?
Is the laſt care for GOD, the madate giv'n?
And dare we thus deſert the cauſe of Heav'n?
Aſk we, in things ſo plain, the ſhameful Proof?
See then, th' inclining wall, the tarniſh'd roof.
Or ſay, what means the mould'ring column there?
Or why, ſo long, that altar waits repair?
What ſee we round us on the feſtal day,
But bids us fear a general decay?
THUS (waving but th' enormous charge of blood)
In fam'd *Elijah*'s days religion ſtood.*
Iſrael had honours, worthy Heav'n, to boaſt,
But *Iſrael* liv'd to Heav'n and virtue loſt.
See, roll'd in duſt the ſacred volume lies!
See, broken altars meet the prophet's eyes!
See, ſcarce the ſemblance of exterior good,
And, in our rural fanes, the ſcene renew'd!
RELIGION ſigh'd! while ſubject to her eye,
The northern iſles in beauteous proſpect lie.
"And was it then," ſhe cries, "I choſe, in vain,
"*Britannia* empreſs of my wide domain?
"Amidſt her ſons, fix'd I, for this, my throne,
"And made my ſabbaths, and my laws their own?
"Bade I, for this, unnumbered temples riſe,
"And bore MESSIAH'S name to *Britiſh* ſkies?
"How baſe!" ſays ſhe; and more had juſtly ſaid:
THOU heard'ſt, and thus, reſpondent, ſooth'd'ſt the maid:
"Greatly diſtreſs'd! to me thy cares reſign;
"For know, thy various injuries are mine."
Firm to thy charge, we hail the kind redreſs,
And, in thy preſence, the reformer bleſs!

* 1 *Kings*, xix. 10, &c.

'Tis

'Tis thine to purge from mists the chequer'd day,
And o'er our rituals cast the genuine ray.
To set each office in the chastest view,
And bid our oracle delight anew.——
Nor fails thy eye its full success to gain,
While ev'ry sanction charms in ev'ry sane!
Go on, great man, assert thy MASTER'S cause,
Light to his paths, and guardian of his laws!
Nor cease the conflict in th' important field,
'Till sloth, abash'd, to thy example yeild.
What, tho' thy zeal provoke th' immediate storm?
Conscience, e'er long, shall sound the fierce alarm,
And indignation vow th' extreme reform.
Or, live there those, in opulence and ease,
Who deign, nor GOD to serve, nor man to please;
But, meanly provident, their bags to spare,
Visit themselves, nor vote a slight repair;
This censure waits their sacrilegious guilt:
"They saw the temples fall, their fathers built."

Westwell,
Feb. 12, 1756. SAYER RUDD.

To a Lady on her BIRTH-DAY.
27*th of* February.

TO bless this happy day, let all the powr's
Of earth and Heav'n conspire; in all her charms
Let universal nature deck herself.
To glad the world in his most splendid beams
Let *Sol* appear; and all the horizon,
With clouds unsullied, in full glory blaze.
In ev'ry breast let joy and gladness reign;
Let sorrow hide her head; affliction, pain,
And wretchedness, be chang'd to mirth and joy.
The wrong'd, oppress'd, the widow, fatherless,
This day be comforted; the captive slave
Let hopes of freedom chear; and ev'ry brow,
And every breast, the residence of grief,
Be smooth and tranquil; and on all that breathe
Let heav'nly benedictions smile. This day,
Maria, lov'd *Maria*, gave thee birth,
Gave thee the light of Heav'n, and crown'd the hopes
Of long expecting parents. Happy this,
But much more happy be the day that gives
Some fond, enamoured youth those heav'nly charms,
Then budding into life, but now arriv'd,
By just degrees, to full maturity,
And goddess-like perfection. Happy he,
Of happy men the happiest, who gains
Th' inestimable blessing; may ye live,
And may an offspring, healthy, strong, and, as
Their mother, beauteous, crown your equal hopes.
May ev'ry sublunary bliss be yours,
And all your days be one successive round
Of peace and joy.

The FAST-DAY. *By* W. RIDER.

—— *Manet alta mente repostum.*
VIRGIL.

TRembling I touch *St. Vedast*'s hallow'd isle,
As *Jacob* erst at *Bethel*'s altar trod;
Nor worldly toil, nor worldly cares defile,
The sacred roof, the mansion of the GOD.

'Midst sorrow's gloom one scene affords delight,
The num'rous throngs which crowd the holy place!
O how my bosom triumphs at the sight!
A sight which lend e'en piety a *grace!*

Be still my passions, still each devious thought,
To Heav'n resign'd, and blind to earth-born show;
For earth-born show with troublous pangs is fraught,
And cares are twin'd around our joys below.

The *Pastor* comes! and on his face appears
Grave piety, with heav'nly kindness blent:
His eye the reading eyes of all endears,
And speaks him, as he is, from JESUS sent.

Whilst from his tongue the solemn accents flow,
The solemn accents cleave the melting breast;
His words compel the streaming drops of woe,
And grief appears on ev'ry face impress,

Adown his cheeks the briny torrent glides,
And from his bosom bursts the heaving sigh:
In ev'ry breast congenial grief resides,
"And the big tear stands trembling in our eye.

Thy fate, O *Lisbon*, rises to our view,
Thy fate in all its horrid gloom display'd;
And speaks the anguish to our vices due,
And paints the tortures by our GOD delay'd.

No

No more the cobweb pomp of tranſcient ſhow,
From virtue's dictates lead the ſoul aſtray;
We ſee that vice muſt e'er engender woe,
And pride obſtruct religion's narrow way!

Hence let the giddy monarch wiſdom gain,
Thy ruins, *Liſbon*, heav'nly wiſdom teach.
O may thy ruins not harrangue in vain,
But pierce the boſom with the truths they *preach!*

One frown of Heav'n thy monarch's pomp obſcures,
Lo, from his court the frighted flatt'rers fly;
Whilſt grief and want, and terror he endures,
A tent his palace, and his roof the ſky.

Nor leſs his nobles than their monarch feel,
Their *ſtate* affords no ſhield to ward the blow;
Nor can the cot the humble ſwain conceal,
But ev'ry boſom feels the dart of woe.

Say, ye diſtreſs'd, ye ſons of ſorrow ſay,
O whither would ye from your anguiſh fly?
Would ye to yonder mountains take your way,
Or, in your ſhips, the canvaſs pinions try?

See! yonder hills by Heav'n's tremendous frown
Affrighted, nod their turret-honour'd heads,
Their fanes, their turrets fall in ruins down,
And *Tajo*'s waves, aſtoniſh'd fly their beds!

Methinks I hear thy children's dying groans,
Parent and offſpring in one ruin blent!
And while my ſoul thy dreaded fate bemoans,
Heav'n whiſpers to my liſt'ning ſoul—*repent.*

When pomp her gilded trifles ſhall diſplay,
Fraudful each embrio virtue to deſtroy;
Then will I think on *Liſbon*'s dreadful day,
And all her wiles, and all her ſnares deſtroy.

Should vice, like Satan, dreſs'd in Heav'n's attire,
E'er to my breaſt her noxious wand apply,
The *fate of Liſbon* ſhall my ſoul inſpire,
With noble rage, and bid the harlot fly.

Should affluence round me ſpread her tempting ſtore,
Affluence, in vain, her tempting ſtores ſhould ſpread;
Liſbon ſhould riſe unto my aid once more,
And ſnatch me from the Syrens fatal bed.

Or if my heav'nly father's painful rod
With want ſhould deign my filial ſoul to try;
In all its terrors will I own the GOD,
And learn from *Liſbon*, or to live, or die.

To CHLOE. *A* SONG.

By G. ROLLOS.

I.

CHLOE! in your mirror view,
As you daily us'd to do,
The image of that lovely face,
Deck'd with each becoming grace.

II.

Then, my *Chloe!* ſtraight repair
To the garden: Thence, my dear,
Bring the damaſk roſe away,
That flouriſh'd there but yeſterday.

III.

Seek the buſh on which it grew,
Enlivened by the morning dew;
The fragrant flow'r, alas! is ſhed,
Scatter'd all its leaves, and dead.

IV.

But behold the laurel there,
Unhurt by time, ſtill freſh and fair!
Ever verdant ſee it thrive,
And the wintry blaſts ſurvive.

V.

So, my *Chloe*, ſhalt thou ſee,
It will with thy beauty be:
That bloom on thy cheek, dear maid,
Like the roſe will quickly fade.

VI.

But innate ſenſe and modeſty,
Like the laurel never die:
Theſe, my *Chloe*, then improve,
For virtue is the ſource of love.

A SONG. *By* W. P.

I.

QUITE free from care and gloomy ſcenes,
I would with *Daphne* find
Some cooling ſhade, o'erhung with greens,
With ſweeteſt bloſſoms join'd:
Where, from all idle gazers hid,
We'd mutual joy receive;
As *Dido* with *Æneas* did,
When in the am'rous cave.

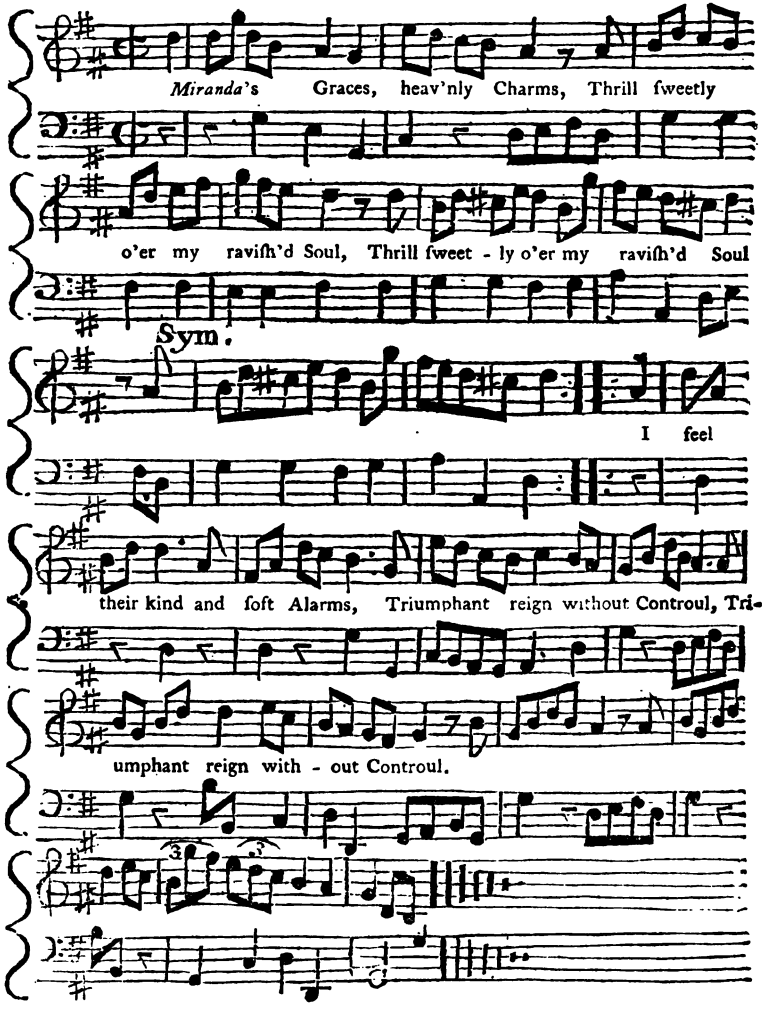
II.

On verdant banks we'd ſometimes rove,
The warbling ſongſters near;
With blitheſul ſtrains invite to love,
And charm my *Daphne*'s ear.
By ſtreams, meand'ring thro' the mead,
Where ſweet primroſes ſpread
Their balmy ſtores, the Lambkins feed,
And cowſlip odour ſheds.

III.

There I in turn, my *Daphne* near,
The ſmiling hours would paſs;
Whoſe ſoft-wreath'd ſmiles my heart would cheer,
O *Daphne*, ſweeteſt laſs!
I'd ne'er her harmleſs joys moleſt,
Each thorny care repel;
Nor ne'er with terror fill her breaſt,
Whate'er my own befel.

MIRANDA: *By* S. G. *Set by Mr.* BAGLEY.

In amatam ſuam dominam.

Miranda's Graces, heav'nly Charms, Thrill ſweetly
o'er my raviſh'd Soul, Thrill ſweet - ly o'er my raviſh'd Soul
Sym.
I feel
their kind and ſoft Alarms, Triumphant reign without Controul, Tri-
umphant reign with - out Controul.

II.

Ten thouſand loves play in her ſmiles,
Here Cupid bathes in am'rous ſport,
Forgetting now his darts and wiles,
The God of Love here keeps his court.

III.

The pointed beams flaſh from her eyes,
With modeſt, but reſiſtleſs grace,
While *Venus*, pale with envy, flies
Her ſtronger charms, and fears to gaze.

IV.

Tranſporting raptures fire my breaſt,
When I ſurvey the nymph divine;
Grant me, kind Heav'n, this one requeſt,
O! make the fair *Miranda* mine.

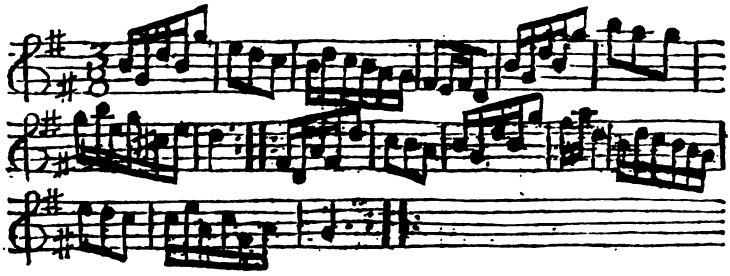
The DOUBLE CONQUEST.

I.

BEauty and muſic charm the ſoul,
Tho' *ſeparate* in the Fair;
What mortal can their pow'r controul,
When Heav'n has join'd them there!

II.

What needed then my *Cælia*'s art
To ſing, or touch her lyre?
Your charms before had won my heart,
'Twas adding flame to fire.

A New MINUET.

A CHRONOLOGICAL MEMOIR *of* Occurrences.

For *APRIL* 1756.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Extract of a Letter from Bourdeaux, Mar. 28.

WE now know that the Deſtination of the Squadron lately ſailed from *Breſt*, under the Command of M. *Perrier de Salvert*, is ſtronger than we at firſt thought; and that it is going to St. *Domingo*, in order to deſtroy Commodore *Franklin*, who has done ſo much Damage to our Trade in the Weſt-Indies.

Liſbon, March 29. The Shock of an Earthquake which happened the 9th of laſt Month was very violent and deſtructive.

Bruſſels, April 1. According to the laſt Advices from French Flanders, of the 24th ult. a Train of 50 Pieces of Cannon was ſent from Douai to Cambray; and eight Days before they ſent from the ſame Place, a Convoy of 600 Carts, laden with Cannon, Bullets, and other warlike Stores; 300 Waggons more have been taken up in the Diſtrict of Liſle, and in the County of Artois, to carry Artillery from Douai to Cambray, and thence farther, they have ſent to Calais a great deal of Cannon and Ammunition, as alſo Chevaux de Frize, Shovels, Pick-axes, &c. 18 Men have been draughted from each Company in Garriſon at Boulogne, in order to be embarked. They expect in the Ports of Flanders a conſiderable Number of flat-bottomed Boats, and a vaſt Quantity of Faſcines, which have been made in Normandy. All the Regiments in Garriſon at Dunkirk are to be in Readineſs to march by the 15th inſt. They talk of forming a Camp between Calais and Boulogne, and they are actually building a new Fort between thoſe two Places. Marſhal Belleiſle's Head Quarters is to be at Calais; M. de Lally's at Boulogne; and the Prince de Soubize's at Dunkirk.

LON-

LONDON,

March 23.

A Meſſage ſent by his Majeſty to the Houſe of Commons.

HIS Majeſty has received Advices from particular Places and Perſons, that a Deſign has been formed by the French Court to make an hoſtile Invaſion upon Great-Britain or Ireland, and the great Preparation of Land Forces, Ships, Artillery, and warlike Stores, now notoriouſly making in the Ports of France, oppoſite to the Britiſh Coaſts, together with the Language held by the French Miniſters in ſome foreign Courts, leave little Room to doubt of the Reality of ſuch a Deſign; his Majeſty has therefore judged it neceſſary to acquaint the Houſe of Commons with Intelligence of ſuch high Importance to the Safety and Well-being of theſe Nations, and at the ſame Time to inform them, that in purſuance of the Advice and Aſſurances of his Parliament, he augmented his Forces by Sea and Land, and taken proper Meaſures and Precautions for putting his Kingdom in a Poſture of Defence againſt ſo unjuſt and deſperate an Enterprize, projected in Revenge for thoſe juſt and neceſſary Meaſures which have been taken for maintaining the Rights and Poſſeſſions of his Crown and Subjects in North America: That in order farther to ſtrengthen himſelf, his Majeſty has made a Requiſition of a Body of Heſſian Troops, purſuant to the Treaty lately made with the Landgrave of Heſſe Caſſel, to be forthwith brought over hither, for which Purpoſe Tranſports are ordered.

His Majeſty truſting in the Divine Protection, and in the good Affections, Zeal, and Fidelity of his People, which he has ſo often experienced, is determined to neglect no Means of Defence, but to exert all the Force which God hath put into his Hands to repel ſo daring an Attempt.

And his Majeſty doubts not he will be enabled and ſupported by his faithful Commons in taking all ſuch Meaſures as may be conducive to an End ſo eſſential to the Honour of his Crown, the Preſervation of the Proteſtant Religion, and the Laws and Liberties of theſe Kingdoms.

To which gracious Meſſage an humble Addreſs was preſented with Thanks; and to deſire his Majeſty would augment his Troops in Ireland, as to his Majeſty ſhould ſeem meet.

April 6.

The humble Addreſs of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common-Council of the City of London.

Moſt gracious Sovereign,

YOUR Majeſty having been graciouſly pleaſed to acquaint your two Houſes of Parliament, that a Deſign hath been formed by the French Court to make an hoſtile Invaſion upon Great-Britain or Ireland; we your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons, in Common-Council aſſembled, beg Leave to expreſs our Abhorrence of ſo unjuſt and deſperate an Enterprize, perpetrated in Revenge for your royal and gracious Protection of the Trade and Commerce of your People, and the neceſſary Defence of the undoubted Rights and Poſſeſſions of your Crown. With Gratitude and unfeigned Loyalty we moſt humbly aſſure your Majeſty, that the Citizens of your faithful City, united in Duty and Affection to your ſacred Perſon and Government, will exert their utmoſt Power, and hazard their Lives and Fortunes to ſupport and defend your Majeſty, and the Proteſtant Succeſſion in your royal Family, not doubting but by the Zeal and Loyalty of your Majeſty's Subjects, conducted by your known Wiſdom and Courage, with the Aſſiſtance of the Divine Providence, you will be able to defeat all the Deſigns of your Enemies.

This Addreſs his Majeſty received very graciouſly.

Extract of a Letter from Marſeilles, April 8.

We have as yet no poſitive Account of the Departure of the Toulon Squadron, intended, as it is ſaid, for Minorca; and the various Accounts of the Strength of this Squadron, I now inform you; it conſiſts of one of 80 Guns, five of 74, ſix of 64, five Frigate from 40 to 20, and 110 Tranſports.

Extract of a Letter from on board the Medway, off Uſhant, April 8.

We are now cruizing off Breſt, at the Diſtance of about two Leagues. On the 3d inſt. by the Admiral's Orders, the Rocheſter Man of War, and Swan Sloop were ordered to look into the Harbour, to diſcover the Strength of the Fleet there, and upon their Return reported there were 18 Sail of 60 Guns and upwards, beſide Frigates.

We have met with a great Number of Veſſels, three of which, Dutch built and large, were this Day made Prizes of, being going to France, laden with Cannon, and other warlike Stores The whole Fleet is very healthy, in high Spirits, and ſo diſpoſed along the Coaſt, as to diſcourage the Enemy from ſtirring out.

April 15. Forſar, the Life-Guardman, taken up for treaſonable Correſpondence, is diſcharged out of the Life-Guards, and delivered over to the Civil Power.

Seven Waggons with Money, and 44 Waggons with Stores, Ammunition, &c. were ſent to Portſmouth.

The following Bills were ſigned by Virtue of a Commiſſion from his Majeſty, directed to the Lord Chancellor, the Dukes of Dorſet and Argyle, and the Lords Gower and Anſon, viz.

An Act to empower his Majeſty to prohibit the Exportation of Salt Petre.

An Act to prevent his Majeſty's Subjects to ſerve any foreign Prince without Leave.

An Act to prevent a Doubt on the laſt inſolvent Act.

An Act for granting a Bounty on Britiſh and Iriſh Linen.

An Act for appointing a ſufficient Number of Conſtables in Weſtminſter.

An Act to compel proper Perſons to be Jurymen.

An Act for laying an additional Duty on Victuallers Licences.

An Act for laying an additional Duty on Cards and Dice.

An Act for the better Regulation of his Majeſty's Forces in North America.

Do. the Plate Bill.

In all 50 Bills, publick and private.

17. His Majeſty, by Proclamation, ſuſpended the impreſſing Men for Land Service, from and after the 1ſt of May, 1756.

21. Mr. Buckle, a Cornet in Lord Albemarle's Regiment of Dragoons, was murdered at his Lodgings in Maddox-ſtreet, by Mr. Venables, a Cork-cutter, in whoſe Houſe he lodged; the Circumſtances of which melancholy Affair are as follow: The Cornet became a Lodger to the ſaid Venables the 13th of March laſt, and it appears from the voluntary Confeſſion of Venables, that upon his Return about 11 o'Clock to his Houſe, he heard the Voice of his Wife in the Cornet's Bedchamber, talking with him; upon which, conceiving them criminal, he burſt open the Door, and found the Cornet and his Wife in Bed together. The Candle being put out by the Wind, cauſed by the Curtains being ſuddenly thrown open, the Cornet made his Eſcape in his Shirt towards the Door, Venables purſued and overtook him before he got out, and, unhappily having a Knife in his Pocket, in the Exceſs of his Rage and Paſſion, gave the fatal Stab; notwithſtanding which, the Cornet ran upwards of 150 Yards, and then dropped down, and in about an Hour expired. Mr. Venables gives the unhappy deceaſed Youth a moſt amiable Character, and attributed the Cauſe of this dreadful Cataſtrope wholly to the Wickedneſs of his Wife, who, in her Account, admits her being in the Cornet's Bedchamber, but denies any Thing criminal paſſing between them: She ſays that ſhe hid herſelf under the Cornet's Bed to ſhield herſelf from her Huſband's Reſentment; but admits that her Stays were off, and in the Cornet's Room; to account for which, ſhe ſays, that being new, they were pulled off for Eaſe only. It is impoſſible to deſcribe the Agony of Venables's Mind; he wandered all Night in the Fields, and in the Morning voluntarily ſurrendered himſelf to Mr. Fielding and Mr. Welch, and was by them committed to New Priſon.

22. His Majeſty and the royal Family removed from St. James's to Kenſington, for the Summer Seaſon.

A Regiſter *of* THEATRICAL ENTERTAINMENTS.

	Drury-Lane.	Covent-Garden.
Mar. 24,	*Rule a Wife and have a Wife.*	*The Wonder a Woman keeps a Secret.*
25.	Ditto.	Ditto.
26.	*The Ladies laſt Stake.*	*Theodoſius, or the Force of Love.*
27.	Ditto.	Ditto.
29.	*The Suſpicious Huſband.*	*Provok'd Huſband.*
30.	*The Miſtake.*	*Mourning Bride.*
31.	*Romeo and Juliet.*	*Recruiting Officer.*
April 1.	Ditto.	Ditto.
2.	*Fair Penitent.*	*Siege of Damaſcus.*
3.	*Ladies laſt Stake.*	Ditto.
5.	*Every Man in his Humour.*	*Hamlet.*

April

	Drury-Lane.	Covent-Garden.
April 6.	*Jane Shore.*	*Diſtreſſed Mother.*
7.	*Tancred and Sigiſmunda.*	*Macbeth.*
8.	Ditto.	Ditto.
9.	*Much ado about nothing.*	*Rival Queens.*
10.	Ditto.	Ditto.
12.	*Fair Quaker of Deal.*	*Suſpicious Huſband.*
13.	Ditto.	*Country Laſſes.*
14.	Ditto.	Ditto.
15.	Ditto.	Ditto.
16.	Ditto.	Ditto.
17.	Ditto.	Ditto.
19.	Ditto.	Ditto.
20.	*Hamlet.*	*Suſpicious Huſband.*
21.	*Alchimiſt.*	*Romeo and Juliet.*
22.	*Earl of Eſſex.*	*Merchant of Venice.*
23.	*Stratagem.*	*Conſtant Couple.*
24.	*Drummer.*	*Recruiting Officer.*

Ships taken ſince our laſt.

Feb. 29. Two French Ships from Marſeilles, Captains Names De la Seine, and De St. Trope, near the Iſland of St. Peter, by a Neapolitan Felucca.

March 27. A Dutch Ship is arrived at Dover, the Maſter of which reports, that there had been an Engagement between ſome Engliſh and French Men of War off Cape Finiſtre, and that the Engliſh have taken three French Men of War, and drove three on Shore.

April 20. Two French Ships, one of 14 Guns and 57 Men, and 183 Soldiers on board; the other a Schooner, bound to Quebec, with Wine, Muſket-Ball, and Flour, are taken by Admiral Hawke.

The Veſtal, Docet, from St. Domingo; the Bon Ami Schooner, Pizana; the Raiſon, L'Abbee, from Breſt; and the Dolphin, Rigſhall, from Martinico, are taken by the Medway, and carried into Portſmouth.

We have Advice that Perrier's Squadron has taken three Engliſh Veſſels, and ſent one of them, the Induſtry, Reid, from Cork to Barbadoes, into Cadiz.

The Elizabeth, Sheppard, arrived at Falmouth from Liſbon. in the Latitude 45 was brought to by a French Frigate, the Commander of which demanded a Ranſom-Bill of the Maſter of the Elizabeth, otherwiſe, ſaid he, I muſt ſend your Ship into Bourdeaux, and carry you and your Men to Quebec: To which Capt. Sheppard anſwered, that he might carry him to Bourdeaux, or Breſt, or where he pleaſed, but that he could not give a Ranſom-Bill. Whereupon the French Captain came on board the Elizabeth, and plundered the Cabbin of ſuch Things as he thought convenient for him, and ſo diſmiſſed her. This Frigate had 400 Soldiers on board, and came out of Bourdeaux, and by all Appearance is bound to Canada. The Elizabeth was loaded with Salt.

DEATHS.

April 7. Lady Viſcounteſs Torrington.

11. Sir Robt. Cornwall, Bart.

Lieut. Gen. Cornwall.

17. Lady of the Right Hon. Ld. Burleigh, Earl of Exeter.

MARRIAGES.

March 20. Richard Hoare, Eſq; Son of the late Sir Richard Hoare, to Miſs Hoare, Daughter of Henry Hoare, Eſq;

April 6. Rev. Mr. Spencer, to the Lady Charlotte Cornwallis.

Civil and Military Preferments.

March 3. Tho. Pownal, Eſq; Lieutenant Governor of New Jerſey, appointed to ſucceed Gen. Shirley in the Government of Boſton in New-England.

Henry Fane, Eſq; made Clerk in Ordinary to his Majeſty's moſt honourable Privy-Council.

John Fane, Eſq; one of the Commiſſioners of the Land Tax Office.

—— Barnes, Eſq; one of the Commiſſioners of the Muſters.

Mr. Matthews, Door-keeper to the Houſe of Lords.

Eccleſiaſtical Preferments.

April 17. Zachary Pearce, Biſhop of Bangor, choſen Biſhop of Rocheſter, and Dean of St. Peter's, Weſtminſter.

B——KR——TS.

March 27. John Cracknell, of Birmingham, Linen-draper.

George Houſton, of Fleet-ſtreet, Goldſmith.

John Church, late of Briſtol, now of London, Merchant.

Elizabeth Denham, of Catherine-ſtreet, Strand, Victualler.

Edward Spink, of London, Hatter, Hoſier, &c.

April 3. Samuel Lodge, of St. Leonard, Shoreditch, Victualler.

Ferdinando Ladbrooke and Tho. Payne, of London, Tallow-chandlers. 6. Tho.

6. Tho. Fowler, of Stroud in Glouceſterſhire, Clothier.

Robert Rutty, of Newington in Middleſex, Vintner.

Ann Richardſon, of St. Swithin's, London, Vintner.

Wm. Deacon, of Southwark, Brafier and Chapman.

Tho. Delamotte, of London, Corn-factor, Dealer, and Chapman.

10. Robert Hill, of Lamb-ſtreet, Spittlefields, Baker.

John Williams, of Haverfordweſt, Mercer.

Rowland Morris, of Worceſter, Grocer.

George Medd and Richard Weſton, of Leiceſter, Hoſiers.

13. Richard Ferne, of Leeke, Staffordſhire, Cheeſe-factor.

John Shilling, of Norwich, Carpenter.

John Brander, of St. Clement Danes, Mercer.

17. Tho. Williams, of Haverfordweſt, Watch-maker.

Nicholas Rooks, of Norwich, Timber-Merchant.

20. Mitford Flower, of Sunderland, Merchant.

James Weekes, otherwiſe Weeks, of Ottery St. Mary in Devon, Sergemaker.

Iſaac Parker, of Drury-Lane, Hoſier.

24. John French, of Needham Market, Suffolk, Grocer.

Robert Carrick, of Newcaſtle upon Tyne, Merchant.

Thomas Cater, of Birmingham, Braſs-Founder.

John Fry, jun. of St. Leonard Bromley, Middleſex, Malſter.

COURSE of EXCHANGE.

London, April 23, 1756.

Amſterdam,	36	2½Uſ.
Ditto at Sight,	35	11
Rotterdam,	36	3 2½Uſ.
Antwerp,	no Price	
Hamburgh,	35	3 2½Uſ.
Paris, 1 Day's Date,	30	5/8
Ditto, 2 Uſance,	30	3/8
Bourdeaux Ditto,	30	1/4
Cadiz,	37	3/4
Madrid,	37	7/8
Bilboa,	37	3/4
Leghorn,	47	1/8
Naples,	no Price	
Genoa,	46	1/2
Venice,	48	1/2
Liſbon,	5s	4d 3/4
Porto,	5s	3d 1/2
Dublin,	8	3/4

BILL *of Mortality from Mar.* 23. *to April* 20.

Buried			Chriſtened		
Males	777	1563	Males	621	1212
Females	786		Females	591	
Under 2 years old	555				
Between 2 and 5	143				
5 and 16	38		Buried,		
10 and 20	44		Within the walls	105	
20 and 30	96		Without	376	
30 and 40	133		*Mid.* and *Surry*	730	
40 and 50	173		City & Sub. *Weſt.*	352	
50 and 60	147				1563
60 and 70	110				
70 and 80	84		Weekly *Mar.* 30.	403	
80 and 90	36		*April* 6.	462	
90 and 100	4		13.	345	
100 and 109	0		20.	353	
	1563				1563

Obſervat. on the Weather, at Temple Bar.

	Barometer.	Therm.	Pluviameter.	Hygrometer.
Mar. 26	29 : 4¾	19	15 : 0	83 M.
27	29 : 7½	18	1 : 3	64
28	29 : 6¾	20¾	5 : 2	
29	29 : 9	21	0 : 0	40
30	29 : 8	23	3 : 2	
31	30 : 0	24½	2 : 8	
Apr. 1	30 : 2	22½	35 : 5	71
2	29 : 4	21	0 : 0	41 D.
3	29 : 2½	23	0 : 5	
4		24	0 : 0	
5	29 : 7½	23½	7 : 8	11
6	29 : 9	22	0 : 0	
7	29 : 9	21	0 : 0	86 M.
8	29 : 7	22¾	0 : 0	89
9	29 : 8	23	0 : 0	78
10	29 : 6	23	26 : 5	32
11	29 : 5	22	0 : 0	
12	29 : 4	22¼	27 : 5	72
13	29 : 4	22½	21 : 5	56
14	29 : 5	22¾	0 : 0	21 D.
15	29 : 5¾	22½	0 : 0	76 M.
16	29 : 5	23½	15 : 0	90
17	29 : 5¼	24	3 : 5	
18	29 : 6½	24	18 : 4	
19	29 : 9	23¾	5 : 3	81
20	29 : 3	23½	96 : 0	
21	29 : 9	22	0 : 0	50
22	29 : 9½	22½	0 : 0	2
23	29 : 7	24	0 : 0	30 D.
24	29 : 5½	23½	12 : 0	39

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26	———	———	101 7/8	———	———	90 3/4	89 5/8	———	———	89 1/2	89 5/8	———	95	25s	Par.	26
27	———	———	No Price.	———	———	90 7/8	89 3/4	91	———	89 1/2	89 3/4	———	95 3/4	26s	Do	27
28	Sunday.															28
29	———	———	Do	———	———	Do	Do	Do	———	Do	Do	———	95 7/8	Do	Do	29
30	———	———	101 1/4	———	———	90 3/8	89 5/8	91 1/8	———	89 5/8	89 7/8	———	94 7/8	25s	Do	30
31	———	———	Do	———	———	Do	89 1/2	90 3/4	———	89 1/2	Do	———	94 1/2	24s	2 6 Pr.	31
1	———	———	Do	———	———	90 1/4	Do	91	———	89 1/2	Do	———	94 7/8	Do	5 Pr.	1
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4	Sunday.															4
5	———	———	101 3/4	———	———	Do	Do	91	———	Do	89 1/2	———	94 7/8	Do	Do	5
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9	———	No Price.	102	———	———	Do	89 3/4	Do	———	90	Do	88 1/8	95 1/4	Do	1 2 6Pr	9
10	———	Do	No Price.	———	———	Do	89 7/8	Do	———	94	Do	Do	Do	Do	1 7 6Pr	10
11	Sunday.															11
12	120 1/2	Do	102	———	———	90 1/8	No Price.	91 1/4	———	90 1/4	90 1/4	88 1/2	95 3/8	29s	1. 10 oPr	12
13	120 1/8	Do	No Price.	———	———	90 3/8	90 3/8	90 3/8	———	90 5/8	90 1/2	No Price.	95 3/8	Do	Do	13
14	1 8	Do	Do	———	———	91 1/4	Do	91 3/8	———	Do	Do	89	Do	Do	Do	14
15	Do	Do	Do	———	———	Do	Do	91 1/2	———	90 1/2	90 5/8	Do	95 1/2	28s	Do	15
16	Do	Do	Do	———	———	Do	90 1/2	91 5/8	———	90 3/8	Do	Do	Do	29s	Do	16
17	———	Do	Do	———	———	Do	90 3/8	Do	———	90 1/4	90 1/2	Do	Do	27s	Do	17
18	Sunday.															18
19	———	Do	Do	———	———	Do	90 1/4	Do	———	Do	Do	Do	Do	29s	Do	19
20	———	Do	Do	———	———	Do	Do	Do	———	Do	Do	Do	Do	De	Do	20
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For *MAY*, 1756.

The Hiſtory of the Iſland of MINORCA, *continued from Page* 278.

About a Mile below the Town of *Mahon* is the *Engliſh* Cove, which is the general watering Place for the Navy, ſupplied very plentifully with ſweet Water; and here the Harbour is near a Mile over, almoſt its greateſt Breadth.

About a Mile ſhort of St. *Philip*'s, lower down, is *Bloody Iſland*. Here is a capacious Hoſpital for the Royal Navy, Lodgings for the naval Officers, Surgeons, and others, and a decent Apartment for the Admiral, or Commander in Chief on Occaſion. The cool Breezes of the Sea, to which this little Iſland lies open, render it a comfortable Reſidence in Summer; and though at preſent it contains only this Pile of Building, it could eaſily admit of many more; its Area containing 12 Acres. Here the Freſhneſs of the Air, the amuſing Proſpects of the more improved Spots, the View of Rocks and Precipices, intermixed with ſcatter'd Houſes; the Caſtle and Town of St. *Philip*'s, the Fort of *Philipet*, the Signal-houſe at Cape *Mola*, with the moving Scenes all around on the Water, compoſe a Situation capable of being improved to a delightful Retirement for Contemplation.

The Oyſter Cove lies almoſt oppoſite to *Bloody Iſland* on the *Mahon* Side, where the *Spaniards* dive for that delicious Shell-fiſh 10 or 12 Fathom deep. This Cave or Cove is ſcooped out of the Rock. The Manner of their Diving is; one of the Fellows prepares, without Loſs of Time, for the Adventure, ſtripped naked, takes his Poſt at the Prow of the Boat; then faſtening a ſmall Hammer to his Right Arm, and committing himſelf to the Care of his favourite Saint, with much croſſing, and not a little Apprehenſion, plunges into the Deep: The Anxiety of his Comrades (there being always two at leaſt) whoſe Turn is to be next, is viſible enough in his Countenance, but it does not laſt long, for the Diver having wrenched as many Oyſters from the Rocks with his Hammer as he is able conveniently to bring up, or, which oftener happens, having ſtaid at the Bottom as long as his Breath will hold, ſprings upward; his Left Arm, on which the Oyſters are piled up, is inſtantly unloaded, he is helped into the Boat, and comforted with a Dram, and then the other takes his Turn.

As we row from hence to St. *Philip*'s, we leave the Quarantine Iſland on the Left Hand.

We come next to St. *Philip*'s Caſtle, at the Entrance of *Mahon* Harbour, to which it is the Key, and the principal Fortification in the Iſland. It is ſeated on a Neck of Land between *Mahon* Harbour and St. *Stephen*'s Cove, and its numerous Outworks extend themſelves to the Shore on both Sides. The Body of the Place conſiſts of four Baſtions, and as many Curtains, ſurrounded with a deep Ditch, hewn out of the ſolid Rock; the Area is bounded on every Side with Buildings, conſiſting of the Governor's Houſe, Chapel, Guard-room, Barracks, *&c.* in the Center of the Square, a Pump to ſupply the Troops. Over the flat Roofs of the arched Buildings is a ſpacious Rampart, and the Baſtions have Guns mounted on them. The Communication from the lower Area to the Top of the Rampart is by Stairs of 10 Foot long, and three Feet broad; ſo that not only Men, but Mules and Aſſes aſcend theſe Steps with heavy Burthens, and draw up their Guns when Occaſion. The whole Body of this Place is undermined, and very ſerviceable ſubterraneous Works are contrived in the Rock, and communicate with one another. Before the Entrance of the Caſtle is a Horn-work, with other Outworks to this and the reſt of the Fronts.

On the Point of Land to the Eaſtward of the Caſtle is *Charles* Fort, built by the *Spa-*

niards, and of little Conſequence as it now ſtands; the grand Battery lying at the Water's Edge, and has a high Stone Wall for the Protection of the Gunners, who ply their Ordnance through a long Range of Embraſures.

The Queen's Redoubt is the moſt advanced of all the Works towards the Country: On the Side where it ſtands, between it and the Harbour, are other Works; one lately finiſhed. On the other Side of St. *Stephen*'s Cove is the *Marlborough*, a very chargeable Work, which took its Name from that great Man, who was Maſter-General of the Ordnance not long before.

St. *Stephen*'s Cove is a ſmall Inlet of the Sea, eaſily admitting Boats with Supplies of Fuel and Proviſions, whenever the Circumſtances of a Siege require it.

In this Neighbourhood lies *Laire de Mahon*, which we now call *Coney-Iſland*. It is ſeparated from the Main by a Sound about two Miles over, of very dangerous Navigation to Ships of Burthen, on Account of its Shoals and foul Ground. This Iſland at a Diſtance appears to be a ſterile Rock; yet it is plentifully ſtored with Rabbits, and a great Quantity of Salt is made here, and by a particular Privilege exempt from Duty.

There is a good Key at St. *Philip*'s for the Uſe of Ships. On the other Side the Harbour ſtands Fort *Philipet*, where a ſmall Guard does Duty for the Security of the Powder in the Magazine between this Fort and the Cape.

Mola Shore is an Opening, which has been ſometimes fatally miſtaken for the Mouth of *Mahon* Harbour. On the elevated Top of Cape *Mola* is the Signal-houſe, from whence the Garriſon has Warning at the Approach of any Ship; a Buſh hung out denotes a ſmall Veſſel; a Ball a Ship; two or three Balls the ſame Number of Ships, and a Flag a Fleet, and are hoiſted on the Side the Ships are diſcovered.

Cape *Mola* is high Land, and is almoſt ſevered from the Iſland by *Philipet* Cove, and a ſmall Bay on the North Side, and is generally allowed to be capable of being rendered an almoſt impregnable Fortreſs. This advantageous Situation has not been wholly overlooked by the *Spaniards*, therefore when *Minorca* came firſt into the Hands of the *Engliſh*, ſome conſiderable Addition of Strength was haſtily made at St. *Philip*'s. When the Peace of *Utrecht* was concluded, which confirmed to us the Iſland, no farther Fee of being at Expence of that Kind.

About four Miles Northward of *Mahon* are the *Buferas*, or Lakes, abounding with excellent Mullets, and other Kinds of Fiſh, and harbouring in Winter an amazing Number and Variety of Wild-Fowl. The Water of theſe Lakes is ſalt, and it is no Wonder, being ſeparated from the Sea by a Sand, through which the Water eaſily filters, and keeps up to a Level with the Surface of the Sea, or near it; for there is ſometimes a remarkable Difference, as when the *Levanters* ſet in, the Sea falls away faſter than the Waters in the Lakes can paſs through the Sand, to ſink them in proportion, and at ſuch Times the Lakes will be higher than the Sea. Again, when the weſterly Winds blow with Violence, and ſwell the Sea, its Surface will be higher than that of the Lakes.

Columba Iſland lies in the Neighbourhood of the *Buferas*, and had its Name from the great Number of wild Pigeons that breed in its rocky Cliffs. Here have been found ſome Specimens of Copper Oar, but does not appear rich enough to anſwer the Expence of ſeparating it.

This is all we find worth mentioning in the Termino of *Mahon*.

Of the Termino *of* ALAIOR.

Governor *Kane*'s Road runs through the whole Iſland, from St. *Philip*'s to *Ciudadella*, in as direct a Courſe as could well be given it, in a Country ſo very mountainous and irregular, and by that Means leaves ſome of the Capital *Terminos* on one Side, through which the old Road led.

The Town of *Alaior*, which is the principal, lies half a Mile out of the great Road, on the Left Hand, high, airy, and pleaſant, and tolerably well built. On an Eminence is the great Church, a handſome *Gothick* Structure, all of Free-Stone, having a ſquare Tower, and a Spire, ſeen at a Diſtance, and contributes not a little to the Ornament of the Town. The Streets for the moſt Part are narrow, which is very incommodious. The Church is a neat Pile of Building, of Free-Stone, and the Inſide ſuitably ornamented with Paintings, *&c.* but Churches here have no Pews, the People throwing themſelves on their Knees in Front of the Altar, the Men and Women ſeparately.—Here is a Houſe called *Caſa del Rey*, or *King's Houſe*, where a Traveller may lodge, and find Provender for his Breaſt, if he has no Friend to go to. One Church here remains to the *Engliſh* for the Celebration of divine Service; the Church is decent, but not gaudily ornamented. In ſuch a Country where there is no River, Inhabitants are obliged to dig Wells, and in many Places of great Depth, in which ſome of the *Minorquins* are very dexterous. There are ſeveral Woods in the Neighbourhood of *Alaior*, but the Ground is ſo covered with looſe Stones,

Stones, as makes it very troubleſome to walk in them.

This is all of Note in the Termino of *Alaior*.

Of the Termino *of* MERCADEL.

Mercadel, the Capital of the Termino, is but a poor Place: It ſtands near the Center of the Iſland, is the Road from *Mahon* to *Ciudadella*, though there is a *Caſſa del Rey*: The Accommodations are bad, and Travellers find it neceſſary to carry Proviſion.—The Church is ſeated on an Eminence, and is a Building of leſs Beauty than Antiquity. There is ſomething ſqualled and haggard in the Countenances of theſe People more than we obſerve in common, whether occaſioned by the Badneſs of the Water, or to the frequent Viſits of thoſe charitable Neighbours ths *Auſtin* Friars of Mount *Toro*, cannot eaſily be determined.

Mount *Toro*, or the Mountain of the Bull, had its Name from the pretended miraculous Acts performed by one of thoſe Beaſts ſome Ages ago; but what is much more worth Mention, the Proſpect is very extenſive and amuſing, and the Air in hot Months tempered with refreſhing Breezes.

To the Northward of Mount *Toro* is *Fornellis* Caſtle, a ſquare Stone Fort, faced with hewn Stone, and conſiſts of four Baſtions, and as many Curtains, with very little of a Ditch, and no Outworks. The Inſide is built on every Side of the Square with Houſes, for the Reception of the Troops, for laying up neceſſary Proviſion and Ammunition; and as they are all ſtrongly vaulted, the Rampart is over them.

A few Fiſhermen live by the Water Side, who ſupply the Garriſon with Plenty of Fiſh. The Duty is done by a Company from *Alaior*, relieved every Year, as are all the Troops in the Iſland.

On the very high Land at the oppoſite Side of the Harbour is *Athalaia*, a Signal-houſe, from whence the Signals are eaſily ſeen at the Caſtle.

This Port of *Fornellis*, though large, has ſo many Shoals and foul Ground, as make it hazardous to thoſe who are not very well acquainted, yet two Men of War have occaſionally put into it.

Mount *Agatha*, four Miles diſtant, North Weſt, is an high Mountain, which preſents to the Eye an almoſt unbounded Scene, wild Deſart, elevated Tracts of naked Rocks; on the other Side, Valleys, Plantations, and Vineyards, and Hills of gentle Aſcent, marked with the Furrows of the Plow, or covered with Flocks of Sheep to the Top. Here is alſo a Chapel, dedicated to *Santa Agatha*, a Saint much reverenced all over the Iſland, for the Cures that are daily performed at her Interceſſion in all Diſeaſes of the Breaſts of Women.

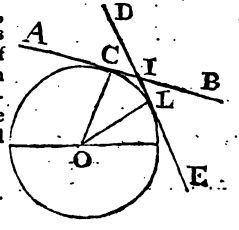
The Summit of the Mountain was ſtrongly fortified by the *Moors*, and Hiſtory mentions it as defenſive for a conſiderable Time againſt a numerous Army: Tho' the Plan of the Fortification is irregular, it is ſuited to the Place it incloſes. Here are two Rain Water Ciſterns, built by the *Moors*, and continue to this Day, compoſed of a kind of Tapia, or Cement, moulded in Frames, and plaiſtered over with a finer Cement.

[*To be concluded in our next.*]

MATHEMATICAL QUESTIONS *Anſwered.*

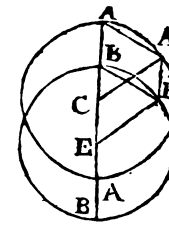
Queſtion 70, *anſwered by Mr.* JAMES CARTER.

LET DLE repreſent the Horizon of the Latitude 51° 32′, and ACB that of 53° 15′, whoſe common Interſection is I; alſo the Arch CL, or Angle COL, is = the Difference of Latitude. Now ſeeing the Angles ICO and ILO are both right ones, (AB and DE being Tangents to the Circle) 'tis evident the Angle DIA = BIE is = COL, and is therefore given = 1° 43′. Wherefore the Gentleman muſt ſet his Dial direct North and South 88° 17′ reclining from the Zenith.



This Queſtion was alſo anſwered by Mr. Beresford, *Mr.* Wildbore, *and Mr.* Hudſon.

Queſtion 71, *anſwered by Mr.* WILDBORE.



LET AAA and BBB be two equal Circles, whoſe Diameters are CA and EB; let AA and BB be two equal Arches of thoſe Circles; draw CA and CB, then the Triangles CAA and EBB being equal in all Reſpects, the Lines CA and AB muſt be equal and parallel; and therefore the Ball will deſcribe a Circle, equal to that deſcribed by the End of the Pole.

This Queſtion was alſo anſwered by Mr. Butler, *Mr.* Badger, *and Mr.* Wore.

Queſtion 72, *anſwered by Mr.* BUTLER, *of* Willingham.

IN any right-angled Triangle, when the Legs are as two to one, the leſſer Angle is = 26° 35′ 54″, from which deducting 18′, for the Sun's Semi-diameter and Refraction, leaves 26° 17′ 54″ = the Sun's Altitude; by this the Latitude and Sun's Declination being given, it is found by Spheric-Trigonometry, that the Man's Height, when equal to half his Shade, was at 53 Minutes paſt Six o'Clock in the Morning, or ſeven Minutes paſt Five in the Afternoon. Alſo, from 45° deducting 17′ leaves 44° 43′ = the Sun's Altitude, when the Man's Shade and Height was equal; hence likewiſe, by Spherics, the Time of the Day was then 55 Minutes 22 Seconds paſt Eight o'Clock in the Morning, or ſix Minutes 38 Seconds paſt Three in the Afternoon.

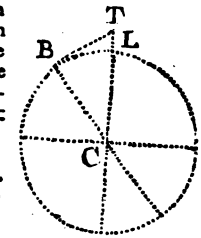
This Queſtion was alſo anſwered by Mr. Tapner, *Mr.* North, *Mr.* Goodhead, *Mr.* Shipman, *Mr.* Carter, *Mr.* Eling, *Mr.* Cunningham, *Mr.* Hudſon, *and Mr.* Wildbore.

Queſtion 73, *anſwered by Mr.* MILLS.

LET x = the Breadth of the Field; put a = 20 = Half the Perimeter, then the Length will be denoted by $a - x$, and the Price by $a + x$, and the Area is $a x - x^2$, whence $\frac{a x - x^2}{a + x}$ is by the Queſtion a Maximum. In Fluxions $\overline{a \dot{x} - 2 x \dot{x} \times a + x} - \overline{a x - x^2} \times \dot{x} = 0$. Contracted, $x^2 + 2 a x = a^2$. Solved, $x = \overline{2}^{\frac{1}{2}} - 1 \times a = 8.28427$ Chains, the Breadth and the Length = 11,71573 Chains, the Price = 28,28427 Guineas. W. W. R.

This Queſtion was alſo anſwered by Mr. Viger, *Mr.* North, *Mr.* Goodhead, *Mr.* Rowe, *Mr.* Eling, *Mr.* Shipman, *Mr.* Butler, *Mr.* Badger, *Mr.* Beresford, *Mr.* Allen, *Mr.* Cunningham, *Mr.* Wildbore, *Mr.* Barker, *Mr.* Hudſon, *and Mr.* Foſter.

Queſtion 74, *anſwered by Mr.* BERESFORD, *of* Buildwas, Shropſhire.



BY Spherics, the Arch of a great Circle, intercepted between *London* and *Louiſburgh*, is found to be = 38° 46′ 37″; then in the Scheme annexed, let L repreſent *London*, B *Louiſburgh*, BL the intercepted Arch of 38° 46′ 37″ = ∠ BCL, and BC = LC, the Earth's Semi-diameter = 3985 Miles, *per* Queſtion; then as Radius = 90° : BC = 3985 :: Secant ∠ C = 38° 46′ 37″ : TC = 5111,6, and TC − LC = TL = 1126,6, the Height required.

This Queſtion was alſo anſwered by Mr. Viger, *Mr.* North, *Mr.* Hudſon, *Mr.* Porter, *Mr.* Carter, *Mr.* Butler, *Mr.* Cunningham, *and Mr.* Wildbore.

New

New QUESTIONS *to be answered.*

Question 94.

By Mr. JOHN SHIPMAN, *of* Hull.

REquired, the greateſt Fruſtum of a Cone that can be inſcribed in the Segment of a Sphere, whoſe convex Surface is = 4084,08, and Diameter = 60?

Question 95.

By Mr. JOSEPH FOSTER.

BEing at an Inn in the Country, directly oppoſite to the Room I was in, was a Barn covered with Snow; my Eye was in a direct horizontal Line with the Middle of a Window, which was 12 Feet diſtant, the Window was three Feet eight Inches high, and two Feet ſix Inches wide; from the Window to the Barn was 16 Feet; the Roof of the Barn was at an Angle of 60 Degrees with the Horizon: Required, what Surface of Snow I could ſee?

Question 96.

By Mr. CUNNINGHAM.

THree Gentlemen, whoſe Ages are 25, 30, and 36 Years, agree to purchaſe an Annuity of 600*l.* a Year, to be equally divided between them whilſt they live together; and after the Death of one, to be equally divided between the two Survivors, and to belong to the laſt Survivor during his Life. What muſt each contribute towards the Purchaſe, ſo as to have five *per Cent.* for his Money?

Question 97.

By Mr. THO. BARKER, *Land-Surveyor at* Weſt-hall, Suffolk.

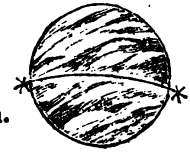
GIVEN the Ratio of the Solidity of the Fruſtum of an upright Cone, to the Solidity of its Conic Section, as a to b; the Sum of the Fruſtum's Diameters = c, and Altitude of the Conic Section = d: Quære, the Altitude of the Fruſtum, and Diameter of each Baſe?

An Occultation of Aldebaran *by the* Moon; *calculated by Mr.* ALEX. ROWE, *of* Penzance.

ANNO 1756, on *Sunday* the 5th of *December*, *poſt Meridiem*, (New-Stile) there will be a viſible and remarkable Occultation of *Aldebaran* by the Moon, then nearly full, if Clouds do not interpoſe. The Calculation of which, for *London*, apparent Time, (by Dr. *Halley*'s genuine Tables) Gentlemen may take as below.

	H.	′	″
Beginning	10	15	42
Middle	10	56	16
Viſ. ♂	10	57	1
End	11	37	15
Duration	1	21	33

TYPE.



N. B. *We imagined all our Correſpondents were Gentlemen of ſo much Honour, as not to copy Queſtions from other Authors to put into our Collection; but we have been miſtaken, and impoſed on in this Reſpect. We beg for the Future all Queſtions ſent us may be entirely new, or Originals; if others are ſent, we are determined to expoſe ſuch unfair Proceedings with the Author's Names. We alſo hope to receive no Queſtions but ſuch as may ſome Way or other be conducive to the Promotion of uſeful Knowledge and Arts.*

SAMUEL I. Chap. 17, *paraphraſed.*

THE *Philiſtines* aſſembling from afar,
Unanimous now ruſh into the war:
Nor regal *Saul* declin'd his country's weal,
But rais'd his ſtandard with becoming zeal;
All *Iſrael*'s Hoſt, in terrible Array,
Burn'd for the glory of the dubious day;
On too high Hills the ſons of *Mars* were ſeen,
And a commodious Valley lay between;
Now front to front the mighty warriors ſtand,
And wait th' important Signal of command.

From

From the *Philiſtines* camp a champion bold,
Faſhion'd and form'd in nature's largeſt mould,
Terrific march'd; *Goliab* was his name,
Whoſe might enroll'd him in the liſts of fame:
From *Gath* th' enormous, haughty monſter ſprung,
All *Gath* with praiſes of his proweſs rung;
Six cubits and a ſpan his tow'ring height!
Ample his creſt, and terrible in fight!
Each brawny limb with juſt proportion turn'd,
And in his breaſt a martial ſpirit burn'd;
Upon his helm the frequent light'ning play'd,
And to the foe a ſecret dread convey'd:
His eye-balls roll'd with fierce diſdainful ire,
Darting pale horror, and malignant fire:
His voice, like thunder, all around him broke,
Ten thouſands trembled when the monſter ſpoke!
A coat of mail, of ſolid braſs he wore,
Which formidably cas'd his body o'er;
Labour'd with Art; and wond'rous to relate,
Five thouſand ſheckles was th' amazing weight!
The ſhining metal ſpread his ſhoulders round,
And baulk'd with eaſe the meditated wound:
Strong, poliſh'd greaves, his nervous legs adorn,
Like thoſe in days of yore by Heroes worn;
Maſſy and huge the ſpear which grac'd his hand,
By him, thro' cuſtom, brandiſh'd at command;
So long and large the ſtaff, it well might ſeem
For magnitude to be a weaver's beam!
A pond'rous load of iron crown'd the head,
Whoſe friendleſs aſpect baleful luſtre ſhed;
His 'ſquire before him bore the ſpacious ſhield,
And ſtreams of glaring light o'erſpread the field.
To *Iſrael*'s army then he cry'd aloud,
(His voice ran echoing thro' the trembling crowd)
Why fill ye all the plain with dire alarms,
And ſtrive to move your feeble ſons to arms?
A *Philiſtine* an't I? you ſlaves to *Saul*?
Then chooſe my match, and ſee your hero fall!
No more with diſcord we'll diſpute the field,
But you to us muſt due allegiance yield;
Yet if your champion well maintains his ground,
Gives me, his rival, the deciſive wound,
Then we to you will due ſubmiſſion pay,
And martial trophies ſhall conclude the day.
He ſpoke, and ſwell'd his creſt with haughty pride,
And *Iſrael*'s army ſcornfully defy'd.
Saul and his hoſt now ſhew'd unuſual dread,
Their ſtrength forſook them, and their ſpirits fled;
For not a man of all their martial train
Would meet the champion on the fatal plain;
For forty days his challenge he renews,
For forty days the *Iſraelites* refuſe.

Jeſſe was grown a venerable ſage,
Whoſe ſapient head was ſilver'd o'er with age;
His eldeſt ſons were bred amidſt alarms,
And under *Saul*'s tuition train'd to arms:
David, the youngeſt of the fruitful race,
Was highly favour'd, and replete with grace,
On whom the prophet *Samuel* lately ſhed
Anointing oil, and dignify'd his head:
His province was to tend his father'ſflock,
To ſee that none were miſſing of the ſtock;
Provide them paſture, with a ſhepherd's care,
On verdant plains, and in ſalubrious air;
To him old *Jeſſe* thus his ſpeech addreſt,
Paternal kindneſs glowing in his breaſt.
Of parched corn, my ſon, an ephah take,
And to the camp with expedition make;
Ten loaves beſide muſt crown the rich repaſt,
And providence may order this the laſt!
Salute thy brethren in thy father's name,
And let them know this token from me came;
Let them to thee fraternal pledges give,
For this, no doubt, they'll thankfully receive;
Ten cheeſes to their worthy general bear;
In this thy duty manifeſts thy care.
Soon as th' enliv'ning ſun beam'd on the globe,
And with his ſplendors heighten'd nature's robe;
David made no excuſes for delay,
But left his ſheep, and took his deſtin'd way;
His father's orders joyfully obey'd,
And the rich preſent to the camp convey'd;
As to the trench the youth aſpiring came,
Each hoſt was glowing for immortal fame;
Thro' all the crowd confuſed noiſes ran,
And hopes of conqueſt dawn'd in ev'ry man:
Towards his brethren *David* tripp'd in haſte,
Saluted them, and ſhew'd the rich repaſt;
In mutual friendſhip cordially convers'd,
His father's health and orders he rehears'd;
When

When, lo! *Goliab* ſtalk'd along the plain,
And caſt ſtern looks around, and four diſdain;
With curſed pride the horrid monſter ſtrode,
Earth ſhook, and ſcarce could bear th' unweildy load!
The challenge next diffus'd itſelf around,
And *Iſrael* trembled at the boiſt'rous ſound!
Confiding all in baſe, inglorious flight,
Forſook the champion, and confeſs'd their fright.
Now little *David* glow'd with ſacred zeal,
Nor longer could his martial thoughts conceal;
When thus:—Ye warriors, what rewards will crown
The daring victor? and what high renown?
What gifts will *Saul* upon that man beſtow,
Whoſe pow'rful arm ſhall lay this giant low?
His country frees from ignominious ſhame,
And gains for *Iſrael* a triumphant name?
What is this wretch, of vaſt uncommon birth,
That he ſhould brave the boldeſt ſons of earth?
Shall he defy the ſtrength of *Iſrael*'s God,
And not endure the vengeance of his Rod?
Unanimous the warriors then return'd,
While ev'ry breaſt with recent vigour burn'd:
O youth! the man that gains the glorious day
The king will honour, and profuſely pay;
His daughter to the conqueror he'll wed,
And load with coſtly gifts the bridal bed;
His father's houſe from tribute free he'll make,
And add more bleſſings for the victor's ſake.
To *David*'s ſpeech *Eliab* lent his ear,
Diſturb'd to ſee his brother's zeal appear;
Of *Jeſſe*'s ſons he was the elder born,
And look'd on *David* with ſuperior ſcorn;
He now with ſnubs inſults the loyal youth,
Who ſpoke courageous in the cauſe of truth:
Why com'ſt thou here? with whom haſt left the ſheep,
Which was thy wonted buſineſs to keep?
I know thy pride, and arrogance of ſoul,
Which not the beſt advice could e'er controul;
To ſee the battle, thou haſt ſpurn'd the flock,
And with an alien left thy father's ſtock.
In milder terms, young *David* then reply'd:
Brother, thou falſely chargeſt me with pride,
What have I done t' incur *Eliab*'s ire?
Was I not miſſion'd by our aged ſire?
Pray then what motive, what ſiniſter views,
Impel thee thus thy brother to abuſe?
Are theſe the flowings of a grateful breaſt?
And are thy thanks to *Jeſſe* thus expreſt?
The ſtripling's words had reach'd the royal ear,
And now 'fore *Saul* he's ſummon'd to appear;
Nimble he tripp'd, with zeal for *Iſrael*'s God,
In whoſe juſt laws ſubmiſſively he trod:
O king, he ſaid, let no man's ſpirits fail,
For I this impious boaſter will aſſail;
The great Supreme, in whom I put my truſt,
Will cauſe his pride to mix with humble duſt;
Dauntleſs no more ſhall he our hoſt defy,
But on the plain a filthy carcaſs lie.
O youth preſumptuous, regal *Saul* rejoin'd,
How diſproportion'd is thy ſtrength and mind!
Alas! unfit art thou to charge the foe,
Much leſs to give him the victorious blow;
He from his youth was bred amidſt alarms,
Inur'd to war, and converſant in arms;
And thou, a youth ſcarce grown adult in age,
Preſum'ſt to brave this hero's martial rage?
David return'd: O king, my father's ſheep,
It is my province watchfully to keep;
A lion and a bear of horrid ſize,
Once ſeiz'd a Lambkin for their lawful prize;
Them quick I follow'd with revengeful might,
Engag'd them, and regain'd my father's right:
With open mouth at me the lion flew,
I brav'd his fury, and the monarch ſlew;
The bear experienc'd my victorious hand,
Him too I proſtrate laid along the land;
And like thoſe brutes ſhall this *Philiſtine* yield
To me the honours of the martial field;
Since he, confiding in his ſtrength and pride,
The armies of the living God defy'd:
The Lord who kept me from deſtruction's jaws,
And held the ſhaggy bear's and lion's paws,
Will ſtill protect me with his pow'rful arm,
And teach me this grim warrior to diſarm.
Saul heard ſurpriz'd, and quickly gave conſent,
Pronouncing bleſſings on the good intent;
Courageous youth, he ſaid, now boldly go,
And wreak thy vengeance on the hated foe;
May God propitious grant thee great ſucceſs,
And with a ſmile thy matchleſs vigour bleſs.
He ſaid; and ſoon the little hero dreſt
With arms, which oft had bore the martial teſt;
Approv'd by *Saul* to ward th'impending blow
And mock the warmeſt conflict of the foe;

The

The regal helmet ſhone on *David*'s brow,
And zeal vindictive beam'd her rays below:
The poliſh'd coat of mail his body cas'd,
His Side the broad ſword negligently grac'd;
Accoutred thus, he next to move eſſay'd;
The heavy arms deny'd their boaſted aid:
He thus to *Saul*: O king, thy temper'd arms
Are inſufficient to ſecure from harms;
I've not experienc'd their defenſive might,
Now I reſtore them as thine only right:
Inſtead of thoſe he feiz'd his ſhepherd's crook,
Selecting five ſmooth pebbles from the brook,
Into his ſcrip, which daily bread had bore,
He joyful put the military ſtore;
His ſling, which oft experienc'd his command,
Hung with a ruſtic air, and grac'd his hand;
In virtue's cauſe he march'd along the plain,
Truſted his God, nor truſted him in vain!
The tow'ring champion 'ſpy'd him from afar,
And forward ſtalk'd in all the pomp of war;
But when he ſaw a youth of ruddy charms,
Of ſtature low, and unarray'd with arms,
Sudden his rage with fierce commotions boil'd,
And thus his foe with menaces revil'd:
Am I a dog, thou bold preſumptuous boy,
That thus with ſtaves thou think'ſt me to annoy?
Draw near, and feel my arm's ſuperior ſtrength,
My temper'd ſword, and ſpear's extended length!
I'll give thy fleſh and mangled limbs for food
To the dire natives of the field and wood!
Then from his mouth bold imprecations burſt,
And *David* by his heathen gods he curſt.
Dauntleſs for God the little hero ſaid;
Thy impious threats can't make my youth afraid;
Thou com'ſt to me, vain-glorying in thy might,
As ſole uſurper of the fields of fight;
Arm'd with a ſword, a ſpear, and copious ſhield,
Refulgent glories beaming o'er the field:
But I to thee come in the ſacred fear
Of *Iſrael*'s God, whoſe wiſdom ſent me here:
The great Jehovah, whom thou haſt deny'd,
Commiſſions me to mortify thy pride;
This day he'll put thy life into my hand,
And ſtretch thy breathleſs corſe along the land;
This ſtrengthen'd arm ſhall ſeparate thy head,
To nature's ſons the nuſance and the dread;
The *Philiſtines* ſhall ſtrew the ſanguine plain,
Implore for mercy, but implore in vain;
Their carcaſſes ſhall yield a purple feaſt
To each voracious bird, and ſavage beaſt;
That ev'ry man may know that *Iſrael*'s God
Rules and directs by his almighty nod.
Enrag'd at this the *Philiſtine* drew nigh,
And fix'd on *David* a revengeful eye;
The little hero, nimbler than his foe,
Firſt meditated the deciſive blow;
A ſtone he took, and fitted to his ſling,
Then whirl'd it round in many an airy ring;
Full on the monſter's forehead fell the ſtone,
Sunk deeply in, and cruſh'd the ſolid bone;
Prone fell the giant giddy to the ground,
With horrid din of war his clanging arms reſound.
Next on his corſe exulting *David* ſprung,
While all the plain with acclamations rung;
Goliah's ſword with haſty hand he drew,
And with the ſame th' expiring lubber ſlew;
His head aloft he held with trembling hands,
And ſhew'd the ghaſtly prize to all the martial bands.
Thus with a ſling and ſtone the youth o'ercame,
And providence advanc'd him high in fame;
In *Iſrael*'s God he ſolely put his truſt,
And caus'd his haughty foe to lick the duſt.
When the *Philiſtines* ſaw their champion dead,
With trembling hearts unanimous they fled;
Saul's valiant hoſt, now ſhouting from afar,
Begin the chaſe, and glut themſelves in war;
To *Ekron*'s gates the bodies ſtrew'd the plain
The ground was warm with numbers of the ſlain.
Fatigu'd with toil the *Iſraelites* give o'er;
Return, and ſeize their tents and martial ſtore:
David, God's champion, with tranſported eyes,
Bears to *Jeruſalem* the glorious prize;
The giant's pond'rous arms he left behind,
And to his com'rades faithful truſt reſign'd.
When *Saul* firſt ſaw his little warrior go
Unarm'd to meet the great terrific foe,
Of *Abner*, gen'ral of his hoſt, enquir'd,
Whoſe ſon he was who to the palm aſpir'd;
But *Abner* in ambiguous terms reply'd,
The lad he knew not, nor to whom ally'd.
The king return'd; then narrowly enquire
Whoſe youth he is, and who his happy ſire.
Abner obſerv'd, and when the hero came
From battle, riſing in immortal fame,
The youth victorious to the king he led,
Dragging with tired arms the lubber's head:
When thus the king—Whoſe ſon art thou, brave youth,
Who fight'ſt ſucceſsful in the cauſe of truth?
I'm *Jeſſe*'s ſon, O king, the *Bethlemite*,
David reply'd, and happy in thy ſight.

MARCUS.

The SPRING.

AT length the Zephyr's calmer Gales
Impel with ſwelling winds the ſails,
No more the meads in ice are bound,
No more the delug'd rivers ſound,
Or o'er their uſual channels flow,
Increas'd with winter ſtorms of ſnow.
The trees again their Liv'ries wear,
And uſher in the vernal year.
See *Ceres* future harveſts ſtrew,
And nature ope her womb anew.
* The ſwallow builds her pendent neſt,
With heaving ſighs, and groans oppreſt.
Hark how ſweet *Philomela*'s Throat
Warbles out the tuneful note!
Near, on the moſſy margin laid,
The ſhepherd tunes his rural reed,
The heav'nly numbers ſoft and clear,
Lull to repoſe each liſt'ning ear.
Pleas'd with the ſcene, *Sylvanus* roves,
And *Pan* exults amidſt the groves.
But, lo! the lambkins ceaſe to play,
The noon-tide heat exhauſts the day.
Aloft the ſun's impetuous blaze
Darts on the Plains his burning Rays.
—Then let the foaming goblet ſhine;
Spare not, my friend, your beſt *Champaigne*.
Let's jovial ſpend the fleeting day,
And ſend each gloomy care away.

T. H.

ENIGMA.

I Am, but what I am, is difficult
For me to tell; an immaterial ſomething,
Peculiar to the human kind alone:
From each, from either ſex, I claim exiſtence,
Born in an Inſtant, in an Inſtant die;
Yet though ſo ſhort my life, yet great my power:
If to her lover *Delia* deign to ſhew me,
Th' enraptur'd youth forgets whole years of pain.
But truſt me not when I, with harlots wanton,
Aſſume the look of innocence, t' inſnare
The thoughtleſs youth, then, then, I'm all deceit.
Oft ſo, in courts, I'm faithleſs, inſincere,
And he who truſts me there I oft deceive.
When haughty *Stella* ſhows me, I appear
Nought but the offspring of indignant ſcorn.
Take one hint more, however ſtrange it ſeem,
An aſs once got me on a *Grecian* ſage.

J. F.

Anſwer. *A* SMILE.

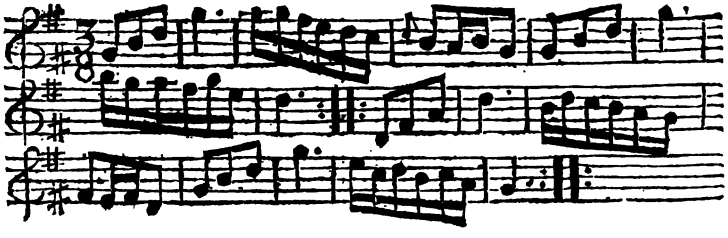
ACROSTIC.

M ight once immortal *Prior*'s pen be mine,
I n equal ſtrains thy matchleſs charms ſhould ſhine:
S uch charms as ev'n might fire the dulleſt ſtrain.——
S mile then, fair maid——nor ſhall I ſing in vain.

H ad *Paris* liv'd to view thy air and face,
A dorn'd and bleſs'd with each ſuperior grace;
R ejecting *Helen*, raptur'd he would prove,
R efin'd Enjoyments in thy nobler love.
I n whom, completely join'd, at once are ſeen,
S age *Pallas*' mind, and *Venus*' graceful mien.

EBORACENSIS.

* *Vide* Hor. Book II. Ode xi.

A New MINUET.

An Account of the ROYAL GEORGE, *a First Rate Man of War, (with a Print taken from a Perspective View) shewing her Masts, Sails, and Rigging, Dimensions, Number of Men, Guns, &c.*

THE Royal George was rebuilt at Woolwich, begun the 8th of January 1746, and launched the 18th of February 1756.

	Feet.	Inc.
Length by the Keel for Tonnage	144	6½
Length of the Gun-Deck between the Rabbits	178	
Length of the Quarter-Deck	85	5
Length of her Fore-castle	36	1
Length of her Gripe to the aft Part of the Rudder	16	7
Length from the Foreside of the Tafferell, at the Height of the Tafferell, to the Foreside of the Figure at the Head, by a Line parallel to the Keel	212	9
Breadth Extreme	51	
Breadth at the aft Part of the Wing Transom	33	
Height of the lower Deck in Midship at Flats, from the upper Edge of the Keel	24	6

	Feet.	Inc.
Middle Deck	32	
Upper Deck	38	6
Upper Deck to the Quarter-Deck	7	4
Quarter-Deck to the Round-house	6	9
Upper-Deck to the Forecastle	6	8
Height from the lower Edge of the Keel, to the Top of the Figure on the Head	59	11
Height of the Tafferel from the upper Edge of the Keel	64	10
Draught of Water afore	22	3
Draught of Water abaft	23	5

Number of Guns,

Lower Deck	28
Middle Deck	30
Upper Deck	30
Quarter Deck	14
Forecastle	2
Total	104

1000 Men. 2000 Tons Burden.

A CHRONOLOGICAL MEMOIR *of* Occurrences.

For *MAY* 1756.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Brussels, April 20.

BY Advice from Paris, an Expresс is arriv'd at Versailles with an Account that the Fleet and Troops under the Command of the Duke de Richlieu sailed from Toulon on the 12th Instant.

27. The Regiment d'Apchon's Dragoons arrived at Dunkirk from Cambray.

May 7. Lieut. Gen. de St. Germain is ordered to review all the Troops that are posted along the Coast of the Ocean.

Venice, April 21. A Shock of an Earthquake was felt here, which was more severe than that felt on the 13th.

Barcelona, April 28. The Master of a Ship that left Mahon the 23d Instant says, the Garrison is well supplied with Provisions; that to strengthen it Commodore Edgecombe had put ashore all his Marines, and 150 Seamen, under the Command of Capt. Scroope, and that he himself sailed on the 20th Instant for Gibraltar, with his Majesty's Ships Deptford and Portland, and the Princess Louisa and Chesterfield followed the next Day.

Paris, May 11. A Courier arrived here on the 8th Inst. with Letters from Marshal Richlieu mention, that the Attack upon Fort Philip cannot be begun till the 9th or 10th Inst. the Roads having been so spoiled by the English, that there is great Difficulty in bringing up the Cannon.

Madrid, March 30. In a Conference which Mr. Keene, the English Ambassador, had with Secretary Wall, the latter gave fresh Assurances of the Intentions of his Catholic Majesty to observe a strict Neutrality.

Brussels, April 15. The Resident of France has lately contracted with two Persons at Leige for 60,000 Muskets, to be delivered at Nantz the 23d of May.

Hague,

Hague, April 16. Col. Yorke has ſignified to the States General, that his Britannic Majeſty excuſed their ſending the 6000 troops, tho' ſtipulated by Treaty.

Hamburgh, April 15. The unhappy Difference between the Courts of Pruſſia and Sweden is at length adjuſted.

Marſeiles, April 14. The Equipment of the Toulon Squadron was with the greateſt Expedition, is in the beſt Order, and in high Spirits, from Confidence of Succeſs.

Bruſſels, April 22. Is a Repitition of former Accounts of military Preparations, French Gaſconade, to amuſe their own, and terrify other Nations.

27. Sailed from Dunkirk 3 large French Fiſhing-boats, each 30 Sailors, a Cheſt of ſmall Arms, the foremoſt, much larger than uſual, ſteer'd northward.

Turin, April 10. By the great Diſpatch uſed in fortifying Demont, Suſa, Feneſtrellas, and other Frontier Places, this Court apprehends ſome Storm gathering that may diſturb the Repoſe of Italy.

Furnes, April 25. Mention 12 Pieces of Cannon more arrived at Dunkirk, and that many Privateers are ready to put to Sea at Nantz and St. Malo, but that Bread is very much advanced.

By the Hornet Sloop of War the French were preparing to beſiege Oſwego.

Paris, April 25. Complaints being made of the Injury ſuſtained by the Merchants, by the Engliſh taking their Ships, the King aſſured the Complainants they ſhould have full Satisfaction made by the Engliſh; but that many not being at all provided for in the Service of his Majeſty, had retired to ſeek to be employed in foreign Service; among theſe is a Captain who has been three Times taken by the Engliſh, and had been dangerouſly wounded in the Service, received for Anſwer, he was too unfortunate a Man to be employ'd in any future Command.

Stockholm, April 27. The Commandant of the Squadron which is to ſail from Carelſcroon, as Convoy to the Swediſh merchants, is ordered to take Care that no Violence be offered them in their Voyage; ſo that if any Engliſh Man of War moleſt them, on any pretence whatſoever, he is to repel Force with Force, or make Reprizals immediately.

Elſeneur, April 12. Mention that five Men of War, with 500 old Troops, lie at Anchor off that Place, and it is ſaid will be joined by a Squadron of ſix Swediſh Ships; but more general is, they will improve the Advantage of a Neutrality.

Bruſſels, May 2. Private Letters from Dunkirk mention another ſpeedy Embarkation, tho' where deſtined is a Secret.

Paris, May 3. Mention a ſecond Shock of an Earthquake, of which People were more ſenſible and terrified than by the former, eſpecially by thoſe in upper Apartments, and by the King, Queen, and Dauphineſs.

Paris A-la-main, May 3. Adviſe that a Courier arrived from Marſhal de Richlieu, with the Account of the French landing at Mahon.

Ferrol, April 14. Confirm the Accounts of the Spaniards intending to improve the Neutrality.

Calais, May 2. The Prince of Crony arrived here the 27th, to command under the Duke de Chanlneſs, and M. Belleiſle is expected.

Hamburgh, April 21. Adviſe that the Court of Britain has made Propoſals for taking into its Pay 4000 Troops of the Duke of Brunſwick Wolfenbuttle.

Marſeilles, April 24. The Maſter of a Genoeſe Tartar adviſes, that he ſaw the Engliſh Fleet commanded by Commodore Edgcombe cruizing off the Iſland of Minorca. From as good Authority we learn, that Admiral Bing is arrived at Mahon with all his Squadron.

Leige, May 5. Say, by Advice from Paris, the Declaration of War againſt the Engliſh is ſhortly to take Place.

Rotterdam, May 6. Poſitive Advice is received, that five Cruizers are already gone out of Dunkirk, alarming to Engliſh traders in the Netherlands.

Paris, May 8. Some private Letters of the 29th ult. from Minorca, mention the French having landed the 18th of April, and the Town having ſoon ſurrendered after the Retreat of the Engliſh Garriſon, the Marſhall de Richlieu took Poſſeſſion; and that on his coming on Shore with Count de Glaſſioniere, received the Compliments of the Burghers; upon which the Marſhal aſſured them of his Protection, and that no Injury ſhould be done by his Troops, unleſs they held Correſpondence with the Enemy.

That the Engliſh had abandoned a ſmall Fort near Fonello, and the Marſhal Richlieu taken Poſſeſſion of it: That their military Forces marched toward Mercadal, from whence they are to advance toward Mahon, and block up the Town on each Side the Bay, whilſt the Fleet and other Troops inveſt St. Philip's Fort, in which General Blakeney, Governor of the Iſland, had about 2500 Men.

Apri

April 21. The heavy Artillery ſet out toward St. Philip's Fort.

25. This Day the Trenches were opened before St. Philip's.

29. Since the 25th we have loſt 900 Men, among whom a Lieutenant-General. On the other Hand the Engliſh having proved unſucceſsful in a Sally, it coſt them 150 Men and 50 Sailors. Commodore Edgecomb's Squadron is blocked up.

LONDON,

April 28.

ADmiral Boſcawen ſailed from Plymouth with eight Ships of the Line, to relieve ſeveral Ships under the Command of Adm. Hawke, cruiſing off Uſhant, who were to be diſpatch'd to the Aſſiſtance of Admiral Bing.

By Diſpatches from Adm. Bing, by the Way of Gibraltar, dated the 25th of April, we learn, that he was taking in freſh Water, and ſhould ſail for Port-Mahon the 27th, where he hoped he ſhould arrive the 29th; that he was joined by Commodore Edgecombe, and ſome more Ships.

Gen. Blakeney writes of the ſame Date, that the French had not got up their Cannon and Artillery; that the Roads were ſo bad it would take them a conſiderable Time to get them up, and that the Place was Bomb Proof; that he had plenty of Proviſions, and a good Garriſon of 3500 Men; that the French were very ſickly, and that he made no Doubt of holding out the Place two Months.

Letters have been received from Holland, giving an Account that the Toulon Fleet met with a Storm on the 16th of April, which obliged ſome of them to put into Roſes and Palamos.

The Duke Packet-boat, Capt. Philips, writes from Antigua, that he fell in with three French Men of War W. N. W. and ſuppoſed them to be bound for Minorca.

A Letter from Hampton in Virginia, dated Feb. 22, mention their Dependence to be on the Cherokee and Catabaw Indians, who can bring 4000 Men into the Field; and that Col. Randolph and Mr. Bird were gone with large Preſents.

27. Sailed from Spithead the Harwich, Briſtol, and Anſon Men of War, with the weſtward outward bound under their Convoy.

28. Tho. Cholmondeley, Eſq; choſen Knight of the Shire for Cheſter.

May 1. Sailed from Woolwich the Royal George.

6. John Jones, Eſq; elected Member of Parliament for Dover.

9. Sailed from Plymouth the Port-mahon and Seaford Men of War on a Cruize.

10. Men of War deſtined for the Mediterranean, *&c.* now rendezvouſing at Spithead, Prince George, Naſſau, Tilbury, and Hampton-Court: and remain the Prince, St. George, Prince George, Royal Ann, Duke, Barfleur, Marlborough, Torbay, Edinburgh, Stirling Caſtle, Alcide, Auguſta, Dunkirk, Medway, Advice, Iſis, Seahorſe, and Nightingale.

12. The Iſis is immediately to ſail from Portſmouth with an Expreſs to Adm. Bing.

St. James's, May 18.

THE Officers of Arms, with the Serjeants at Arms and Trumpeters, mounted their Horſes in the Stable-yard, St. James's, and proceeding thence to the Palace-Gate, Garter Principal King of Arms read his Majeſty's Declaration of War, and Norroy King of Arms proclaimed it aloud: Which being done, a Proceſſion was made as follows. A Party of Horſe Grenadier-Guards to clear the Way, Beadles of Weſtminſter with Staves, two and two. Conſtables of Weſtminſter. High Conſtable of Weſtminſter, with his Staff. The Officers of the High Bailiff of Weſtminſter on Horſeback, with white Wands. Deputy of the High Bailiff of Weſtminſter. Knight Marſhal's Men. Knight Marſhal. Drums. Drum-major. Trumpets. Serjeant-Trumpeter in his Collar, bearing his Mace. Rougedragon Purſvivant. Rougecroix and Portcullis Purſuivants. York Herald between two Serjeants at Arms. Cheſter Herald between two Serjeants at Arms. Norroy King of Arms between two Serjeants at Arms. Garter Principal King of Arms between two Serjeants at Arms. A Party or Troop of the Horſe Guards commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Weſt. At Charing-Croſs Norroy read the Declaration, and Cheſter Herald proclaimed it aloud. From thence the Proceſſion was made to Temple-bar, where the Officers of the City of Weſtminſter retired; and the Gate being ſhut, Rougedragon Purſuivant, being conducted by two of his Majeſty's Trumpets, after ſounding thrice, he knocked at the Gate, and being demanded who was there, replied, the Officers of Arms, who demand Entrance

trance to make Proclamation of his Majeſty's Declaration of War againſt the French King, and the Gates being opened, he was conducted by the City Marſhal to the Lord Mayor, (who, with the Aldermen, Recorder, and Sheriffs, attended within the Gate) and having ſhewed him the King's Warrant he returned, the Gates were opened, and the Proceſſion entered; and at the End of Chancery-lane, Cheſter Herald read the Declaration, and York Herald proclaimed it aloud. They then went on, the City Proceſſion following after the Horſe Guards. At the End of Wood-ſtreet York Herald read the Declaration, and Portcullis Purſuivant proclaimed it aloud. And laſtly, at the Royal Exchange Portcullis Purſuivant read the Declaration, and Rougecroix Purſuivant proclaimed it aloud; the Spectators at each Place expreſſing their Satisfaction by loud Acclamations.

His Majeſty's Declaration of War againſt the French King, after reciting the unwarrantable Proceedings of the French in the Weſt-Indies and N. America ſince the Concluſion of the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, and the Uſurpations and Encroachments made by them upon our Territories in thoſe Parts, (which have been ſo notorious and frequent, that they cannot but be looked upon as a ſufficient Evidence of a formed Deſign and Reſolution in that Court to purſue invariably ſuch Meaſures as ſhould moſt effectually promote their ambitious Views, without any Regard to the moſt ſolemn Treaties and Engagements) their repairing and enlarging the Fortifications of Dunkirk, marching great Bodies of Troops down to the Coaſt, and threatening us with an Invaſion; ſets forth, That

"In order to prevent the Execution of theſe Deſigns, and to provide for the Security of his Kingdoms, thus threatened, H. M. could no longer forbear giving Orders for the ſeizing at Sea the Ships of the French King and his Subjects. Notwithſtanding which, as he was ſtill unwilling to give up all Hopes that an Accommodation might be effected, he had contented himſelf hitherto with detaining the ſaid Ships, and preſerving them, and (as far as poſſible) their Cargoes intire, without proceeding to the Confiſcation of them; but it being now evident, by the hoſtile invaſion actually made by the French King of the Iſland of Minorca, that it is the determined Reſolution of that Court to hearken to no Terms of Peace, but to carry on the War, which has been long begun on their Part, with the utmoſt Violence, H. M. can no longer remain, conſiſtently with what he owes to his own Honour, and to the Welfare of his Subjects, within thoſe Bounds, which, from a Deſire of Peace, he had hitherto obſerved.

"H. M. has therefore thought proper to declare War; and does hereby declare War againſt the French King, who hath ſo unjuſtly begun it, relying on the Help of Almighty God in his juſt Undertaking, and being aſſured of the hearty Concurrence and Aſſiſtance of his Subjects, in Support of ſo good a Cauſe; hereby willing and requiring his Captain-General of his Forces, his Commiſſioners for executing the Office of High Admiral of Great Britain, his Lieutenants of his ſeveral Counties, Governors of his Forts and Garriſons, and all other Officers and Soldiers under them, by Sea and Land, to do and execute all Acts of Hoſtility, in the Proſecution of this War againſt the French King, his Vaſſals and Subjects, and to oppoſe their Attempts; willing and requiring all his Subjects to take Notice of the ſame; whom H. M. henceforth ſtrictly forbids to hold any Correſpondence or Communication with the ſaid French King, or his Subjects. And he hereby commands his own Subjects, and adverti ſes all other Perſons, of what Nation ſoever, not to tranſport or carry any Soldiers, Arms, Powder, Ammunition, or any other contraband Goods, to any of the Territories, Lands, Plantations, or Countries of the ſaid French King; declaring, That whatſoever Ship or Veſſel ſhall be met withal, tranſporting or carrying any Soldiers, Arms, Powder, Ammunition, or any other contraband Goods, to any Part of the Territories, Lands, Plantations, or Countries of the ſaid French King, the ſame, being taken, ſhall be condemned as good and lawful Prize.

"And whereas there is remaining in this Kingdom divers of the Subjects of the French King, he declares his Royal Intention to be, that all the French Subjects who ſhall demean themſelves dutifully towards him, ſhall be ſafe in their Perſons and Effects."

18. His Majeſty, in Council, ordered a Commiſſion to empower the Lords of the Admiralty to grant Letters of Marque, or Commiſſions to Privateers.

21. The Bill paſſed for erecting a new Bridge at Black-friars.

A Re-

A Regiſter *of* THEATRICAL ENTERTAINMENTS.

	Drury-Lane.	Covent-Garden.
April 26.	*Rule a Wife, &c.—Apprentice.*	*Othello.——Honeſt Yorkſhireman.*
27.	*The Chances.—Genii.*	*Stratagem.——Lying Valet.*
28.	*Winter's Tale.——Catharine and Petruchio.*	*Wonder a Woman keeps a Secret.——Jealous Farmer.*
29.	*Orphan.—Chrononhotonthologos.*	*Alzira.—Duke and no Duke.*
30.	*Ladies laſt Stake.—Lethe.*	*Theodoſius.—Frenchified Lady never at Paris.*
May 1.	*Oroonoko.——Devil to pay.*	*Double Gallant.——Jealous Farmer.*
3.	*Conſcious Lovers.—Chaplet.*	*Mourning Bride.—Duke and no Duke.*
4.	*Henry* VIII.—*Genii.*	*Love for Love.*——Ditto.
5.	*Love's laſt Shift.——Lethe.*	*Merry Wives of Windſor.——Orpheus.*
6.	*Merope.——Oracle.*	*Miſer.——Preſs Gang.*
7.	*Mourning Bride.—Lethe.*	*Henry* V.——*Engliſhman in Paris.*
8.	*Beggar's Opera.—Anatomiſt.*	*Provok'd Huſband.—Miller of Manſfield.*
10.	*Merry Wives of Windſor.—Miſs in her Teens.*	*Henry* IV.——*Knights.*
11.	*Henry* VIII.—*Harl. Mountebank.*	*Funeral.——Duke and no Duke.*
12.	*Rule a Wife, &c.—Lethe.*	*Romeo and Juliet.——Orpheus.*
13.	*London Merchant.—Anatomiſt.*	*Fatal Marriage.——Duke and no Duke.*
14.	*Provok'd Huſband.——Oracle.*	*Committee.——Honeſt Yorkſhireman.*
15.	*Rehearſal.— Harlequin Mounteb.*	*As you like it.——Duke and no Duke.*
17.	*Recruiting Officer.—Oracle.*	Ditto.
18.	*Miſer.—Miſs in her Teens.*	*She wou'd & ſhe wou'd not.--Duke & no Duke.*
19.	*King Lear.—Lying Valet.*	*Stratagem.——Harlequin Skeleton.*
20.	*Hamlet.——Devil to pay.*	*Orphan.—Contrivances.*
21.	*Rule a Wife, &c.——Lethe.*	*Beggar's Opera.——Harlequin Skeleton.*
22.	*Love for Love.—Lethe.*	
24.	Ditto.	*City Wives Confederacy.-Lover his own Rival.*
25.	*Hamlet.*	*Conſtant Couple.—Orpheus.*

Ships taken ſince our laſt.

April 27. A Snow bound to Cape Breton, by the Sheerneſs Man of War; brought into Falmouth.

May 6. Duke of Anjou, from Rochelle for Louiſbugh, and the Grand St. Urſin, Breſcau, from Rochelle for Canada, ſent into Plymouth by the Sheerneſs Man of War.

L'Amiable Victorie, and the St. Michael, Geſtier, both with Wine, ſent into Portſmouth by the Gibraltar and Ferret Sloop.

13. The Vigilante Magdalene, Girante; and the Vilton, Martin, from Roan for Port l'Orient, loaded with Bale Goods, Powder, and Shot, taken by a Cutter.

Queen of Hungary, with Rum, Brandy, &c. carried into Mount's-bay by the Happy Sloop of War.

20. The Fortune, from Rochefort for Miſſiſippi, 450 Tons, having on board 150 Soldiers, and 30 Families going to ſettle there, ſent into Plymouth by theChicheſter.

DEATHS.

May 3. Right Hon. Dowager Viſcounteſs Middleton, Siſter to the late Earl of Eſſex.

9. Col. Knivet.

12. Lady of the Right Hon. Ed. Vernon.

John Lord Arbuthnot.

25. Right Hon. Sir Dudley Ryder, Lord Chief Juſtice of England, for whom a Patent was preparing to create him a Peer, by the Title of Lord Ryder, of Harrowby in Lincolnſhire. He had not kiſs'd his Majeſty's Hand, as was reported.

MARRIAGES.

May 9. Rev. Mr. Mulſoe, nephew to the Bp. of Peterborough, to Miſs Young.

20. Right Hon. Ld. North, to Miſs Speke, with a Fortune of 6000*l. per Ann.*

BIRTHS.

April 26. Lady of the Earl of Guernſey, of a Son.

Civil and Military Preferments.

Whitehall, May 8. R. Whatley, Eſq; Conſul General at Tetuan.

John Jordon, Colonel of the 9th Regiment of Dragoons.

Right Hon. Lord Cathcart, his Majeſty's high Commiſſioner to the enſuing Aſſembly at Scotland.

Wm. Denny, Deputy Governor of Penſylvania.

Eccleſiaſtical Preferments.

May 15. John Hume,—to the See of Briſtol.

David Gregory,—Dean of Chriſt Church, Oxford.

Wm. Friend,——Canon of Do.

Thomas Green,—Prebend of St. Peter's, Weſtminſter.

John Eggerton, Dean of Hereford,——Biſhop of Bangor.

Fra. Webber,—Dean of Exeter College, Oxford.

B——K-

B——KR——TS.

April 27. Geo. Lyſter, of Caywood in Yorkſhire, Corn-factor.

May 1. Wm. Hulls, of the Inner-Temple, Scrivener.

David Griffiths, of Carmarthen, merchant.

4. Simon Blackwell and Ambroſe Blackwell, of Norton-Falgate, Weavers.

8. Edw. Dicken, of St. George, Hanover-ſquare, Middleſex, Dealer and Chapman.

Chr. Dent, of St. Giles's, Linnen-draper.

11. George Robinſon, of London, Inſurance-Broker.

John Wilks, of Ludgate-hill, Linnen-draper.

John Sanders, of Bromſgrove in Worceſterſhire, vintner.

Jaſ. Lucas, of Nag's-head Court, Gracechurch-ſtreet, merchant.

Owen Larton and Humphrey Pugh, of Criſpin-ſtreet, Dyers.

Iſaac Gregory, of Marybone, merchant.

Joſeph Hemings, of Garlick-hill, Paperſtainer.

Henry Aldwin, jun. and James Ouvry, jun. of the Tower of London, Weavers and Partners.

15. Arthur Grainger, of St. Mary Whitechapel, Cowkeeper.

Wm. Cullerne, of Watling-ſtreet, Baker.

John Lord, the Elder, of Little Hinton, Wilts, Malſter.

Iſaac Worthington, of Macclesfield, Silk-Throwſter.

22. Robt. Ruſhton, of Spittlefields, Dealer.

25. John Langford, of Southampton, Merchant.

COURSE of EXCHANGE.

London, May 25, 1756.

Amſterdam,	36	2 2Uſ.
Ditto at Sight,	35	11½
Rotterdam,	36	3
Antwerp,	no Price	
Hamburgh,	35	7 2½Uſ.
Paris, 1 Day's Date,	30	3/16
Ditto, 2 Uſance,	30	⅛
Bourdeaux Ditto,	30	
Cadiz,	37	½
Madrid,	37	½
Bilboa,	37	½
Leghorn,	46	¾
Naples,	no Price	
Genoa,	46	¼
Venice,	48	¼
Liſbon,	5s	4d ½
Porto,	5s	3d ¼
Dublin,	8	¼

BILL *of Mortality from April* 20. *to May* 18.

Buried			Chriſtened		
Males	798	1628	Males	573	1146
Females	830		Females	573	
Under 2 years old		585	Buried,		
Between 2 and 5		134	Within the walls		116
5 and 10 —		47	Without		381
10 and 20 —		39	*Mid.* and *Surry*		748
20 and 30 —		123	City & Sub. *Weſt.*		383
30 and 40 —		149			1628
40 and 50 —		162			
50 and 60 —		151			
60 and 70 —		128			
70 and 80 —		70	Weekly *April* 27.		411
80 and 90 —		33	*May* 4.		411
90 and 100 —		7	11.		411
100 and 109 —		0	18.		394
		1628			1628

Obſervat. on the Weather, at Temple Bar.

		Barometer.	Therm.	Pluviameter.	Hygrometer.
Apr.	28	30 : 1	22	0 : 0	46 M.
	29	30 : 0½	22	0 : 0	74
	30	29 : 9¾	21½	0 : 0	
May	1	29 : 5	22	0 : 0	
	2	29 : 9	20½	0 : 0	80
	3	29 : 5¾	21	3 : 1	
	4	29 : 7	21	1 : 2	
	5	30 : 0	21½	13 : 1	
	6	29 : 8	23	0 : 0	
	7	29 : 7½	22½	23 : 2	
	8	29 : 6	22¾	25 : 4	84
	9	29 : 5	27¼	23 : 5	
	10	29 : 7	25	0 : 0	
	11	30 : 2	24	2 : 4	86
	12	30 : 2½	24½	0 : 0	
	13	30 : 2	24¾	0 : 0	
	14	30 : 1	25¾	0 : 0	
	15	30 : 0¼	26¼	0 : 0	
	16	30 : 1	25½	0 : 0	
	17	29 : 9	26	0 : 0	
	18	29 : 9	26	0 : 0	
	19	29 : 9	25¾	0 : 0	
	20	29 : 9	27¾	0 : 0	
	21	29 : 8¾	28	0 : 0	
	22	29 : 9	30	0 : 0	
	23	29 : 9	30	0 : 0	
	24	29 : 7	26	0 : 0	
	25	29 : 6	26	0 : 0	

EACH DAY's *Price of* STOCKS, *in* MAY 1756.

☞ Books shut, is signified thus, ——

Days	Bank Stock.	E.-India.	South Sea	S. Sea old An. 1st Su	S. Sea old A. 2d Sub.	S. Sea An. new 1st S.	S. Sea An. 2d Subsc.	3½ Ba. An. 1st Subsc.	3 Ba. An. 2d Subsc.	3 per Cent Bank An.	3 per Cent An. 1751.	3 per Cent India An.	3½ Ba. An. 1756.	India Bon. præm.	B. Cir. per l. s. d.	Days
26	No Price.	No Price.	No Price.	——	——	91½	90½	91⅝	——	90¾	90½	89	95⅝	28s	1 10 0	26
27	118⅜	141½	Do	91	——	91⅝	90⅝	91⅞	——	91	No Price.	No Price.	95⅝	27s	Do	27
28	Do	142	Do	91¼	89¾	Do	Do	90⅝	——	90⅞	Do	89⅛	Do	28s	Do	28
29	118¼	No Price.	Do	No Price.	No Price.	91⅞	Do	90½	89⅝	Do	91	Do	Do	29s	1 15 0	29
30	No Price.	Do	102½	91½	Do	Do	No Price.	Do	No Price.	90¾	90⅞	89	95½	Do	Do	30
1	118	Do	No Price.	91⅞	89⅛	Do	90¾	90⅜	Do	90⅞	90¾	89⅛	Do	28s	Do	1
2	Sunday.															2
3	No Price.	Do	Do	Do	No Price.	91¾	No Price.	Do	Do	90¾	90⅞	89½	Do	29s	1 10 0	3
4	118	Do	Do	Do	Do	92	Do	90⅛	90	Do	Do	89⅜	Do	Do	2 5 0	4
5	118¼	142	102¾	Do	90⅝	91⅞	90⅞	90¼	No Price.	90⅞	No Price.	Do	Do	Do	Do	5
6	118	No Price.	102	No Price.	No Price.	91⅜	No Price.	Do	89½	90¾	90½	89¼	Do	Do	Do	6
7	Do	Do	Do	91¼	Do	Do	Do	90	89	90½	No Price.	88¾	95¼	Do	Do	7
8	No Price.	141	No Price.	Do	89¼	Do	90⅛	90⅛	No Price.	Do	90½	Do	Do	Do	Do	8
9	Sunday.															9
10	No Price.	No Price.	Do	91	No Price.	No Price.	No Price.	89⅝	Do	89⅜	No Price.	Do	95	26s	2 0 0	10
11	117⅞	140	101	90¾	Do	90⅝	Do	89⅛	88¾	89¼	Do	No Price.	94⅝	23s	Do	11
12	No Price.	No Price.	No Price.	90½	88½	Do	89⅝	89⅜	No Price.	89⅜	89⅛	88¼	94⅛	Do	Do	12
13	117⅛	140	101	90⅜	88⅛	90½	89⅜	89	88¼	89¼	89	Do	94⅜	Do	1 15 0	13
14	117¼	Do	101½	90½	Do	Do	89½	89¼	88¼	89½	89⅝	88	94½	Do	Do	14
15	No Price.	No Price.	No Price.	90⅜	88¼	Do	89⅝	89¼	Do	Do	Do	Do	Do	24s	Do	15
16	Sunday.															16
17	No Price.	Do	101¼	90¼	Do	90¼	No Price.	89	No Price.	89¼	89	Do	94⅜	21s	Do	17
18	Do	140	Do	No Price.	No Price.	89⅝	Do	89⅛	87⅞	Do	89⅛	Do	94⅛	Do	Do	18
19	117½	Do	101½	Do	88¼	90⅛	89⅛	Do	88¼	Do	No Price.	88¼	Do	Do	Do	19
20	Do	Do	No Price.	89¾	No Price.	Do	No Price.	89¼	88½	89⅜	89¼	Do	94⅛	22s	Do	20
21	Do	140½	101⅝	90⅛	Do	90¼	Do	89⅝	No Price.	89⅛	No Price.	88⅛	Do	20s	1 17 6	21
22	No Price.	No Price.	No Price.	Do	88¼	90⅛	89⅛	89⅝	Do	Do	Do	88¼	Do	25s	2 0 0	22
23	Sunday.															23
24	No Price.	140½	No Price.	Do	No Price.	90⅛	No Price.	89⅝	Do	89¾	89⅛	88⅜	94⅛	Do	Do	24
25	117½	Do	101¼	90	Do	90¼	Do	89¼	88⅜	Do	89⅛	88	Do	Do	Do	25

		Mark-Lane.	Basingstoke.	Reading.	Farnham.	Henley.	Guildford.	Warminster.	Devizes.	Gloucester.
London. W. Pec. Loaf 22d.	Prices Corn.	Wheat 21s to 27s qr.	50l to 160l lo.	81 10s to 91 11s lo.	71 15s to 81 15s l.	81 17s to 91 12s lo.	130s to 167 lo.	27s to 34s qr.	24s to 35s qr.	556d to 652db.
		Barley 12s to 15s od	15s to 18s qr.	21s od qr	17s to 18s od qr	15s to 20s qur.	16s to 17s 6d qr	13s to 16s	12s to 16s	2s to 3s 2d
		Oats 10s to 13s od	14s to 18s od	16s od to 19s od	14s to 16s od	13s to 17s od	11s to 14s od	11s to 12s	12s to 13s	18 6d to 2s 2d
		Beans 14s to 16s od	22s to 25s od	20s 6d to 25s od	26s to 27s od	22s to 23s 6d	24s	23s to 27s	22s to 25s	256d to 2s 10d

Miſcellaneous Correſpondence, in Proſe and Verſe.

For *MAY*, 1756.

The Hiſtory of the Iſland of MINORCA, *continued from Page* 295.

Adaior, ſituate to the Eaſtward of Mount *Toro*, lies in the Form of a Theatre, ſurrounded by Hills, which ſhelter the Place from the bleak N. W. Winds of this Climate, and is eſteemed a Spot preferable to any in the Iſland; the Air from the Hills ſweet and refreſhing, and Gardens productive of all neceſſary Vegetables: Here are delightful ſhady Walks, and here the Grape, the Orange, and the Pomgranate, the Watermelons, &c. produce their cooling Juices. This might be thought laviſh Encomiums, but is confirmed by Hiſtory. The Harbour is an Ornament, but of no Uſe, on Account of its Rocks and Shelves.

Of the Termino *of* FERERIAS.

United to that of *Mercadal*. The moſt that can be ſaid of it is, it abounds with Game; for few Inhabitants care to reſide there, it being the pooreſt Land, and leaſt frequented.

Of the Termino *of* Ciudadella.

It was the Capital of *Minorca* when ſurrendered by the *Moors*, and till the Courts were removed to *Mahon* by our Governors; once a flouriſhing Town, well built, and populous, ſince greatly declin'd in Trade, but ſtill boaſts of more Dons and Cavalleros within its Walls, than in all the reſt of the Iſland. In this Town are about 6000 Houſes. It is intirely walled in, and its Fortifications once deſerved Mention, but has been greatly neglected of late Years, and the Garriſon on an Alarm is to remove to St. *Philip's* Caſtle. The great Church is a noble *Gothic* Pile of Building, the largeſt in the Iſland, and the only Cathedral: It has a handſome ſquare Tower, and a light, octangular Sphere of hewn Stone, and is one of the principal Beauties in the Proſpect of the Town. It ſeems reaſonable to ſuppoſe it was built when King *Alphonſo*, of *Arragon*, drove the Moors out of the Iſland, *Anno* 1287.

On the South Side we may diſcern vaſt Numbers of Graves that have been hewn out of a Rock. There is a neat Church not far from hence, which was reſerved for the Uſe of the *Engliſh*, ſtill call'd the *Engliſh* Church; but by the Commander in Chief at that Time, was many Years ſince given up to the Natives.

Near *Mahon* Gate is a Convent of *Auſtin* Friars. An ingenious Hiſtorian ſays, the Friars have ſome Kind of Learning, but chiefly conſiſts in unintelligible Terms and Jargon, expreſſed in barbarous *Latin*; and that one with whom he had been in Company gravely told him, that a new Philoſophy had lately been taught there, which was founded on Reaſon.

The Nuns of *Santa Clara* have alſo a Convent in this Town, where the *Engliſh* can have an eaſy Acceſs to look thro' the Grates; meagre, ſqualed Creatures, with wrinkled Foreheads and Eyes, much uſed to the melting Mood. The Friars go out in Couples, as often as they will, and deny themſelves no reaſonable Liberties, and innocent Diverſions, as the *French* Ladies, and poſſibly ſome others very juſtly call them: But theſe Recluſes have Bodies emacerated with Grief, hard Fare, and Confinement, and Minds tortured with Inclinations which they cannot gratify. We might add much more, but ſhall let this ſuffice for Convents.

About two Miles N. W. of *Ciudadella* ſtands *Toro del Ram*, the Light-houſe for this Part of the Iſland; not intended to direct Mariners on the Coaſt, (for of ſuch there are none in the Iſland) but as Watch-Towers, where Signals are made on the Sight of Veſſels; and if a Fleet draws nigh, they are preſently alarmed by Smoak in the

Day, and by Fire in the Night.——Few People come to *Ciudadella* with ſo little Curioſity, as not to view the ſurprizing Caverns in the Rock called *Cova Parella*. Its Entrance is narrow and ſteep, but it widens every Way as you deſcend, and the Light of Torches diſcover great Numbers of ſmaller Caves, which have a Communication with the principal one. In moſt of theſe Cells the Water, which is copiouſly impregnated with a ſparry Matter, perpetually drips from the irregular Prominences of the Roof, and forms a prodigious Number of Stalactites, or ſtony Iſicles, of the Colour of brown Sugar-candy; ſome falling on other Rocks prove a Kind of Support to the Roofs of theſe huge Caverns.

Bordering on ſome Parts of the Coaſt is a Sand mixed with ſmall Pieces of red Coral, which is ſeldom ſeen by our Fiſhermen, whilſt intire Trees of the white Kind are frequently brought to Light; for here is no Coral Fiſhery, but in caſting their Nets for flat Fiſh they are torn from the Rocks, and ſo brought up.

Theſe Coves are ſituate in a barren Spot, if we regard the Intereſt of the Farmer; but here is the greateſt Plenty and Variety of Marble, with a vaſt Number of Foſſile Shells, that are any where to be met with in the Iſland of *Minorca*.

Nothing more of Note occurs in the topographical Hiſtory of this Iſland; what other Particulars may be agreeable to the Curious, we ſhall endeavour with Brevity to relate.

As to the Antiquity, the Name, the different Revolutions, *&c.* is a Taſk too tedious and unentertaining to inſert; we ſhall only attempt a ſhort Account how it came into the Hands of the *Engliſh*.

In the Reign of *Peter* III. of *Arragon*, it was annexed to that Crown; but they enjoyed but little Peace, the *Moors* being always reſtleſs Diſturbers and Invaders.

Upon the Reduction of *Sardinia*, and the Return of the Fleet to the Coaſt of *Catalonia*, Major-General *Stanhope* projected an Expedition for the Conqueſt of the Iſland of *Minorca*, then garriſoned by the *French* and *Spaniards* for King *Philip*. He accordingly procured the neceſſary Orders for embarking a Body of Troops, amounting to 2600 Men, for ſo it was given out, though in Reality no more than 2000, who arrived at the Iſland on the 14th of *September*, 1708. They met with great Difficulty in landing and tranſporting their heavy Artillery in ſo rocky a Country, where there were but few Beaſts of Burthen; yet by diligent Labour they brought their whole Train, conſiſting of 42 Guns, and 15 Mortars, in 12 Days Time, to the Ground where they intended to employ them.

In the mean Time *Fornellis* Caſtle was briſkly attacked by Capt. *Butler*, in the *Dunkirk*, who got into the Harbour two Hours before the *Centurion*, Capt. *Fairborn*, which was diſpatched with him from the Fleet, and fired 36 Barrels of Powder againſt the Caſtle, which made a gallant Defence; but the Garriſon finding the *Centurion* was able to get in, and had begun a warm Fire upon them, thought proper to ſurrender themſelves Priſoners of War, having but one Man killed, and four wounded; whereas the Ships had 11 killed, and 60 wounded. The Garriſon conſiſted of about 50 Men, and had 12 Guns mounted for their Defence.

This Succeſs intimidated the Garriſon of St. *Philip*'s Caſtle, and contributed greatly to its Surrender to the Confederates.

On the 28th, at Break of Day, the General opened a Battery of nine Guns, againſt two middle-moſt Towers that defended a Line the Enemy had lately made, and beat them down, making ſome Breaches in the Line-Wall itſelf.

Brigadier *Wade* was poſted at ſome Diſtance to the Right, with two Battalions; ſome of his Grenadiers entered the Line without Orders, which he no ſooner obſerved than he advanced with all Expedition with all the Men he could to ſuſtain them. When the General heard their Fire, he marched the ordinary Guard of the Battery up to that Part of the Line which was neareſt, which put the Enemy into ſo great a Conſternation, that they immediately abandoned the two other Towers, which could not have been taken without Cannon, and retired precipitately within the Works of the Caſtle.

The Allies lodged themſelves the ſame Evening at the Foot of the Glacis of St. *Philip*'s Caſtle, and traced out their main Battery; but the next Morning the Enemy beat a Parley, and a Treaty enſued, which ended in a Capitulation, ſigned at Five in the Afternoon of that Day; in Conſequence of which the General took Poſſeſſion of the Place the 30th, and found the Garriſon to conſiſt of 1000 Men, under Arms, Part of whom were to be tranſported into France, and the reſt into *Spain*.

The Loſs of the Confederates was inconſiderable, and did not exceed 40 Men killed and wounded; among the former was the brave Capt. *Stanhope*, of the *Milford*, who acted on Shore as a Volunteer, under his Brother General *Stanhope*, after he had given ſignal Proof of his undaunted Valour, and

and was interred in one of the ſubterraneous Caverns in a Rock, hewn out for that Purpoſe, in 1708.

We are told that this Caſtle was built by *Charles* V. repaired and beautified by *Philip* II. and enlarged by *Philip* IV.

A Detachment of Foot was ſent to *Ciudadella*, which immediately ſurrendered, and the Garriſon of 100 Men made Priſoners of War.

Thus the Iſland was happily reduced under the Obedience of King *Charles*; though, as may ſeem ſtrange, there were found in St. *Philip*'s Caſtle 100 great Guns, 3000 Barrels of Powder, and every Thing elſe neceſſary to ſuſtain a Siege; and according to Articles of Capitulation, Brigadier *Petit*, the Engineer, a *French* Refugee, was made Governor of St. *Philip*'s Caſtle for the King of *Spain*. He ſoon after built a large Battery for the Defence of *Mahon* Harbour, and Brigadier *Durand* began to fortify on the Cape *Mola* Side. By this valuable Acquiſition, eſpecially as to its Fort, it became the ordinary Rendezvous of the *Britiſh* Fleet in the *Mediterranean*, where they can aſſemble as many Ships as they pleaſe with Secrecy, without diſcovering their Deſtination, as is likely to happen in Harbours on the Continent. Here too they may annoy the *French* and other maritime Powers. But among the ſeveral Advantages that redounded to the *Britiſh* Nation from this Conqueſt, it raiſed their Figure in thoſe Parts, made the *Moors* and the *Italians* have a greater Eſteem and Regard for them than before, and more forward in Negotiations than they probably would have been, if this Enterprize had not been crowned with Succeſs.

On the Peace of *Utrecht*, *Minorca* was yielded to us, and has ever ſince remained quietly in our Hands.

MATHEMATICAL QUESTIONS *Anſwered.*

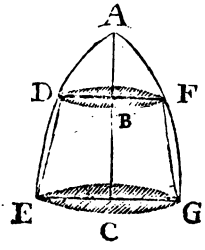
Queſtion 75, *anſwered by Mr.* ELING.

PUT $a = 504$, and let $x =$ the ſecond Number; then $\frac{a}{x} =$ the 5th, $\frac{a}{x} - x =$ the 4th, $\frac{a}{x} - 2x =$ the third, and $x \div \frac{\frac{a}{x} - 2x}{x} =$ the firſt. But $\frac{3a}{x} - 2x = a$, by the Queſtion. Therefore $x = \sqrt{\frac{3a}{2} + \frac{a^2}{16}} : -\frac{1}{4}a$; and the Numbers are as follow, *viz.*

1ſt.	0.05359
2d.	2.96511
3d.	164.04661
4th.	167.01172
5th.	169.97683

This Queſtion was alſo anſwered by Mr. North, *Mr.* Butler, *Mr.* Wildbore, *Mr.* Barker, *Mr.* Hudſon, *and Mr.* Wm. Smith.

Queſtion 76, *anſwered by Mr.* SHIPMAN.



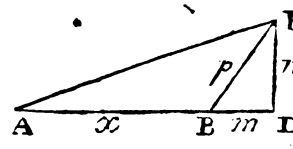
PUT $a =$ AC, $2b =$ EG, $d = ,7854$, and $x =$ DB, then by Property of the *Parabola*, $b^2 : a :: x^2 : \frac{ax^2}{b^2} =$ AB; conſequently $a - \frac{ax^2}{b^2} =$ BC, and by Theo. 15, p. 419, of *Ward*'s Mathematics, $\frac{4dab^2}{3} + \frac{4dbax}{3} - \frac{4dax^3}{3b} - \frac{4da^2x^4}{3b^2} =$ Content of the Conic Fruſtum. In Fluxions, $\frac{4dbax}{3} -$

$\frac{12\,d\,a\,x^2\,\dot{x}}{3\,b} - \frac{16\,d\,a\,x^3\,\dot{x}}{3\,b^2} = 0$, which reduced, *&c.* gives $4\,x^3 + 3\,b\,x^2 = b^3$.

This Queſtion was alſo anſwered by Mr. Goodhead, *Mr.* Butler, *Mr.* Cunningham, *Mr.* Wildbore, *Mr.* North, *and Mr.* John Thompſon.

Queſtion 77, *anſwered by Mr.* NORTH.

LET P be the Port ſailed from the ∠ DPA, the Courſe of the Ship A, and the ∠ DPB = ∠ BPA, the Courſe of the Ship B. Put PD = n, BD = m, and PB = p, alſo AB = x; then *per* 3d *Euc.* 6th, $m : n :: x : AP = \frac{n\,x}{m}$, and *per* a *Lemma* in Mr. *Simpſon*'s Algebra $\frac{n\,n\,x}{m} - m\,x = p\,p$, hence $x = \frac{m\,p\,p}{n^2 - m^2}$, and therefore $AP = \frac{n\,x}{m} = \frac{n\,p\,p}{n^2 - m^2}$; now let m, n, and p, be 3, 4, and 5,

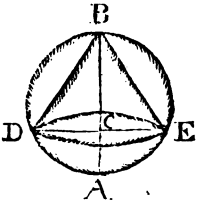


which are the Sides of a right-angled Triangle, and then will $AB = x = \frac{m\,p\,p}{n^2 - m^2} = \frac{75}{7}$, and $AP = \frac{n\,p^2}{n^2 - m^2} = \frac{100}{7}$; whence then multiplying each Side by 7, we ſhall have BD = 21, PD = 28, PB = 35, AB = 75, and AP = 100: Therefore the Courſe of the Ship A is S. 73° 44′, W. or W. S. W. ½ W. neareſt; and the Courſe of the Ship B is S. 36° 52′, W. or S. W. by S. ½ W. neareſt.

This Queſtion was alſo anſwered by Mr. Wildbore.

Queſtion 78, *anſwered by Mr.* TIMOTHY DRURY, *of* Great Houghton *in* Yorkſhire.

LET $a = 34 =$ AB, $p = 3{,}1416$, and $x =$ AC, then $p\sqrt{ax - x^2} =$ half the Circumference of the Conic Baſe, and $\sqrt{a^2 - ax} =$ BD, which $\dot{x}$'d by $p\sqrt{ax - x^2} =$ Convex Superficies, a Maximum (per Queſtion) in Fluxions, and reduced, $x = \sqrt{\frac{-a^2}{9}} + \frac{2}{3}a = \frac{1}{3}a$, and the Cone's Altitude $= \frac{2}{3}a$. W. W. R.



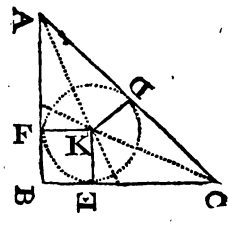
This Queſtion was alſo anſwered by Mr. Goodhead, *Mr.* Spurling, *Mr.* North, *Mr.* Badger, *Mr.* Dent, *Mr.* Shipman, *Mr.* Allen, *Mr.* Wildbore, *Mr.* Langley, *Mr.* Butler, *Mr.* Cunningham, *Mr.* Foſter, *and Mr.* John Thompſon.

Queſtion 79, *anſwered by Mr.* WILLIAM DENT, *of* Long-Sutton *in* Lincolnſhire.

THEN $x + \frac{a}{2} =$ AB, and $y + \frac{a}{2} =$ BC, and $x + y =$ AC, *Euc.* 47. $x\,x + x\,a + \frac{a\,a}{4} + y\,y + y\,a + \frac{a\,a}{4} = x\,x + 2\,x\,y + y\,y$.

By

By Subtraction and Diviſion $\frac{xa+\frac{aa}{2}}{2x-a}=y$. And $\frac{2xa}{2x-a}$ $=$ BC. Therefore $\frac{2xa}{2x-a}\times\frac{x+\frac{a}{2}}{2}=\frac{2axx+xaa}{4x-2a}$ $=$ Area.



Let $x=$ AF, EC $=y$; then AF $=$ AD, CD $=$ CE, $a=$ Diameter, which, *per* Queſtion, muſt be a Minimum.

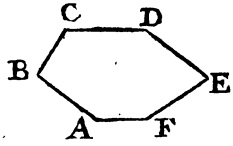
In Fluxions $8axx\dot{x}-8aa\dot{x}-2\dot{x}aaa=0$, and $xx-ax=\frac{aa}{4}$, compleating the Square, and extracting the Root, $x=\frac{a}{\sqrt{2}}+\frac{1}{2}a$, and $AB=\frac{a}{\sqrt{2}}+a=EC$.

This Queſtion was alſo anſwered by Mr. North, *Mr.* Jackſon, *Mr.* Allen, *Mr.* Thompſon, *Mr.* Wildbore, *Mr.* Shipman, *Mr.* Barker, *Mr.* Spurling, *Mr.* Butler, *Mr.* Cunningham, *Mr.* Drury, *and Mr.* Foſter.

New QUESTIONS *to be anſwered.*

Queſtion 98.

By Mr. SPURLING, *of* Great-Baddow.



GIVEN the three Sides BC, CD, and DE, with the Angles comprehended: Alſo there are two Stations, *viz.* A and F, ſuch that at A only B, C, and F are viſible, and at F only A, E, and D. Thence to find the Places A and F, and conſequently the reſt?

Queſtion 99.

By Mr. J. HUDSON.

GIVEN the Area $=a=24$ Acres, of a right-angled triangular Field, whoſe Sides are in geometrical Progreſſion, to find each Side?

Queſtion 100.

By Mr. CHARLES WILDBORE.

A Gentleman, whoſe Houſe is ſhaded on three Sides by neighbouring Houſes, but on the Front is expoſed to the Fury of the Wind, which has ſo ſhattered the Tiling, that he will be obliged to have a new Roof, and therefore deſires ſome ingenious Gentleman that has Leiſure to aſſiſt a Friend, to tell him in what Form to build it, ſo that the Wind blowing againſt it, may have the leaſt Effect; and alſo what greater Quantity of Materials it will require, than when built in the uſual priſmatic Form. The Width of the Roof being five, the Height four, and the Length ten Yards.

Queſtion 101.

By Mr. LITTLE HOOLE.

THE Poſitions of the three Points A, B, and C, being given to draw, through the Point A, a right Line; to which, if two other Lines be drawn from A and B, the former to make with the required Line a right Angle, and the other from B to make the half of one, thoſe two ſaid Lines ſhall be equal to each other.

Queſtion 102.

By Mr. PHILIP ANTROBUS.

I Deſire to know on *July* 21, 1756, Latitude 53° 24′ North, in what Direction, in

in Regard to the Meridian, an Object muſt be fixed, making an Angle of 54° with the Plane of the Horizon; ſo the Angle included by the Meridian, and Shadow of the ſaid Object at Three o'Clock, ſhall be a Minimum?

Queſtion 103.

By Mr. JOHN THOMPSON.

HOW many Gardens, 20 Perches each, may be made in an even Meadow, when twice the Length added to thrice the Breadth is 32 Chains and 40 Links?

A CANTATA.

RECITATIVE.

ONE eve beſide a ſilver ſtream
Young *Damon* lay reclin'd,
With all her graces *Venus* came
In viſion to his mind;
When thus a lovely nymph began the Song,
While echo ſeem'd to waft the ſtrain along.

AIR.

To beauty ev'ry hour devote,
Oh! youth!—be happy and be gay:
Thy bliſs ſhall make each pain remote,
And *Cupid* all thy toil repay.
A thouſand cares their Pains impart,
And cloud the preſent joyful ſcene;
But endleſs joys enchant the heart,
While love and beauty only reign.

RECITATIVE.

While o'er his wand'ring fancy thus
The god of ſleep his pow'rs diffuſe,
Another form, behold! aroſe,
Reliever true of human woes;
His ton—his glaſs—his looks divine,
All—all—confeſs the god of wine.

SONG *and* AIR.

The Charms of love, ſays he, beware,
Short the bliſs, but long the care;
Beauty's gone when ſcarce poſſeſt,
'Tis all a Bubble, all a Jeſt;
Here the laſting pleaſures lie,
Here behold a real Joy:
Thus we paſs our Time above——
Learn firſt to drink, and then—to love.

M. T.

The Lawyer *and his* Client, *from* Boileau, *imitated.*

TO M and *Will* one ſummer's day,
Pick'd up an oyſter near the ſea;
While each requires the prize in Rage,
There paſſes by a lawyer ſage:
Both warmly plead the right of Laws,
And aſk his Judgment of the Cauſe.
He paus'd——at length, with artful ſneer,
Says he, My friends——the caſe is clear.
The fiſh he eat—gave each a Shell,
Then bid the wrangling fools farewel.

M. T.

A SONG.

I.

SEE, *Sophia*, how the tinctur'd vale
Diſperſes round the fragrant gale,
And all its ſweets reſtrn:
See too the Roſe, that bluſhing flow'r,
With envious charms exerts a pow'r
Inferior far to thine.

II.

The Lambs are ſportive o'er the plain,
The feather'd ſongſters tune their ſtrain
Within the echoing grove:
No care diſturbs their peaceful breaſt——
Your ſhepherd too would be as bleſt,
Would you requite his Love.

III.

Oh! ſee how lively nature ſeems,
How *Sol* diſplays his orient beams,
And gilds the daſied Meads:
Oh! come and taſte the balmy ſweets,
From bow'r to bow'r which wand'ring fleets,
To charm my lovely Maid.

IV.

To yonder ſummit we'll repair,
The ſeaſon's flow'ry prime to ſhare,
And view the varied ſcenes:
Or elſe from ſhade to ſhade we'll ſtray,
Let time regardleſs ſteal away,
'Till loſt in endleſs dreams.

M. T.

On the Declaration of War.

BRITANNIA now diſdains the peaceful ſmile,
With martial clang ſhe rouzes all her iſle;
No more ſhe likes the murm'ring ſilver ſtream,
Nor fragrant grove adjacent to the ſame;
Nor on the banks of fav'rite *Thames* to ſtray,
While all her ſons the godlike *George* obey:
Through ev'ry vale ſhe ſends the martial cry,
The hills around return a juſt reply.
To arms, to arms, her warrior ſons ſhe calls,
To ſtorm the ramparts, and aſcend the walls,

To

To dare the Foe upon the dusty plain,
And make them tremble at their numbers slain.
Forsake the plow, the sword your strength demands,
Your king, your country, and your just commands;
Then haste, my sons, and join the martial throng,
Revenge, like *Britons*, what you've suffer'd wrong,
Intrepid youths, for glorious deeds prepare,
And dare to meet the death-intending spear;
'Tis *William* leads you where true honour lies,
And makes your glories rend the vaulted skies.
Nor here, *Britannia*, ends the voice of war,
The rolling waves transport the noise afar,
Eager extending o'er the foaming Tide,
Abase, she cries, my foe's infernal pride,
Their broken vows atone with floods of gore,
And make them pray for peace enjoy'd before,
By arms superior make them curse their fate,
And curse the cause when curses are too late:
'Tis you, my sons, who on the billows ride,
My darling sons, who stem the rapid tide;
'Tis you on whom I chiefly must depend,
My wrongs to succour, and my rights defend,
To make them, pouring o'er their perjur'd head
Just vengeance, fill the number of the dead;
Still to declare, *Britannia* rules the Main,
And still resolves her glory to retain,
Boldly support the dire embattled line,
For you a lasting laurel crown I'll twine.
Britannia thus excites, with loud alarms,
Her peaceful people to return to arms;
Soon through the Streets the martial clangs resound,
The sacred buildings echo to the sound,
With joy transporting all embrace the war,
And just revenge with one accord declare;
All fix the sword unsatiate by their side,
Resolv'd to crush their foe's detested pride;
Alone *pro patriâ* is the reigning cry,
And all *pro patriâ* are resolv'd to die,
Or live victorious in the noble cause
Of *England*'s right, her liberty, and laws.
Now, peace abolish'd, all our hosts prepare,
For all the hardships of a dubious war;
Oh, God! protect them in the dismal field,
And let thy hand almighty be their shield.

N. H.

A SONG.

YOUNG *Jemmy* is the gayest swain
That ever grac'd the flow'ry plain,
Or join'd in merry Dance;
His easy form inspir'd delight,
The nymphs are ravish'd with his sight
When'er he does advance.

Calm was the Air, the sky serene,
A finer day was never seen,
When *Patty*, luckless maid!
Was dancing with as fresh an air,
As might at once all hearts ensnare,
By *Cupid* was betray'd.

Sharp was the dart, it pierc'd her breast,
No more sh' enjoys her former rest,
Or frolicks on the green;
She haunts the vale, or lonely grove,
In mournful accents sighs her love,
By few is seldom seen.

But let th' unguarded youth beware,
Nor slight the kind, enchanting fair,
Lest he should sigh in turn;
The god of love in secret lies
In *Patty*'s smiles, or *Lucy*'s eyes,
And laughs to see their scorn.

J. S.

The Choice of a WIFE.

LET the girl that kind Heav'n allots to be mine,
Her actions to virtue and prudence incline,
Let her person be slender, complexion too show
The white of the lilly, and rose's fair glow;
Her eye speaking love I would have, and her mind
In prosperity gay, in misfortunes resign'd;
Good-humour at all times should smile on her face,
For that gives to beauty ineffable grace.
The faults of her sex may she know to despise,
And virtue revere, as a guest from the skies;
With contempt may she learn to look down upon those,
Who not friends to great *George*, are their country's worst foes.
Wit too may she have, for that can supply
The flame of our loves, which without it would die;
For angels alone can the happiness prove,
Of e'er flourishing beauty, and endless pure love.
Nor should I repine if sound learning was join'd,
To improve, with its culture, the seeds in her mind;

For

For learning to beauty adds luſtre and grace,
As the ſun's beaming influence chears nature's fair face.
Thus bleſs'd with my fair one, no trouble I'd know,
But my life, crown'd with halcyon, quiet ſhould flow,
Content in ſome cottage I'd ſpend all my days,
Not ambitious of Riches, nor envious of praiſe.

Barkhamſtead. J. GLASSE.

VENUS *revenged.*

Sure, framing thee, Heav'n took unuſual care.
OTWAY.

Hinc illæ Lachrymæ.

OF living deaths, of ſweetly torturing pain,
Of victors vanquiſh'd, and of heroes ſlain,
My verſe indites:—O thou who deigns t'inſpire
Th' adventrous bard, ſtrange to the ſacred lyre,
All conſcious muſe! from what ſad cauſe, declare,
Sighs thus ſucceeding ſighs fatigue the air.
How long did men love's hallow'd rites prophane!
When looſe deſires, and curſed thirſt of gain,
Love's name aſſuming, rag'd without controul,
And fierceſt anarchy miſrul'd the ſoul.
No more for *Venus'* help the lover ſigh'd,
Her fane deſerted, and her pow'r defy'd.
The queen, enrag'd, Heav'n's awful ſilence broke,
Aſſembled Gods ſtood liſt'ning as ſhe ſpoke.
"Ye ſons of *Jove!* (ſhe cry'd) ſhall man no more
Bend to my ſway, nor own my ſov'reign pow'r?
Me, whom e're while ev'n *Jove* himſelf obey'd,
And univerſal nature homage paid,
Shall impious man defy? my laws tranſgreſs,
And uſe my name to purpoſes ſo baſe?
If e'er, ye pow'rs, my venom'd ſhafts ye fear'd,
If e'er the *Cyprian* queen deſerv'd regard,
If e'er love's ſacred tranſports fir'd your breaſt,
Oh! hear, and aid the vengeance I requeſt:
Leſt I, impatient of the foul diſgrace,
Forſake mankind, and all the immortal race;
Thus the wide world in dreary waſtes ſhall lie,
And Heav'n itſelf be robb'd of half its joy.
Rouze then, ye Gods! my ſacred rites maintain,
And ſave, oh! ſave me from rebellious man!"
While thus the queen of beauty ſuppliant ſpeaks,
Perſuaſive tears roll'd copious down her cheeks,
O'er ev'ry God the ſoft contagion ſpreads,
Who can reſiſt when weeping beauty pleads?
Each ſiſter's eye the graceful ſorrow ſhar'd,
And Heav'n's bright ſynod all its art prepar'd
To form a fair, ſuch as e'en fairs approve,
To fire mankind with heart-enobling love;
Pandora like, ſent from the bleſs'd abodes,
Endow'd with all the gifts of all the gods.
Venus began; at her all-pow'rful call,
A ſiſter *Venus* trod the ſtar-pav'd hall,
Swift o'er her lips ſhe ſhed th' ambroſial dew,
And all around the loves and graces flew.
The wanton ringlets of her auburn hair,
Wav'd down her iv'ry neck, and danc'd upon the air.
Her ſwelling breaſt that ſham'd the virgin ſnow,
The *Ceſtus* (wond'rous zone) embrac'd below,
There, plac'd unſeen, the potent charm inſpires
In ev'ry boſom generous, chaſte deſires.
Aurora then endow'd her poliſh'd cheek
With all the eloquence a bluſh can ſpeak.
The lovely wonder next began to move,
Majeſtic, as th' immortal ſpouſe of *Jove*,
Grace undefineable each ſtep ſupplies,
And *Jove*'s own light'ning darted from her eyes.
Apollo wakes the lyre, ſoft muſic floats,
Her voice ſymphonious anſwers to the notes,
She ſpeaks! the ſoul of harmony they hear,
Sweet elocution chains the raptur'd ear.
Thus all the pow'rs of Heav'n with niceſt care,
Juſt to his great idea form'd the fair:
Such charms combin'd great *Phœbus* ne'er ſurvey'd,
'Twas virtue's ſelf in human form array'd!
Venus was pleas'd, and ſent her from above,
To ſpread the ſhafts of all-controlling love,
To win the wiſe, the ſavage heart to tame,
And *C—rt—ſs* call'd the fair-proportion'd dame.

Southampton,
April 10, 1756. ROMEO.

A CHRO-

A CHRONOLOGICAL MEMOIR *of* Occurrences.

For *JUNE* 1756.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Turin, May 29.

LITTLE can be known concerning the Operations of the French at Minorca, as the Duke de Richlieu does not ſuffer any Officer, or Inhabitant of the Iſland, to receive or ſend away Letters, but through his Hands, and under his Seal. The Report of an Engagement the 20th Inſt. between the Engliſh and French Fleets on the Mediterranean, is confirmed from ſeveral Parts, and with different Circumſtances, and altogether from the French.

Genoa, May 22. Letters from Madrid mention, that that Court ſeems chiefly attentive to the augmenting of its Forces by Sea and Land; and that Sir Benjamin Keene repreſented to Mr. Wall, that he thought it his Duty to inform the King his Maſter of theſe Meaſures, as they ſeem'd inconſiſtent with former Declarations; to which the Spaniſh Secretary reply'd, When a foreign Army approached ſo near his Dominions, his Majeſty was obliged to uſe proper Precaution againſt all Events.

Paris, June 17. Articles of the Treaty between his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, and the Empreſs Queen of Hungary.

1ſt. That there ſhall be a ſincere and conſtant Friendſhip and Union between his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, and the Empreſs Queen of Hungary, Bohemia, *&c.* their Heirs, Succeſſors, Kingdoms, Eſtates, Provinces, Countries, Subjects, and Vaſſals, without Exception.

2d. The Treaty of Weſtphalia in 1648, and all ſubſequent Treaties, particularly the aforeſaid Convention of Neutrality with this Treaty, are renewed and confirmed.

By the 3d the Empreſs guaranties all the French King's Dominions, without Exception, according to the Pragmatic Sanction.

By the 4th the French King guaranties all the Queen's Dominions, without any Exceptions, according to the ſaid Order of the Pragmatic Sanction.

By the 5th the contracting Powers are to employ, in Concert, their good Offices, to prevent a threatened Invaſion of the Dominions of either.

By the 6th, if either is attacked, the other is to furniſh a Succour of 24,000 Men, *viz.* of 6000 Horſe, and 18,000 Foot, the Caſe of the preſent War between France and England excepted.

By the 7th this Succour is to march in ſix Weeks after Requiſition is made by the Party attacked, or threatened with an Invaſion.

Theſe Parties are to be paid by the Party that furniſh them, and the other to give them Winter Quarters; but the Party entitled to make the Requiſition, may make a Demand of Money, as an equivalent for the Troops.

By the 8th their Majeſty's reſerve a Power of inviting other Powers to take Part in the preſent Treaty.

The 9th, and laſt, mention the Ratification of this Treaty to be within ſix Weeks from the 10th of June.

This Treaty was preceded by the following Convention of Neutrality.

The Empreſs Queen declares, and promiſes in the moſt ſolemn Manner, that ſhe will not, either directly or indirectly, take any Part in the preſent Difference between France and England, but will obſerve the moſt exact and perfect Neutrality.

And his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty declares, that he will on no Pretext whatſoever attack or invade any Part of the Low Countries.

From the London Gazette, June 22.

Oſtend, June 19. Advice of the 6th Inſt. from before St. Philip's Caſtle, mention, that Gen. Blakeney continues to make a moſt gallant Defence, and diſmounts all the French Batteries. It is affirmed that M. de Richlieu has demanded a Reinforcement of battering Cannon, and Troops, without which he cannot make himſelf Maſter of the Fort. Every Fathom they gain, the Fire of the Beſieged is more hot and inſupportable; and the Account from Officers before the Place, make their Loſs already above 2000 killed, excluſive of thoſe who have died by Sickneſs.

LONDON,

April 4.

WE have Advice from Boſton in New-England, that his Majeſty's Ship the Lynn, with 50,000*l.* Sterling, and his Majeſty's Ship the Woolwich, with 10,000 Stand of Arms for the King's Troops, were ſafely arrived there.

May 27. His Majeſty paſſed the following Acts, *viz.*

An Act for the Encouragement of Seamen.

An Act for reviving and continuing an Act for the Relief of Debtors, with reſpect to the Impriſonment of their Perſons.

An Act to prevent the unlawful Combination of Workmen in the Woollen Manufactory, *&c.*

An Act to improve, widen, and enlarge the Paſſage over London-Bridge.

And to 20 other publick, and 10 private Bills.

His Majeſty's moſt gracious Speech to both Houſes of Parliament, on Thurſday *the 27th of* May, 1756.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

AFTER ſo long and unwearied Application to the public Buſineſs, it is reaſonable that I ſhould give you ſome Receſs. I muſt, at the ſame Time, return you my hearty Thanks for the vigorous and effectual Support you have given me in maintaining that juſt and national Cauſe, in which I am engaged.

The Injuries and Hoſtilities which have been for ſome Time committed by the French againſt my Dominions and Subjects, are now followed by the actual Invaſion of the Iſland of Minorca, which ſtands guarantied to me by all the great Powers of Europe, and in particular by the French King. I have, therefore, found myſelf obliged, in Vindication of the Honour of my Crown, and of the Rights of my People, to declare War in Form againſt France. I rely on the Divine Protection, and the vigorous Aſſiſtance of my faithful Subjects, in ſo juſt a Cauſe.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,

I return you my hearty Thanks for the Readineſs and Diſpatch with which you have granted me ſuch large Supplies. You may depend on their being ſtrictly applied to the good Purpoſes for which they were given.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

Nothing has given me more inward Satisfaction, than the Confidence which you repoſe in me. It is the moſt acceptable Return you could make to me; and you may be aſſured, ſhall be made uſe of only for your Good. The Preſervation of your Religion, Liberties, and Independency, is and always ſhall be, my great Aim; and I truſt you will not be wanting to yourſelves.

Then his Majeſty was pleaſed to adjourn both Houſes of Parliament to Friday the 18th of June.

May 31. This Day Lieut. O'Hara arriv'd with Diſpatches from Admiral Bing, dated the 7th Inſt. at Gibraltar, that he was joined by Commodore Edgecombe, and ſailed from thence on the 8th for Mahon, with 13 Ships of the Line, and three Frigates.

June 14. Several Meſſengers were diſpatched to foreign Courts.

18. The Parliament met purſuant to their Adjournment, when the Right Hon. the Lords Hindon and Walpole were introduced, and took their Seats in the Houſe of Peers, and both Houſes adjourn'd to July 15.

Advices from Portſmouth and Plymouth inform us of the utmoſt Vigilance uſed in fitting and equipping his Majeſty's Ships of War, and that ſeveral have lately, and are daily ſailing on a Cruize, or more important Expeditions.

19. John Gwilt, Eſq; Citizen and Silk-Throwſter, paid his Fine for Sheriff.

New created Admirals.

Rear Admirals of the White.	*Rear Admirals of the Blue.*
Henry Harriſon, Eſq;	Tho. Broderic, Eſq;
Tho. Cotes, Eſq;	Sir Cha. Hardy, Knt
Tho. Frankland, Eſq;	Lord Northeſk
Harry Norris, Eſq;	Cha. Saunders, Eſq;
John Brett, Eſq;	Lord Paulet.

The French *King's Declaration of War againſt the King of* England, *dated at* Verſailles, June 9, 1756, *and proclaimed at* Paris *the 16th.*

By the King.

ALL Europe knows that the King of England was in 1754 the Aggreſſor againſt the Poſſeſſions of the King in North America, and that in the Month of June laſt Year, the Engliſh Navy, in Contempt of the Law of Nations, and the Faith of Treaties, began to exerciſe the moſt violent Hoſtilities againſt his Majeſty's Ships, and againſt the Navigation and Commerce of his Subjects. The King, juſtly offended with this Treachery, and the Inſult offered to his Flag, ſuſpended during eight Months the Effects

Effects of his Reſentment, and what he owed to the Dignity of his Crown, only through the Fear of expoſing Europe to the Calamities of a new War. 'Twas with this ſalutary View that France at firſt only oppoſed the injurious Proceedings of England by the moſt moderate Behaviour. At the Time that the Engliſh Navy was taking, by Means of the moſt odious Violences, and ſometimes by the baſeſt Artifices, the French Ships that ſailed with Confidence under the Protection of the publick Faith, his Majeſty ſent back to England a Frigate which had been taken by the French Navy, and the Engliſh Ships continued their Trade unmoleſted in the Ports of France. At the Time that the French Soldiers and Sailors were treated with the greateſt Severity in the Britiſh Iſlands, and that the Behaviour with Reſpect to them was carried beyond the Bounds preſcribed by the Law of Nature and Humanity to the moſt rigorous Rights of War, the Engliſh travelled and inhabited freely in France, under the Protection of that Regard which civilized People owe to each other. At the Time that the Engliſh Miniſters, under the Appearance of good Faith, impoſed upon the King's Embaſſador by falſe Proteſtations, at that very Time they were putting in Execution in all Parts of North America Orders that were directly contrary to the deceitful Aſſurances that they gave of an approaching Accommodation. At the Time that the Court of London was draining the Arts of Intrigue, and the Subſidies of England, in order to ſtir up other Powers againſt the Court of France, the King did not even require of them thoſe Succours, which by Guaranties and defenſive Treaties he was authoriſed to demand, and only adviſed them to ſuch Meaſures as were neceſſary for their own Peace and Security. Such has been the Conduct of the two Nations. The ſtriking Contraſt of their Proceedings ought to convince all Europe of the Views of Jealouſy, Ambition, and Avarice, which incite the one, and of the Principles of Honour, Juſtice, and Moderation, upon which the other behaves. The King was in Hopes that the King of England, purely from a Conſideration of the Rules of Equity and his own Honour, would have diſavowed the ſcandalous Exceſſes which his Sea Officers continually committed. His Majeſty had even furniſhed him with an Opportunity of ſo doing, in a juſt and becoming Manner, by demanding the ſpeedy and entire Reſtitution of the French Ships taken by the Engliſh Navy, and had offered him upon that preliminary Condition, to enter into a Negociation with regard to the other Satisfaction which he had a Right to expect, and to liſten to an amicable Reconciliation of the Differences concerning America. The King of England having rejected this Propoſition, the King could not but look upon his Refuſal as the moſt authentic Declaration of War, as his Majeſty had declared he ſhould do in his Requiſition. The Britiſh Court might therefore have diſpenſed with a Formality which was become unneceſſary; a more eſſential Motive ſhould have engaged it not to ſubmit to the Judgment of Europe the pretended Grievances which the King of England alledged againſt France, in the Declaration of War which he cauſed to be publiſhed at London. The vague Imputations contained in that Work, have in Reality no Foundation, and the Manner in which they are ſet forth would be ſufficient to prove their Weakneſs, if their Falſity had not already been ſtrongly demonſtrated in the Memorial which the King cauſed to be delivered at all Courts, containing the Subſtance of the Facts, with their Juſtifications, as far as relates to the preſent War, and the Negotiations which preceded it. There is nevertheleſs one important Fact which is not mentioned in that Memorial, becauſe it was impoſſible to foreſee that England would carry, ſo far as ſhe has done, her Want of Delicacy in finding out Ways to make Evaſions. The Affair in Queſtion is the Works erected at Dunkirk, and the Troops which the King cauſed to be aſſembled upon the Sea Coaſts. Who would not think, by the King of England's Declaration of War, that theſe two Motives occaſioned the Order he gave to ſeize at Sea the Ships belonging to the King and his Subjects? And yet no Body is ignorant that the Works at Dunkirk were not begun upon till after the taking of two of his Majeſty's Ships, which were attacked in a Time of full Peace by a Squadron of thirteen Engliſh Men of War. It is likewiſe equally known by every Body, that the Engliſh Marine had ſeized upon French Ships for above ſix Months, when towards the End of February laſt, the firſt Battalions that the King ſent to the Sea-Coaſts began their March. If the King of England ever reflects upon the Treachery of the Reports that were made to him upon both theſe Occaſions, how can he forgive thoſe who engaged him to advance Facts, the Suppoſition of which cannot even be coloured by the leaſt ſpecious Appearances? What the King owes to himſelf, and what he owes to his Subjects, has at length obliged him to repel Force by Force; but being faithfully attached to his natural Sentiments of Juſtice and Moderation, has only directed

his military Operations againſt the King of England, his Aggreſſor; and all his political Negotiations have been carried on with no other View but to juſtify the Confidence which the other Nations of Europe place in his Friendſhip, and in the Uprightneſs of his Intentions.

It would be needleſs to enter into a more ample Detail of the Motives which forced the King to ſend a Body of his Troops into the Iſland of Minorca, and which at preſent oblige his Majeſty to declare War againſt the King of England, as he does hereby declare it both by Sea and Land. By acting upon Principles ſo worthy of determining his Reſolutions, he is ſecure of finding, from the Juſtice of his Cauſe, the Valour of his Troops, and the Love of his Subjects, thoſe Reſources which he has always experienced on their Part; and he relies principally upon the Protection of the God of Armies.

His Majeſty orders and enjoins all his Subjects, Vaſſals, and Servants, to fall upon the Subjects of the King of England, and expreſsly prohibits all Communication, Commerce, and Intelligence with them, upon Pain of Death: In Conſequence of which his Majeſty revokes all Permiſſions, Paſsports, Safe-Conducts, *&c.* contrary to theſe Preſents, whether granted by his Majeſty, or any of his Officers, further commanding the Admiral and Marſhals of France, and all Sea and Land Officers, to ſee that the Contents of this Declaration be duly executed within their ſeveral Juriſdictions, for ſuch is his Majeſty's Will, as it is, that theſe Preſents be publiſhed and fixed up in all the Towns and Sea-ports of his Kingdom, that none may plead Ignorance thereof. Done at Verſailles the 9th of June, 1756.

Signed, LOUIS.
And underneath Rouille.

From the London Gazette, June 26.

Extract of a Letter from Admiral Byng *to Mr.* Clevland, *Secretary of the Admiralty. Dated on board the* Ramillies *off* Minorca, May 25, 1756.

I Have the Pleaſure to deſire that you will acquaint their Lordſhips, that having ſailed from Gibraltar the 8th, I got off Mahon the 19th, having been joined by his Majeſty's Ship Phœnix off Majorca two Days before, when the Enemy's Fleet appeared to the S. E. falling little Wind; it was Five before I could form my Line, and diſtinguiſh any of the Enemy's Motions, and not at all judge of their Force more than by their Numbers, which were 17, and 13 of thoſe appeared large. They at firſt ſtood towards us in a regular Line, and tacked about ſeven, which I judged was to endeavour to gain the Wind of us in the Night, ſo that, being late, I tacked, in order to keep the Weather-Gage of them, as well as to make ſure of the Land Wind.

In the Morning, being very hazy, and not above five Leagues off Cape Mola, we tacked off towards the Enemy at Eleven, and at Day-light had no Sight of them; but two Tartans, with the French private Signal, being cloſe in with the Rear of our Fleet, I ſent the Princeſs Louiſa to chace one, and made the Signal for the Rear-Admiral, who was neareſt the other, to ſend Ships to chace her. The Princeſs Louiſa, Defiance, and Captain, became at a great Diſtance, but the Defiance took her's, which had two Captains, two Lieutenants, and 102 private Soldiers, who were ſent out the Day before with 600 Men, on board Tartans, to reinforce the French Fleet, on our then appearing off the Place. The Phœnix (on Captain Hervey's Offer) prepared to ſerve as a Fire-ſhip, but without damaging her as a Frigate till the Signal was made to prime, when ſhe was then to ſcuttle her Decks, every Thing elſe being prepared as the Time and Place allowed of. The Enemy now began to appear from the Maſt-head: I called in the Cruizers, and when they had joined me, I tacked towards the Enemy, and form'd the Line a-head; I found the French were preparing theirs to Leeward, having unſucceſsfully endeavoured to weather me: They were 12 large Ships of the Line, and five Frigates. As ſoon as I judged the Rear of ours was the Length of their Van, we tacked altogether, and I immediately made the Signal for the Ships that led to lead large, and for the Deptford to quit the Line, that ours might become equal in Number with theirs. At Two I made the Signal to engage, as I found it was the ſureſt Method of ordering every Ship to cloſe down on the one that fell to their Lot.

And here I muſt expreſs my great Satisfaction at the very gallant Manner in which the Rear-Admiral ſet the Van the Example, by inſtantly bearing down on the Ships he was to engage, with his Second, and who occaſioned one of the French Ships to begin the Engagement, which they did by raking ours as they went down: I bore right down on the Ship that lay oppoſite to me, and began to engage him, after having received their Fire for ſome Time on going down. The Intrepid, in the very Beginning, had his Foretop-maſt ſhot away, and as that hung on his Foreſail, and backed it, he had

no

no Command of his Ship, his Foretack, and all his Braces being cut at the ſame Time, ſo that he drove on the next Ship to him, and obliged that, and the Ships a-head of me to throw all a-back: This obliged me to do ſo alſo for ſome Minutes, to avoid their falling all on board me, though not before we had drove our Adverſary out of the Line, who put before the Wind, and had ſeveral Shot fired at him from his own Admiral. This not only cauſed the Enemy's Center to be unattacked, but left the Rear Admiral's Diviſion rather uncovered for ſome very little Time. I ſent and called to the Ship's a-head of me, to make Sail on, and go down on the Enemy, and ordered the Cheſterfield to lay by the Intrepid, and the Deptford to ſupply the Intrepid's Place. I found the Enemy edged away conſtantly; and as they went three Feet to our one, they would never permit our cloſing with them, but take the Advantage of deſtroying our Rigging; for tho' I cloſed the Rear-Admiral faſt, yet I found I could not again cloſe the Enemy, whoſe Van were fairly drove from their Line, but their Admiral was joining them by bearing away. By this Time it was paſt Six, and the Enemy's Van and ours were at two great a Diſtance to engage: I perceived ſome of their Ships ſtretching to the Northward, and I imagined they were going to form a new Line. I made the Signal for the headmoſt Ships to tack, and thoſe that led before with the Larboard Tacks, to lead with the Starboard, that I might, by the firſt, keep (if poſſible) the Wind of the Enemy; and, by the ſecond, be between the Rear Admiral's Diviſion and the Enemy, as his had ſuffered moſt, as alſo to cover the Intrepid, which I perceived to be in a very bad Condition, and whoſe Loſs would give the Ballance againſt us, if they attacked us the next Morning, as I expected. I brought too about Eight that Night, to join the Intrepid, and to refit our Ships as faſt as poſſible, and continued ſo all Night. The next Morning we ſaw nothing of the Enemy, tho' we were ſtill laying too: Mahon was N. N. W. about 10 or 11 Leagues. I ſent Cruizers out to look for the Intrepid and Cheſterfield, who joined me next Day; and having, from a State and Condition of the Squadron brought me in, found that the Captain, Intrepid, and Defiance (which latter has loſt her Captain) were very much damaged in their Maſts, I thought it proper, in this Situation, to call a Council of War, before I went again to look for the Enemy. I deſired the Attendance of Gen. Stuart, Lord Effingham, and Lord Robert Bertie, and Colonel Cornwallis, that I might collect their Opinions upon the preſent Situation, at which Council not the leaſt Contention or Doubt aroſe. I do not ſend their Lordſhips the Particulars of our Loſſes and Damage by this, as it would take me much Time, and that I am willing none ſhould be loſt in letting them know an Event of ſuch Conſequence. I diſpatch this to Sir Benjamin Keene, by way of Barcelona, and am making the beſt of my Way to Gibraltar, from which Place I propoſe ſending their Lordſhips a more particular Account.

P. S. I muſt deſire you will acquaint their Lordſhips, that I have appointed Capt. Hervey to the Command of the Defiance, in the Room of Capt. Andrews, ſlain in the Action.

I have juſt ſent the Defects of the Ships, as I have got it made out whilſt I was cloſing my Letter.

State of the Engliſh *and* French *Fleets in the late Action in the* Mediterranean, *with the Number of Perſons killed and wounded in each Ship.*

Ships.	*G.*	*Commanders.*	*K.*	*W.*	*Tot.*
Ramillies	90	Adm. Byng / Gardener			
Buckingham	70	R. Adm. Weſt / Everett	3	7	10
Culloden	74	Ward			
Captain	70	Catford	6	30	36
Revenge	70	Cornewall			
Lancaſter	66	Edgecumbe	1	14	15
Trident	64	Durell			
Intrepid	64	Young	9	39	48
Kingſton	60	Parry			
Pſs. Louiſa	60	Noel	4	13	17
Defiance	60	Andrews	14	45	59
Portland	50	Baird	6	20	26
Deptford	50	Amherſt			
	848		43	168	211

Frigates.

Cheſterfield	44	Lloyd
Experiment	24	Gilchriſt
Dolphin	24	——
Phœnix	24	Hervey
Fortune	14	Mapleſdon

FRENCH.

Le Foudroyant 80 Guns, La Galiſſoniere, Lieut. Gen. 2 killed, 10 wounded.

Le Redoutable, 74 Guns, Glandeves, Chef d'Eſcadre, 12 killed, 39 wounded.

La Couronne, 74 Guns, La Clu, Chef d'Eſcadre, 3 wounded.

Le Temeraire 74 Guns, Beaumont, 15 wounded.

Le Guerrier 74 Guns, La Boſſe, 43 wounded.

Le Lion 64 Guns, St. Agnan, 2 killed, 7 wounded.

Le

Le Sage 64 Guns, Duruen, 8 wounded.
L'Orphée 64 Guns, Raimondis, 10 killed, 9 wounded.
Le Content 64 Guns, Sabran, 5 killed, 19 wounded.
Le Triton 64 Guns, Mercier, 5 killed, 14 wounded.
L'Hipotame 50 Guns, Rochemaure, 2 killed, 10 wounded.
Le Fier 50 Guns, D'Herville, 4 wounded.

Frigates.

La Junon 46 Guns, Beausfier.
La Roſe 26 Guns, Coſtebelle,
La Gracieuſe 24 Guns, Marquizan.
La Topaze 24 Guns, Carne.
La Nimphe 24 Guns, Callian.

Ships taken ſince our laſt.

May 25. The Brilliant, of and for Bourdeaux, and a French St. Domingo Man, are carried into Waterford.

26. The Bon Thomas, a French Sloop, with Wine, ſent into Portſmouth by the Shad Thames Cutter.

Fidella, from Bourdeaux to Martinico, taken by the St. Alban's, and one taken by the Lime, with Raiſins and other dry Goods, bound for Grenville, are ſent into Plymouth.

28. The Fortune, bound to Grenville, and the Venice, from St. Domingo, 350 Tons, laden with Sugar, Cotton, &c. ſent into Plymouth by the St. Alban's.

June 1. The Thiſbe, from St. Domingo, chiefly laden with Sugar, is ſent into Portſmouth by the Romney.

2. A Ship laden with Proviſions is ſent into Portſmouth by the Sheerneſs.

4. The St. Peter, of Bilboa, from Bourdeaux to Bergen, with Wine, ſeized by his Majeſty's Tender at Cork.

5. The Sanitonge, from Rochelle for Canada, taken by the Seaford.

The Tryton, Sauvage, and the St. Marie, Vanſange, both from St. Domingo, are ſent into Plymouth by the Cruizers.

Capt. Arbuthnot, of his Majeſty's Ship Garland, carried into Hampton-Road, La Fidelle, from Bourdeaux, L'Elizabeth, and the Sloop Alice.

The Mars, Capt. Darbrug, from Africa, with 700 Slaves, and another with 80, are taken by our Men of War, and carried into Jamaica.

A French Snow from Leogan to Louiſburgh, with Coffee and Sugar, is taken by the Weaſel Sloop off Crooked Iſland.

The Bien Amie, of and for St. Malo, is taken by the Yarmouth; and the

Hellene, Olympe, from St. Domingo for Haver, by the Harwich.

MARRIAGES.

May 27. Peter Muilman, jun. Eſq; to Miſs Jurin, of Hackney, with a Fortune of 10,000*l.*

June 2. Sir Pp. Chetwood, Bt. High Sheriff for Stafford, to Miſs Bretland, of Nottingham.

3. Mr. John Hemming, to Miſs Tyſon.

Robt. Barclay, jun. of Urie, Eſq; to Miſs Barker, of this City.

18. The Right Hon. Lord Luxborough, to Lady Le Queſne.

19. Mr. John Mawby, of Vaux-hall, to Miſs Fielding, an agreeable Lady, with a Fortune of 6000*l.*

DEATHS.

June 3. Benj. Bowen, Alderman of Dublin; amongſt other charitable Legacies, he has left 1000*l.* to the Blue Coat Hoſpital, and 1000*l.* to Swift's Hoſpital.

18. The moſt noble James Monjeneat, whoſe Father was Farmer-General under Lewis XIV. and quitted it on Account of Religion.

Civil and military Preferments.

June 1. To Horatio Walpole, and the Heirs Male of his Body, the Dignity of a Baron.

To Tho. Villers the ſame.

The Right Hon. James Lord Tyrawley, Governor of the Town and Garriſon of Gibraltar.

8. Edward Simpſon, his Majeſty's Advocate General.

Wm. Kingſley, Colonel of the 20th Regiment of Foot.

Jeffrey Amhurſt, Colonel of the 15th Regiment.

James Lockart, Colonel of the 38th Regiment.

Studholm Hodgſon, Colonel of the 52d Regiment.

Charles Duke of Richmond, Lieutenant-Colonel to the 33d Regiment.

John Lourie, Lieut. Col. to the 3d Regiment of Foot-Guards.

David Watſon, Quarter-Maſter-General of his Majeſty's Forces.

George Ward, Major of the 11th Regiment of Dragoons.

Cotton Dent, Comptroller of his Majeſty's Navy.

Sir John Milne, Lieut. Gov. of the Iſland of Guernſey.

The Lord Viſcount Falconberg, and the Lord Ilcheſter, Earls of Great Britain.

B——KR——TS.

May 29. Francis Moore, jun. of London, Haberdaſher.

Robt. Ruſhton, of Spittlefields, Dealer and Chapman.

June 1. Stephen Marſhall, ſen. and Stephen Marſhall, jun. of London, Calicoe-Printers and Partners.

John

John Amery, of Aſtbury, Cheſhire, Cheeſefactor.

Sam. Lucas, ſen, of Droitwich, Worceſterſhire, Dealer and Chapman.

5. George Howlet, of Biceſter, Oxfordſhire, Flaxdreſſer.

8. Sam. Morris, of Norwich, Corn-Merchant.

12. Wm. Anſter, of Birmingham, Threadman and Chapman.

15. Edw. Lord, jun. and Lawrence Aſhworth, jun. of Rochdale, Lancaſhire, Clothiers and Partners.

John Rowling, of the Park, Surry, Victualler.

19. Joh. Pitt, ſen. of Cirenceſter, Woolſtapler.

Wm. Bratt, of Sutton Coldfield, Warwickſhire, Cordwainer and Chapman.

John Moſs, of Diſs in Norfolk, Braſier and Chapman.

22. Wm Shobrocke, late of Plymouth, Merchant.

Leech Stennet, of New Sleaford, Lincolnſhire, Dealer and Chapman.

James Bentley, of Leeds in the County of York, Hoſier.

26. Tho. Chalmers, and George Stahan, of St. Giles in the Fields, Middleſex, Hoſiers, Glovers, and Partners.

Tho. Burrowes, late of Walſall, Staffordſhire, Tanner.

Robt. Emmet, now or late of Cirenceſter, Glouceſterſhire, Baker.

Matthew Upton, of Pudſey, Yorkſhire, Clothier.

COURSE of EXCHANGE.

London, May 25, 1756.

Amſterdam,	36	2 2Uſ.
Ditto at Sight,	35	11½
Rotterdam,	36	3
Antwerp,	no Price	
Hamburgh,	35	7 2½Uſ.
Paris, 1 Day's Date,	30	1⅜
Ditto, 2 Uſance,	30	⅛
Bourdeaux Ditto,	30	
Cadiz,	37	½
Madrid,	37	½
Bilboa,	37	½
Leghorn,	46	¾
Naples,	no Price	
Genoa,	46	¼
Venice,	48	¼
Liſbon,	5s	4d⅜
Porto,	5s	3d¼
Dublin,	8	½

BILL *of Mortality from May* 25. *to June* 22.

Buried			Chriſtened		
Males	934	1902	Males	688	1380
Females	968		Females	692	
Under 2 years old		704	Buried,		
Between 2 and 5		190	Within the walls		118
5 and 10		55	Without		471
10 and 20		58	*Mid.* and *Surry*		908
20 and 30		136	City & Sub. *Weſt.*		405
30 and 40		166			1902
40 and 50		194			
50 and 60		159			
60 and 70		114	Weekly *May* 25.		391
70 and 80		83	*June* 1.		393
80 and 90		39	8.		395
90 and 100		4	15.		362
100 and 109		0	22.		361
		1902			1902

Obſervat. on the Weather, at Temple Bar.

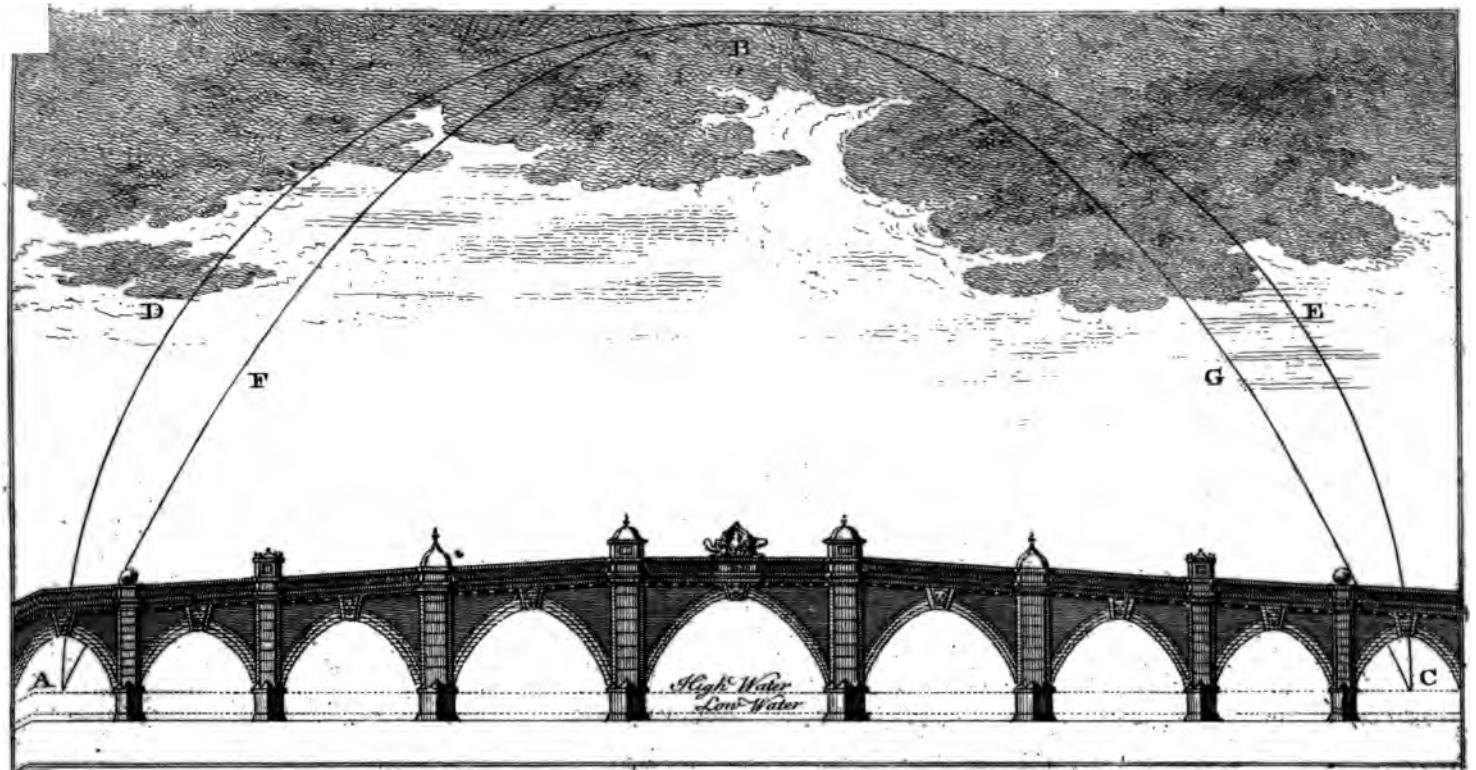
		Barometer.	Therm.	Pluviameter.	Hygrometer.
May	26	29 : 5	25½	0 : 0	21 D.
	27	29 : 7	24	0 : 0	42
	28	29 : 6¾	25½	0 : 0	57
	29	30 : 1	26	2 : 7	
	30	30 : 2	26	0 : 0	
	31	30 : 2	29	0 : 0	
Jun.	1	29 : 6	29	0 : 0	
	2	29 : 5¾	28½	2 : 1	19
	3	29 : 5	28	12 : 8	6
	4	29 : 5½	28	0 : 0	21
	5	29 : 7	28½	0 : 0	
	6	29 : 8	29	0 : 8	
	7	29 : 7	28	0 : 0	54
	8	29 : 5	29	21 : 7	9M.
	9	29 : 4	28	19 : 0	1 D.
	10	29 : 4	28	1 : 5	35
	11	29 : 7	27	1 : 5	20
	12	29 : 7	27	1 : 3	
	13	29 : 7	28½	15 : 0	4M.
	14	29 : 7	28	0 : 5	7
	15	29 : 7	29	0 : 0	10
	16	29 : 7	29	24 : 4	20D.
	17	29 : 8	29	1 : 0	85
	18	29 : 8	29½	0 : 0	62
	19	29 : 8	29¾	7 : 8	64
	20	30 : 0	29¾	1 : 2	45
	21	30 : 2	29	6 : 4	75
	22	30 : 1½	30	0 : 0	

EACH DAY's *Price of* STOCKS, *in* JUNE 1756.

☞ Books shut, is signified thus, ——

Days	Bank Stock.	E.-India.	South Sea	S. Sea old An. 1st Su	S. Sea old A. 2d Sub.	S. Sea An. new 1st S.	S. Sea An 2d Subsc.	3½ Ba. An. 1st Subsc.	3 Ba. An. 2d Subsc.	3 per Cent Bank An.	3 per Cent An. 1751.	3 per Cent India An.	3½ Ba. An 1756	India Bon. præm.	B. Cir. per l. s. d.	Days
26	117⅜	140½	10 ⅛	90	88¼	90⅜	88⅛	89½	88⅜	89⅜	No Price.	88	94⅜	25s	2 0 0	26
27	117¼	138½	101	89¾	Do	90¼	88⅛	88⅞	Do	89⅜	Do	Do	94¼	26s	2 2 6	27
28	117	No Price.	No Price.	Do	Do	Do	89¼	89	No Price.	89½	Do	Do	94¼	24s	Do	28
29	No Price.	Do	Do	Do	Do	Do	Do	Do	Do	Do	Do	Do	94¼	26s	Do	29
30	Sunday.															30
31	No Price.	No Price.	101½	90	No Price.	90¼	No Price.	89½	88¼	89⅜	89½	87⅞	Do	Do	Do	31
1	117	139	No Price.	90¼	89½	90¼	89⅛	89⅜	88¾	90	No Price.	88⅞	94⅜	27s	Do	1
2	117⅜	138¾	Do	Do	88½	90⅛	89⅛	89¼	No Price.	89⅞	89¾	88	Do	28s	2 5 0	2
3	117⅜	138	Do	No Price.	No Price.	90¼	No Price.	88⅜	88⅛	89¼	89¼	No Price.	94	Do	2 7 6	3
4	No Price	137¾	Do	Do	88	90¼	89¼	Do	Do	89⅜	Do	Do	Do	29s	2 12 6	4
5	Do	No Price.	Do	90	88⅛	Do	Do	88¼	88	89¼	89¼	87⅞	93⅞	Do	2 10 0	5
6	Sunday.															6
7	No Price.	No Price.	No Price.	Do	Do	90¼	Do	Do	Do	Do	Do	Do	Do	Do	Do	7
8	Do	Do	Do	Do	Do	Do	Do	Do	Do	Do	Do	Do	Do	Do	Do	8
9	Do	Do	Do	Do	No Price.	90⅜	No Price.	Do	88⅛	Do	89⅜	87¼	94	27s	2 12 6	9
10	116¾	136¾	Do	No Price.	Do	Do	Do	Do	88	89⅜	89⅜	Do	93⅞	28s	2 10 0	10
11	No Price.	135¾	Do	89¾	88	90	89	88½	No Price.	89⅜	89⅜	87⅜	93¾	27s	2 15 0	11
12	Do	No Price.	Do	Do	89⅞	89¾	88⅞	Do	87¾	Do	89	87¼	93⅝	25s	3 0 0	12
13	Sunday.															13
14	No Price.	No Price.	99¾	Do	87¾	Do	88¾	88⅝	No Price.	89	Do	87½	Do	26s	Do	14
15	116¾	Do	No Price.	89½	No Price.	No Price.	No Price.	Do	87¾	89⅛	89⅛	Do	93⅜	27s	Do	15
16	115¾	Do	Do	89	87⅛	Do	88¼	88½	87⅞	——	No Price.	87¼	93¼	25s	Do	16
17	1 6	136	Do	89¼	Do	89¾	88⅞	Do	87⅞	——	89	Do	Do	27s	Do	17
18	116¼	——	100⅛	Do	No Price.	Do	No Price.	88½	No Price.	——	Do	87⅜	93½	28s	Do	18
19	No Price.	——	No Price.	Do	88	Do	88⅞	88¼	Do	——	Do	Do	Do	29s	3 5 0	19
20	Sunday.															20
21	No Price.	——	Do	No Price.	No Price.	No Price.	No Price.	89	Do	——	89¼	87¼	93⅞	22s	Do	21
22	116¼	——	Do	89¼	Do	89¾	Do	89⅛	Do	——	Do	Do	Do	30s	Do	22
23	116¾	——	Do	Do	88¼	90	89⅛	Do	Do	——	89⅜	Do	Do	Do	Do	23
24	116½	——	103½	89⅜	No Price	No Price.	No Price.	89	Do	——	No Price.	Do	94	32s	3 5 0	24

		Mark-Lane.	Basingstoke.	Reading.	Farnham.	Henley.	Guildford.	Warminster.	Devizes.	Gloucester.
London. W. Pec. Loaf 24d.	Wheat	28s to 35s qr.	81 to 101 lo.	81 10s to 101 5s lo.	91 17s to 111 lo.	91 12s to 101 2s lo.	130s to 167 lo.	27s to 34s qr.	24s to 35s qr.	6s od to 6s 9d b.
	Barley	12s to 15s od	19s to 21s qr.	21s od qr	19s to 20s od qr	15s to 20s qr.	16s to 17s 6d qr	13s to 16s	12s to 16s	3s to 3s 6d
Prices Corn.	Oats	14s to 17s od	16s to 18s od	17s od to 20s od	16s to 18s od	13s to 17s od	11s to 14s od	11s to 12s	12s to 13s	2s 6d to 3s od
	Beans	17s to 19s od	25s to 27s od	20s 6d to 25s od	25s to 26s od	23s to 25s od	24s	23s to 27s	22s to 25s	2s 6d to 3s 4d



A BRIDGE *constructed* Philosophically, *viz. On* CATENARIAN ARCHES;
humbly proposed as a Pattern for that at Black Friars.

Engraved for the General Magazine of Arts & Sciences for W. Owen at Temple Bar 1754.

Miſcellaneous Correſpondence, in Proſe and Verſe.

For *JULY*, 1756.

An Eſſay concerning the beſt Form *of an* ARCH *to build upon; and the genuine Conſtruction of a* BRIDGE.

THE Views of an Artiſt in any Undertaking are *Honour* and *Profit*; the firſt ariſes from his Work being done *ſecundum Artem*, or *according to Art*; if he fails in this Point, he is conſidered only as a *mere Mechanic*, and rewarded rather as a *Labourer* than an *Artiſt*, and no Praiſe is due to him at all.

A Work performed by the *Rules of Art*, is, in other Words, done according to the *Dictates of Nature*, that is, purſuant to the *wiſe Directions* of the *Author of Nature*; ſo that, properly ſpeaking, the genuine Artiſt is *Theodidactus*, taught, or inſpired by Deity itſelf: And this is the general Reaſon why all he does *muſt be good*.

The Conſideration of this ſhould raiſe an Ambition in every Man of attaining the *Theory of his Art*, for without the Knowledge of that, it is impoſſible he ſhould know whether his Work be done according to the *Rules of Art*, ſince they reſult only from the *Theory*. The Neglect, or Want, of this is the higheſt Diſgrace in all thoſe who would be eſteemed *Maſters* in any Art.

To apply what has been premiſed, in particular, to ARCHITECTURE, either *Civil* or *Military*, we ſhall find the Theory of that Art is contained in *Geometry* and *Philoſophy*; and therefore a Perſon not ſkilled in theſe Sciences ought not to be eſteemed a *complete Architect*; and it muſt be owing to Chance, if his Work be done in the beſt Manner, which therefore is hardly ever to be expected.

This is the Caſe with Reſpect to ARCHES, on which all our famous Bridges have been built: I do not find one of them that is conſtructed on the *Catenarian Arch*, which is the beſt of all others to build upon; and to make good this Aſſertion, we muſt attend to the following Propoſition, *viz.*

> *The* Catenaria, *or Arch formed by a heavy Chord, or Chain, fixed on both its Ends in an horizontal Line, will ſupport itſelf in a vertical Poſition.*

The Truth of this Dr. *Gregory*, who firſt diſcovered this Curve, demonſtrated (in the Tranſactions) in a very diffuſe and philoſophical Manner. And ſince that Time the learned Mr. *Emerſon* has given a moſt curious mathematical Demonſtration of it by the Method of *Fluxions*; and it is very eaſy to be ſhewn and verified many Ways by Experiments, all which the Reader will meet with at large in the Courſe of this Magazine.

Now an Arch that will *ſupport itſelf*, will certainly better ſupport an additional Weight, than an Arch which

cannot ſupport its own Weight; but no other Arch beſides the *Catenaria* can ſupport its own Weight, by the Nature of Things; therefore the *Catenaria* is the beſt Arch of all to ſupport a Building of any Kind, and more eſpecially a Bridge; therefore a Bridge conſtructed on *Catenarian Arches* is the *only one* that can be ſaid to be built *ſecundum Artem*, or in a *proper Manner*. Hence I have preſumed to offer to the Public the View of ſuch a Bridge in a Copper-plate, and to recommend it as a Pattern for that which is to be built over the *Thames* at *Black-friars*: Whether it be accepted or not, I ſhall ſtill have the Satisfaction of giving the Deſign of ſuch a Bridge as ought to be built for the *Honour of our Nation*; and which will ſtand as a proper Contraſt to *Weſtminſter* Bridge, which is built on *ſemicircular Arches*; ſince a circular Arch is the Reverſe of the *Catenaria*, in which the Curvature is *variable in every Part*, and in the Circle it is *every where the ſame*; if, therefore, one be the *beſt Form* of an Arch, it muſt follow the other is *the worſt*. And that the Reader may have a diſtinct Idea of the Difference between them, I have drawn them both at large, *viz.* the *Semicircle* A D B E C, and the *Catenaria* A F B G C, on the ſame Baſe A C, which is the Width of the River in that Part, *viz.* 1090 Feet; by which it will appear that the *Semicircle* is too much convex on the Sides about D and E, and too little ſo on the Top or Vertex B, which is the Reaſon why they often give Way, and break there. But the *Catenaria* has the Convexity in every Part proportioned to the Weight it ought to ſuſtain, from A to B. Much more may be ſaid on this Subject, if there ſhall be Occaſion; at preſent this ſhort Eſſay muſt ſuffice. As it it an Original, I make no doubt but it will gratify the Curioſity of moſt of my Readers. Nor can I make the Public the Compliment of *Horace*'s,

Si quid noviſti rectius iſtis, &c.

ſince if the Bridge be not built on *this Plan*, it muſt be built upon a worſe.

B. MARTIN.

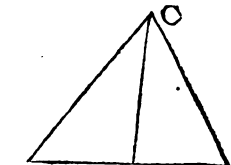
MATHEMATICAL QUESTIONS *Anſwered.*

Queſtion 80, *anſwered by Mr.* TURNER BOSTON, *of* Biggleſwade *in* Bedfordſhire.

GIVEN CD $=$ 448 $= a =$ the biſecting Line; AB $=$ 634 $= b$, and $\angle$ ACB $= 68° 50'$.

Let s and $q =$ Sine and Co-ſine of half the Sum of the $\angle$'s at the Baſe; x and $y =$ Sine and Co-ſine of half their Difference.

Then $s\,y + q\,x =$ Sine of greater $\angle$, and $s\,y - q\,x =$ Sine of leſſer $\angle$, at the Baſe.



And $s\,y + q\,x : a :: q : \frac{a\,q}{s\,y + q\,x} =$ DB, $s\,y - q\,x : a :: q : \frac{a\,q}{s\,y - q\,x} =$ AD, $\therefore \frac{a\,q}{s\,y + q\,x} + \frac{a\,q}{s\,y - q\,x} =$ b, out of Fractions, $2\,a\,q\,s\,y = b\,s^2\,y^2 - b\,q^2\,x^2$. But $x^2 = 1 - y^2$; then $2\,a\,q\,s\,y = b\,s^2\,y^2 - b\,q^2 + b\,q^2\,y^2$, and $2\,a\,q\,s\,y = b\,y^2 - b\,q^2$ (becauſe $s^2 + q^2 = 1$) $\therefore y^2 - \frac{2\,a\,q\,s}{b}\,y = q^2$, whence C$\square$, &c. have $y = q\,x : \frac{a\,s}{b} + \sqrt{1 + \frac{a^2\,s^2}{b^2}} = 0.9836073$ found by

by Logarithms. Whence the required ∠s are 65° 57′ 31″, and 45° 12′ 29″; and the Sides 620.888 and 482.484.

This Queſtion was alſo anſwered by Mr. Dodſon, *Mr.* North, *Mr.* Boſton, *Mr.* Butler, *Mr.* Marſhall, *Mr.* Drury, *Mr.* Wildbore, *Mr.* Hudſon, *Mr.* Cunningham, *Mr.* Tail, *Mr.* Whitehead, *Mr.* Little Hoole, *Mr.* Hale, *and Mr.* Smith.

Queſtion 81, *anſwered by Mr.* JOHN HAMMOND, *of* Folkſtone *in* Kent.

THIS being a Diophantine Problem, *i. e.* capable of innumerable Anſwers, therefore the firſt Thing to be enquired into is to find a Number that will divide by 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6, and leave no Remainder; and I find 60 to be the leaſt Number that will admit of ſuch Diviſions. Now the Queſtion may be reduced to theſe Conditions, *viz.* What Number is that which, if divided by 60, will leave 1, and by 7 no Remainder?

Put $x =$ the Number, and m and n any occaſional Integer.

Then	1	$\frac{x}{60} = m + \frac{1}{60}$, *per* Queſtion.
$1 \times \overline{60}$	2	$x = 60m + 1$
Alſo	3	$60m + 1 = 7n$, a whole Number.
Whence	4	$n = \frac{60m+1}{7}$, or $8 + \frac{4m+1}{7}$.
Put	5	$= \frac{4m+1}{7}$, a whole Number likewiſe.

In which laſt Equation the leaſt Value of m is 5, which gives $x = 301$, (in the ſecond Step) for the Number of Bottles required.

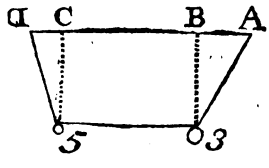
Again, the next leaſt Value of m is 12, and $x = 721$, the Difference between which Values of x is $(721 - 301) = 420$.

Now the Law of Continuation is manifeſt, for ſo many Times as you add 420 to the laſt Value of x, ſo many different Anſwers will this Queſtion afford to Infinity.

This Queſtion was alſo anſwered by Mr. Dodſon, *Mr.* Bibax, *Mr.* Hicks, *Mr.* Eling, *Mr.* Smith, *Mr.* Antrobus, *Mr.* Marſhall, *Mr.* Butler, *Mr.* Wildbore, *Mr.* Cunningham, *Mr.* Drury, *and Mr.* Whitehead.

Queſtion 82, *anſwered by Mr.* WILDBORE.

LET AB $= x$, AD $= a$, A 3 + 35 + 5 D $= b$, B 3 $=$ C 5 $= c$, (*per* Mechanics) 5 : 3 :: x : $\frac{3x}{5} =$ CD, and $a - x - \frac{3x}{5} =$ BC $= 35$; and $\sqrt{x^2 + c^2} + a - \frac{8x}{5} + \sqrt{\frac{9x^2}{25} + c^2} = b$.



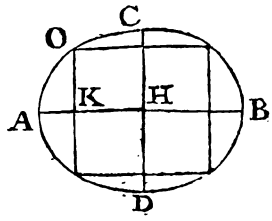
Solved, $x = 1{,}5893$; whence D 5 $= 3{,}1479$, and A 3 $= 3{,}395$.

Note, This Queſtion is ſtolen from the *Ladies Diary* for 1755, propoſed by *Mr.* W. Bevil.

This Queſtion was alſo anſwered by Mr. North, *Mr.* Antrobus, *Mr.* Butler, *Mr.* Beighton, *Mr.* Whitehead, *Mr.* Hudſon, *Mr.* Alex. Rowe, *and Mr.* Smith.

Question 83, *answered by Mr.* JAMES FOSTER.

LET $a = 30$, the transverse Diameter, y, the conjugate, $p = 78{,}54$; then $2\sqrt{aa - yy} + \frac{y}{3} = p$, whence $y = 20$.

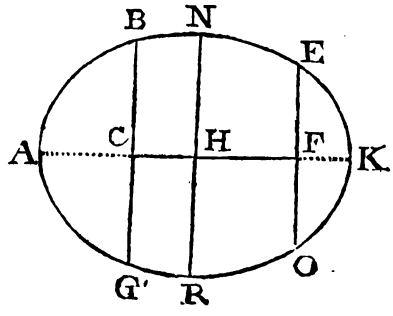


For the Parallelogram, let $a = BH = AH = 15$, $y = CH = 10$; then *per* Property of the Fig. it will be as $aa : yy :: a + x \times a - x : \frac{yy}{aa} \times \overline{aa - xx} = \overline{KO}^2$, but $\sqrt{\frac{yy}{aa} \times \overline{aa - xx} \times x}$, is a Maximum; therefore $x\sqrt{aa - xx}$, is also a Maximum, fluxed and reduced gives $x = KH$, 10,6066, and the Area of the whole Parallelogram 300.

This Question was also answered by Mr. Jackson, *Mr.* Butler, *Mr.* Alex. Rowe, *Mr.* Wildbore, *Mr.* Drury, *Mr.* Cunningham, *Mr.* Hicks, *and Mr.* Smith.

Question 84, *answered by Mr.* JOHN JACKSON, *of* Briſtol.

BUNG Diameter $= 36 = m$; greater Head $= 32 = a$; leſſer Head $= 27 = b$, and Length $= 45 = 2c$: Put $\overline{AC}$ = the Part wanting $= 2x$; then is $\overline{HF} = c = x$, and $\overline{CH} = c - x$; then *per* Conics, as $c^2 + 2cx + x^2 : mm - bb :: c^2 - 2cx + x^2 : m^2 - a^2$; and × Ex. and Means, $c^2m^2 + 2cm^2x + m^2x^2 - c^2a^2 - 2ca^2x - a^2x^2 = c^2m^2 - 2cm^2x + m^2x^2 - c^2b^2 + 2cb^2x - b^2x^2$, and *per* Reduction and Tranſpoſition, Ergo, $b^2x^2 - a^2x^2 + 4m^2cx - 2cb^2x - 2ca^2x = c^2b^2 - c^2a^2$, and *per* Subtract. put $-a^2 + b^2 = : -b$, and $4m^2c - 2ca^2 - 2cb^2 = d$, and $c^2a^2 - c^2b^2 = g$; then $: -bx^2 + dx = g$, and by compleating the Square, and extracting the Root, $x = \frac{d}{2b} - \sqrt{\frac{d^2}{4b^2} - \frac{g}{b}} =$ 4,10 Tons, and $2x = 8{,}20$ Tons $=$ Part $\overline{AC}$, from whence $HF = 26{,}6$ Tons, and $\overline{CH} = 18{,}4$, and Content of the Caſk $= 143{,}9$ Ale Gallons.



THEOREM.

The Square Root of each Difference between the Square of $\frac{1}{2}$ the Bung Diameter, and the Square of $\frac{1}{2}$ the Diameter of each Head put into one Sum, it will be as that Sum is to either of theſe Roots; ſo is the Length of the Caſk to the Diſtance of the reſpective Head from the Bung.

This Question was also answered by Mr. Harriſon, *Mr.* R. Ranger, *Mr.* Wildbore, *Mr.* Butler, *Mr.* Beighton, *Mr.* Hudſon, *Mr.* Smith, *and Mr.* Foſter.

New

New QUESTIONS *to be answered.*

Question 104.

By Mr. LEONARD GROOME.

A Friend did buy the other Day,
Some land a new, unheard-of way;
In the Latitude of fifty-two,
And by the Method here below:
'Twas to be bounded by the ſhade
That *March* the tenth a poplar made,
Between the hours of eight and one;
Therefore triangular when done.
The utmoſt Side the Baſe muſt ſhow,
And by the Shades the ſides you'll know;
One angle will be at the tree,
Whoſe height's a hundred feet and three.
Now, Sir, I've ſent to you, for fear
The ſun, that day, ſhould not appear;
Pray, ſend the Length and Area here?

Question 105.

By Mr. TALBOT, *of* Newport, Shropſhire.

GIVEN the mean Diſtance of *Saturn* from the Sun 95379, ſuch Parts as the mean Diſtance of the Earth from the Sun is 10000, and the Excentricity of his Orbit = 54298, the Place of the Aphelion 8ſ. 29°. 12′. with his true heliocentric Place obſerved in 10ſ. 5°. Required the mean Anomely, mean Longitude, and Equation of the Center?

Question 106.

By ANONYMOUS.

HOW are five Lines, each four Inches long, to be placed, ſo as to make five Triangles, and the Triangles ſo placed that every Segment makes a regular Polygon, each Polygon proportionable and ſimilar to the other.

Question 107.

By Mr. DAWSON.

LET two Globes of equal Magnitude and Denſity, the one ſlide, the other roll on a horizontal mathematical Plane, after ſuch a Manner, that whilſt the firſt ſlides over a Space equal to the Circumference of one of its great Circles, the other may make one Revolution. 'Tis required to find the *Ratio* of the Quantity of Motion in the firſt, to the Quantity of Motion in the ſecond?

Question 108.

By Mr. CHARLES MASON, *jun.*

IN the Spring Quarter *Anno* 1755, Day broke 11′ 54″ paſt Four, and the ſame Morning the Sun was due Eaſt at Eleven. Required, where and when this happened?

*** *As ſeveral of our learned Contributors have complained the Anſwers to Queſtions have ſometimes not been right, we muſt beg Leave to obſerve, that Care has been taken to print them according to the Copy ſent, and we preſume that it will not be expected that we ſhould critically examine every Proceſs in ſo great a Number of Solutions. Our Rule is, to inſert no Anſwer, but where we find two or more agree in the ſame Numbers or Expreſſions: Nor can we take the Trouble of returning thoſe Pieces of Mathematics, or Poetry, as are not judged proper to be inſerted.*

ENCOURAGEMENT. *An* ODE.

Secure the happy, ſuccour the diſtreſt,
Make ev'ry Subject glad, and a whole PEOPLE *bleſt.*

ADDISON.

ROUZE! *Britons*, rouze, a threat'ning foe demands
Your force united; or invades your lands.
No more in ſlumber lull your eaſy days,
But ruſh to glory! merit endleſs praiſe!
Where glory calls,
With cannon-balls,
Exert your utmoſt ſkill,
In *Britain*'s right,
And honour's light,
Be *Marlbro*'s if you will.
One tenor keep without delay,
Your balls make rain,
O'er land and main:
Let *Albion* bear the ſway.
CHORUS. *Rouze!* Britons, *Rouze!* &c.
Tho' *Spain* to *France* ſhould lend her feeble force;
Unite their navies; form their foot and horſe

In

In threat'ning bodies, ſtill be not diſmay'd,
Be known *Britannia*'s, and defend her trade!
Protect the crown,
From injuries free the nation:
Tho' *Gallia* frown,
We'll ſmile at her invaſion.
With furious blows,
Confound the foes;
Let *Britain*'s banner ſhine!
A ſtandard true,
To men like you,
Whom fame and honour join.

CHORUS. *Protect the Crown*, &c.

Where courage reigns, force bears a mighty ſway:
Thro' oozy blood pave on a gorgeous way:
Dread not attacks, and ſea and land reſound Victorious!
The rocks and ſky rebound
Britannia glorious!
'Tis GEORGE commands
The *Britiſh* lands,
And ANSON rules the ſea;
Exert your pow'r,
For now's the hour,
That *Gallia* muſt obey.
Let fly the STANDARD, chear the men
With loud huzzas! that rend
The cleaving ſkies,
Ethereal noiſe.
The *Britiſh* Flag defend!
Be bold and fight, agen! agen!

CHORUS. *Dread not attacks*, &c.

Where glory reigns, and honour calls your aid,
Appear in arms, your country's wrongs upbraid;
Be *Britons* true, and think you *Britons* are,
Diſdain your foe, and lead a ſtout career!
In juſtice fight, and Heav'n's protecting will,
'Tis ſhe that pardons, and alone does kill.

Grand CHORUS. *'Tis* GEORGE *commands*, &c.

Lover and the Friend.

I.

O Thou, for whom my lyre I ſtring,
Of whom I ſpeak, and think, and ſing!
Thou conſtant object of my joys,
Whoſe ſweetneſs every wiſh employs!
Thou deareſt of thy ſex, attend,
And hear the lover and the friend!

II.

Fear not the poet's flatt'ring ſtrain,
No idle praiſe my verſe ſhall ſtain;
The lowly numbers ſhall impart
The faithful dictates of my heart,
Nor humble modeſty offend,
And part the lover from the friend.

III.

Not diſtant is the cruel day
That tears me from my hopes away;
Then frown not, faireſt, if I try
To ſteal the moiſture from your eye,
Or force your heart a ſigh to ſend,
To mourn the lover and the friend.

IV.

No perfect joy my life e'er knew,
But what aroſe from love and you;
Nor can I fear another pain
Than your unkindneſs and diſdain:
Then let your looks their pity lend,
To chear the lover and the friend.

V.

Whole years I ſtrove againſt the flame,
And ſuffer'd ills that wants a name;
Yet ſtill the painful ſecret kept,
And to myſelf in ſilence wept;
'Till grown unable to contend,
I own'd the lover and the friend.

VI.

I ſaw you ſtill; your generous heart
In all my ſorrows bore a Part;
Yet while your eyes with pity glow'd,
No words of hope your tongue beſtow'd,
But mildly bid me ceaſe to blend
The name of lover with the friend.

VII.

Sick with deſire, and mad with pain,
I ſeek for happineſs in vain:
Thou lovely maid, to thee I cry,
Heal me with kindneſs, or I die!
From ſad deſpair my ſoul defend,
And fix the lover and the friend.

VIII.

Curs'd be all wealth, that can deſtroy
My utmoſt hope of earthly joy!
Thy gifts, O fortune! I reſign,
Let her and poverty be mine!
And every year that life ſhall lend,
Shall bleſs the lover and the friend.

IX.

In vain, alas! in vain I ſtrive
To keep a dying hope alive;
The laſt ſad remedy remains,
'Tis abſence that muſt heal my pains,
Thy image from my boſom rend,
And force the lover from the friend.

X.

Vain thought! tho' ſeas between us roll,
Thy love is rooted in my ſoul;
The vital blood that warms my heart,
With thy idea muſt depart,
And death's deciſive ſtroke muſt end,
At once, the lover and the friend.

A HYMN *to* POVERTY.

O Poverty! thou ſource of human art,
Thou great inſpirer of the poet's ſong!
In vain *Apollo* dictates, and the Nine
Attend in vain, unleſs thy mighty hand
Direct the tuneful lyre. Without thy aid
The canvas breathes no longer: Muſick's charms,
Uninfluenc'd by thee, forget to pleaſe:
Thou giv'ſt the organ ſound; by thee the flute
Breathes harmony; the tuneful viol owns
Thy pow'rful touch. The warbling voice is thine.
Thou gav'ſt to *Nicolini* every grace,
And every charm to *Farinelli*'s ſong.
By thee the lawyer pleads. The ſoldier's arm
Is nerv'd by thee. Thy pow'r the gownſman feels,
And, urg'd by thee, unfolds Heav'n's myſtic truths.
The haughty fair, that ſwells with proud diſdain,
And ſmiles at miſchiefs which her eyes have made,
Thou humbleſt to ſubmit, and bleſs mankind.
Hail, pow'r omnipotent! me, uninvok'd,
Thou deign'ſt to viſit; far, alas! unfit
To bear thy awful preſence: O, retire!
At diſtance let me view thee; leſt too nigh,
I ſink beneath the terrors of thy face!

On INOCULATION.

Wrote December 1753, *it being then practiced with great Succeſs in* Newport.

Addreſſed to Miſs ——.

Venienti occurrite morbo.

IN foreign climes, as antient authors ſay,
Monſters have roſe, and made mankind their prey;
Beauty from them no freedom could obtain,
And *Greece* deplor'd her lovely virgins ſlain;
'Till pitying Heav'n ſome gen'rous hero found,
Who lay'd the *Hydras* breathleſs on the ground.
In *Britain* thus *diſorder's blackeſt fiend*
Has bade death triumph, and his ſway extend;
With ſlaughter'd thouſands fill'd the realms of Night,
Or ſpoil'd the ſcenes once lovely to the ſight.
As when rough *Auſter*, with deſpotic rage,
Roars down the hills; tall oaks of rev'rend age,
Beſtrew the ground, and fields, by *Ceres* grac'd,
The peaſant's joy, are of their pride defac'd.
This *Venus* ſaw, and ſuppliant ſwift ſhe flies
To *Jove*, almighty ruler of the ſkies!
And thus began——O thou, Heav'n's ſcepter'd lord,
If e'er diſtreſs thou aideſt when implor'd,
If e'er, with ardor wing'd from earth, a pray'r
Roſe not in vain, but found acceptance here,
If ever beauty warm'd thy ſoul to love,
Then let not beauty ſue unheard to *Jove*,
But grant relief; or why precarious grace
Nymphs ſhape harmonious, and the charmful face?
Why comes fair *May* with ev'ry blooming flow'r,
If blights, or locuſts, all her ſweets devour?
Or why does nature her chief ſkill beſtow
In forming victims for this dreadful foe?
She ſaid—the thunderer, with a look ſerene,
Reply'd, indulgent to the *Paphian* queen,
No wonder mortals bow at beauty's ſhrine,
Or anxious thoughts employ ſuch charms as thine;
I grant thy ſuit—and hence have man a *way*
The fiend to conquer, or controul his ſway;
By *this* uninjur'd ſhall the fair ſuſtain
His dire attack; but let them not be vain,
Unnumber'd ills on human life await,
And riſe deſtructive by the laws of fate;
Some wrapt in *Pleaſure*'s ſilken form ſurprize,
And veil the luſtre of the brighteſt eyes:
Then be the mind to deck their nobleſt care,
To plant thoſe graces which are ever fair;
Theſe can alone the ſons of wiſdom gain,
"Form ſtrikes the ſight," but theſe ſecure the reign.
So ſpake great *Jove*; and thus does *Stella* join,
Each lovely virtue with a form divine.

W. S. *jun.*

A SONG.

YE ruddy hills where diamonds glow,
Where *Avon*'s yellow waters flow,
Tho' *Clifton* deck your ſtately head,
More lovely ſcenes beneath are ſpread;
The Graces there have fix'd their ſeat
Since *Polley* made it her retreat;
Since to the country ſhe withdrew,
And bid the noiſy town adieu.
In vain, bright maid, from crowds you run,
And think the buſy world to ſhun;
Still round you beaux and belles appear;
A ſecond *London* riſes here.
O, bleſt with more than rural joys,
Be yours a Bliſs that never cloys!

A bliſs rewarding, in your prime,
The gentle hope, the thought ſublime,
The look ſerene, the wiſh refin'd,
And all the beauties of your mind.

March 4, 1756. J. WALSH.

Upon DEATH.

O Death, where is thy ſting!
Could *Socrates*, ſerene of ſoul,
Smiling drink off the pois'nous bowl?
Could gay *Petronius* ſing,
Chearful, unmov'd, and thou ſo nigh?
What then ſhould make me fear to die?
Oh Death, how poor's thy victory!
Tamworth, April 10.

A Tranſlation of the 189*th of* Catullus de Leſbia.

YOU ſay, my life, this pleaſing love of ours
Should be perpetual, increaſing ſtill:
Oh! may the Gods but grant thoſe happy hours,
And never let thee know a change of will.
Then friendſhip, truth, the joys of mutual love;
Then ev'ry bleſſing thro' my life I'll prove.
Tamworth, April 10.

A young Gentleman and Lady, who were engaged to each other, were walking in a Flower Garden, and admiring their beautiful Colours, which produced theſe tender and moral Reflections from the Lady.

COME, prithee *Jack*, let us be going,
Time won't ſtay for you, or I:
See theſe lillies ſweetly growing,
See; yet ſoon, alas! they'll die.

Will it not grieve a heart like yours,
Soft and gentle, mild as *May*;
To ſee how ſoon theſe pretty flowers
Will droop, and fade, and die away?

I know it will; and yet, my dear,
How like to theirs muſt be your doom?
They bloom a month, then diſappear.
And ſhall my *Jack* no longer bloom?

Merit, alas! the Grave devours.
Worth, great as thine, Death cannot ſtay.
Then whether threeſcore years, or threeſcore hours
We live; what difference, prithee ſay?
Tamworth, April 10.

On reading ſome Poems written by Sir Charles H—y Will—s.

YE heav'nly maids, my verſe inſpire,
Kindle my ſoul with *Will*——s' fire,
With *Will*——s thoughts ſublime!
Then I'll aloft, and boldly ſing,
My God, my country, and my king,
With energy divine.

I ſtrongly feel my boſom heat;
My heart within does fiercely beat;
Both, both for glory aim.
Could I, Sir *Charles*, but write like you,
Fame's trump would ſound, would loudly blow,
A poet me proclaim.

Pan'gyricks then would to the world,
One after t'other quick be hurl'd,
Each voice would tune to praiſe:
My genius great would oft be ſung,
My name be fix'd on ev'ry tongue,
My head be crown'd with bays.

A. B's *Lamentation.*

WHILE you of late my happier hours employ'd,
And happier I ſuch raviſh'd bliſs enjoy'd:
No monarch ſure of *India*'s wealthy coaſt,
Could half ſuch ſweets, ſuch pleaſing tranſports boaſt;
Pleaſures on Pleaſures heap'd, each day brought on,
And ev'ry day your charms ſtill brighter ſhone;
From care ſecluded, with no fears oppreſt,
Love reign'd ſole monarch o'er my willing breaſt:
When you was abſent from my longing ſight,
All nature mourn'd, and day itſelf was night:
But with your preſence cheer'd, all ceas'd to mourn,
And each ſoft joy renew'd at your return.
Once, I remember, in that verdant grove,
(No time the dear remembrance can remove)
From each kind fair I ſtole a gentle kiſs,
Fraught with ſharp love, temper'd with ſofter bliſs,
So great the rapture was, ſo nice the ſmart,
At once they pierc'd and tingled to my heart:
When gone, the ſweetneſs on my lips did ſtay,
Like drops of honey, loth to fall away.
Now no ſuch pleaſures in my boſom riſe,
No more ſuch extaſies my thoughts ſurprize;

In

In vain theſe virgins dreſs, in vain they ſmile,
Nor ſmiles, nor looks, nor charms can me beguile.
I fly the Town, and ſeek ſome lonely grove,
There murmur with myſelf my hapleſs love;
Echo, to each ſoft word I ſay, replies,
And whiſtling winds return my fruitleſs ſighs:
Thrice happy you! whom fortune deigns to bleſs
With their dear ſights, and in their love ſucceſs;
You now the ſweets of ev'ry pleaſure taſte,
And glut yourſelves with the too dear repaſt,
While I (perhaps forgotten) tell my pain,
And to the liſt'ning woods and winds complain.
Oh! would old Time again his courſe run o'er,
To let me taſte thoſe luſcious ſweets once more;
Then St. *J*——'s walks, like *W*——, would pleaſe my ſight,
And meaner fields, like *W*——, would delight;
Abſence would pleaſe me; then I'd ceaſe to mourn,
And wait with patience for the long return.

A. B.

A CHRONOLOGICAL MEMOIR *of* Occurrences.

For *JULY* 1756.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Bruſſels, July 13.

ACcording to an exact Liſt of the Camps which the French are forming in Flanders, Picardy, Normandy, and Brittany, the Troops that are to compoſe them amount to 100 Battalions and 40 Squadrons. They continue to work in their Arſenals with great Aſſiduity, and have lately ſent away from Maubeuge 14 Pieces of battering Cannon, and 16 Mortars, with Powder and other military Stores, which have taken the Road for Normandy.

From the London Gazette, July 24.

Admiralty-Office, July 24.

By a Letter received Yeſterday from Admirl Byng, dated the 23d of laſt Month at Gibraltar, he gives an Account of his Arrival there on the 19th, with the Squadron under his Command, and that he found Capt. Broderick, with five Ships of the Line ſent from England, which arrived on the 15th, and had landed a Regiment they carried out with them. The Admiral ſays, he would not loſe any Time to put to Sea again, though he adds Watering was tedious at that Place, and the Ships which received Damage in the Action of the 20th of May with the French, would take ſome Days in repairing; but as ſoon as they were fitted and watered he would return off Minorca.

By this Account it is not improbable, that Sir Edward Hawke, who was ſent out to ſuperſede Mr. Byng in his Command, and ſailed from England the 16th of laſt Month, may have arrived at Gibraltar before the Squadron could depart a ſecond Time from thence under Mr. Byng's Command.

Sir Edward went out with Orders, upon his ſuperſeding Mr. Byng, to ſend him home in one of his Majeſty's Ships; but ſince the Receipt of Mr. Byng's Letter, which gave an Account of the Action on the 20th of May with the French Squadron off Minorca, Directions have been given for Sir Edward Hawke to ſend him home under Arreſt, in order to his being brought to a Trial; and leſt thoſe Directions ſhould not arrive before Mr. Byng comes away, like Directions for putting him under Arreſt are lodged at the ſeveral Ports in this Kingdom.

Admiralty-Office, July 24.

Capt. Sprye, who is Captain of his Majeſty's Ship the Fougueux, and commanding Officer of a Squadron of his Majeſty's Ships order'd to cruize off Louiſbourg, gives an Account, by Letter dated the 19th of laſt Month,

That, on the 29th of May, they took a French Dogger with Proviſions and Stores of all Kinds for the Garriſon.

That, on the 12th of June, the Litchfield and Norwich, two 50 Gun Ships of his Squadron, took the Arc-en-Ciel, a French Man of War of 50 Guns, having 578 Men, 190 of whom were Soldiers; and ſhe had alſo a Quantity of Proviſions and Stores for the Garriſon.

The Litchfield and Norwich had no Men killed, and only four ſlightly wounded; the French Officers ſaid they had loſt a great many Men.

That, on the 18th of June, the Centurion and Succeſs, two other Ships of his Squadron, took a French Ship called the Amity, of 300 Tons, having on board 70 Soldiers, 200 Barrels of Powder, two very large

Braſs Mortars, a Number of new Carriages for 24 and 12 Pounders, and other warlike Stores, for Louiſbourg.

That the Succeſs had alſo taken a large Schooner, with Proviſions for the Iſland of St. John's.

Admiralty-Office, July 27.

His Majeſty's Ship the Antelope, which ſailed from England the 16th of June laſt, with Sir Ed. Hawke, Lord Tyrawley, and Rear-Adm. Saunders, arrived at Gibraltar on the 3d of this Month, and Sir Ed. Hawke took upon him the Command of His Majeſty's Squadron there; and on the 9th the Antelope ſailed from thence for England, having Adm. Byng, Lieut. Gen. Fowke, and other Officers on Board, and arrived Yeſterday at Spithead, where Adm. Byng was put under Arreſt. Sir Edward intended to ſail with the Squadron, from Gibraltar, the Day after the Antelope left that Place.

Compeigne, July 16. The News of the Surrender of the Caſtle of St. Philip's in the Iſland of Minorca, on the 28th paſt, which was brought here by the Duc de Fronſac, is confirmed by the Arrival of the Count d'Egmont, with the following Articles of Capitulation agreed upon between Marſhal Richelieu and Lt. Gen. Blakeney.

Articles of Capitulation propoſed by Lieutenant General Blakeney, *for his* Britannic *Majeſty's Garriſon of the Caſtle of* St. Philip's, *in the Iſland of* Minorca.

ART. I. That all Acts of Hoſtility ſhall ceaſe, until the Articles of Capitulation are agreed upon and ſigned.

II. That all the Honours of War ſhall be granted the Garriſon on their Surrender, ſuch as, to march out with their Firelocks on their Shoulders, Drums beating, Colours flying, 24 Charges for each Man, Match lighted, four Pieces of Cannon, and two Mortars, with 20 Charges for each Piece, a covered Waggon for the Governor, and four others for the Garriſon, which ſhall not be ſearched on any Pretence.

III. That all the Garriſon, including all the Subjects of his Britannic Majeſty, as well civil as military, ſhall have all their Baggage and Effects ſecured, with Liberty of removing and diſpoſing of them as they ſhall think proper.

IV. That the Garriſon, including the Officers, Artificers, Soldiers, and other Subjects of his Britannick Majeſty, with their Families, who ſhall be willing to leave the Iſland, ſhall be provided with proper Tranſport Veſſels, and conducted to Gibraltar, by the ſhorteſt and moſt direct Navigation; that they ſhall be landed there immediately upon their Arrival, at the Expence of the Crown of France, and that they ſhall be ſupplied with Proviſions, out of thoſe that may be yet remaining in the Place at the Time of its Surrender, as long as they ſhall remain in the Iſland, and during their Voyage at Sea, and that in the ſame Proportion that they receive at preſent. But if a greater Quantity ſhould be wanted, that they ſhall be furniſhed with it at the Expence of the Crown of France.

V. That proper Quarters ſhall be provided for the Garriſon, with an Hoſpital fit for the Sick and Wounded, whilſt the Tranſports are getting ready, which ſhall not exceed a Month, to be reckoned from the Day of ſigning this Capitulation, and with Regard to thoſe who ſhall not be in a Condition to be tranſported, they ſhall ſtay, and Care ſhall be taken of them till they are in a Condition to be ſent to Gibraltar by another Opportunity.

VI. That the Governor ſhall not be accountable for all the Houſes that ſhall have been deſtroyed and burnt during the Siege.

VII. When the Garriſon ſhall come out of the Place, no Body ſhall be permitted to debauch the Soldiers, to make them deſert from their Regiments; and their Officers ſhall have Acceſs to them at all Times.

VIII. An exact Diſcipline ſhall be obſerved on each Side.

IX. That ſuch of the Inhabitants of the Iſland, as have joined the Engliſh for the Defence of the Place, ſhall have Leave to remain, and to enjoy their Goods and Effects in the Iſland without being moleſted.

X. That all Priſoners of War ſhall be reſtored on each Side.

XI. That Mr. Cunningham the Engineer, who acted as a Volunteer during the Siege, ſhall have a Paſsport, and Leave to go wherever his Affairs require.

XII. Upon the foregoing Condition, his Excellency the Lieutenant General Governor conſents, after the Hoſtages ſhall have been exchanged for the faithful Execution of the above Articles, to deliver up the Place to his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, with all the Magazines, Ammunition, Cannons, and Mortars, except thoſe mentioned in the ſecond Article; and to point out to the Engineers all the Mines and ſubterraneous Works.

Done at the Caſtle of St. Philip, the 28th of June, 1756.

Ar-

Articles of Capitulation ſent back by Marſhal Richelieu *to General* Blakeney.

ART. I. Granted.

II. The noble and vigorous Defence which the Engliſh have made, having deſerved all the Marks of Eſteem and Veneration that every military Perſon ought to ſhew to ſuch Actions; and Marſhal Richelieu being deſirous alſo to ſhew General Blakeney the Regard due to the brave Defence he has made, grants to the Garriſon all the Honours of War that they can enjoy, under the Circumſtance of their going out for an Embarkation, to wit, Firelocks on their Shoulders, Drums beating, Colours flying, 20 Cartouches each Man, and alſo lighted Match; he conſents likewiſe, that Lt. Gen. Blakeney, and his Garriſon, ſhall carry away all the Effects that ſhall belong to them, and that can be put into Trunks. It would be uſeleſs to them to have covered Waggons; there are none in the Iſland, therefore they are refuſed.

III. Granted, except to the Natives of the Iſland, upon Condition that all the lawful Debts of the Garriſon to the Minorquins, who are to be conſidered as French Subjects, ſhall be paid.

IV. Tranſport Veſſels ſhall be furniſhed from among thoſe which are in the Pay of his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, and proper for the military and civil Garriſon of Fort St. Philip, and their Families. Theſe Veſſels ſhall carry them by the ſafeſt Navigation to Gibraltar, with the ſhorteſt Delay poſſible, and ſhall land them immediately, upon Condition, that after their being landed, theſe Ships ſhall be provided with ſufficient Paſſports, that they may not be moleſted on their Return to the Port of France they ſhall be bound for: And Hoſtages ſhall be given for the Safety of the Tranſport Veſſels and their Crews, who ſhall embark in the firſt neutral Ship that ſhall come to fetch them, after the ſaid Veſſels ſhall be returned in the Port of France.

The Garriſon ſhall alſo be ſupplied with Proviſions, as well during their Stay in the Iſland, as for 12 Days Voyage, which ſhall be taken from thoſe that ſhall be found in the Fort St. Philip, and diſtributed on the Footing that they have been uſually furniſhed to the Engliſh Garriſon; and if more be wanted, it ſhall be furniſhed, paying for it as ſhall be agreed by Commiſſaries on both Sides.

V. The Veſſels being ready for the tranſporting the Garriſon, the providing Quarters, as demanded, becomes unneceſſary; they ſhall go out of the Place with the leaſt Delay, in order to proceed to Gibraltar; and with Regard to thoſe who cannot be embarked immediately, they ſhall be permitted to remain in the Iſland, and all the Aſſiſtance they ſhall want ſhall be given them for their going to Gibraltar, when they ſhall be in a Condition to be embarked; a State of them ſhall be drawn up, and the neceſſary Paſsports ſhall be left, for a Ship to go and return; and an Hoſpital ſhall alſo be furniſhed for the Sick and Wounded, as ſhall be ſettled by the reſpective Commiſſaries.

VI. Granted for the Houſes deſtroyed or burnt during the Siege; but ſeveral Effects, and Titles of the Admiralty-Court, which have been carried into the Fort, ſhall be reſtored, as well as the Papers of the Town Houſe which have been carried away by the Receiver; and the Papers and Titles relating to the Ladings of the French Merchant Ships, which have been alſo retained.

VII. No Soldier ſhall be excited to deſert, and the Officers ſhall have an entire Authority over them to the Moment of their Embarkation.

VIII. Granted.

IX. Gen. Blakeney, and Marſhal Richelieu, cannot fix or extend the Authorities of the Kings their Maſters, over their Subjects; it would be ſetting Bounds to it, to oblige them to receive in their Dominions, thoſe whom they ſhould not think proper to have ſettled there.

X. All the Priſoners that have been made during the Siege ſhall be reſtored on each Side, ſo that when the French return thoſe they have, the Piquets, which were taken going to join the French Fleet, the Day Adm. Byng appear'd before Mahon, ſhall be reſtored.

XI. Granted.

XII. As ſoon as the foregoing Articles ſhall have been ſigned, the French ſhall be put in Poſſeſſion of one of the Gates of St. Philip's Caſtle, as well as of the Forts Marlborough and St. Charles, upon the Hoſtages being ſent on both Sides, for the faithful Execution of the foregoing Articles.

The Staccado that is in the Port ſhall be removed, and the going in and coming out ſhall be left open, at the Diſpoſition of the French, until the whole Garriſon has marched out: In the mean Time the Commiſſaries on both Sides ſhall be employed, thoſe on the Part of his Excellency Gen. Blakeney, in making an Eſtimate of the Effects in the military Magazines, and others; and thoſe on the Part of his Excellency Marſhal Richelieu, in receiving them; and to deliver to the Engliſh ſuch Part thereof as has been agreed upon. Plans ſhall alſo be delivered of the Galleries, Mines, and other ſubterraneous Works. Done at St. Philip, the 29th of June, 1756.

A List *of the* Royal Navy *in* Commission, *June* 1, 1756.

First Rates.	850 Men. 100 Guns.
Ships.	*Commanders.*
Royal George	John Campbell
Royal Sovereign	Wm. Boys
Royal Ann	Admiral Oſborne / Clarke Gayton.

Second Rates.	750 Men. 90 Guns.
Ship.	*Commanders.*
Barfleur	John Bentley
Duke	George Murray
St. George	John Simcoe
Prince George	G. Bridges Rodney
Marlborough	Wm. Holborne
Prince	Lord Anſon / C. Swanton
Ramilies	Admiral Hawke / Arth Gardener
Namur	James Hobbs
Princeſs Royal	Richard Collins

Third Rates.	600 Men. 80 Guns
Ships.	*Commanders.*
Newark	Peter Parker
Cambridge	Sir Piercy Bret
Culloden, 74	Henry Ward
Invincible	Charles Collby
Magnanime	Admiral Moſtyn
Monarque	Admiral Boſcawen / Abraham North
Terrible	Admiral Holbourne / Richard Collins
Torbay	Commodore Keppel
Cumberland	Admiral Pocock
Devonſhire	John Moore
Lancaſter	Commod. Edgcombe

Third Rates.	480 Men. 70 Guns.
Ships.	*Commanders.*
Berwick	Robt. Hughs
Bedford	James Douglas
Buckingham	Admiral Weſt / Mich. Everett
Captain	Cha. Catford
Chicheſter	C. Saltren
Edinburgh	Admiral Frankland / C. Langden
Elizabeth	John Montague
Eſſex	Robert Harland
Prince Frederick	Jervis Henry Porter
Fougueux, 64	Richard Sprye
Grafton	Charles Holmes
Hampton Court	Admiral Broderick
Ipſwich	Richard Tyrrell
Kent	Admiral Watſon / Henry Speke
Monmouth	Adm. Harriſon
Naſſau	James Sayer
Northumberland	Lord Colvill
Royal Oak	
Oxford, 68	Admiral Smith / Lord Northeſk
Revenge	Frederick Cornwall

Third Rates.	480 Men. 70 Guns.
Ships.	*Commanders.*
Trident, 64	Philip Durell
Stirling-Caſtle	Samuel Corniſh
Swiftſure	Matthew Buckle
Vanguard	John Byron
Yarmouth	Harry Norris
Somerſet	Francis Geary
Intrepid	James Young

Fourth Rates.	400 Men. 60 Guns.
Ships.	*Commanders.*
St. Alban's	Wm. Gordon
Alcide	
Anſon	Robt. Mann
Auguſta	C. Wickham
Defiance	Thomas Andrews
Dreadnought	John Wickham
Dunkirk	Commodore Howe
Eagle	John Hamar
Jerſey	Sir William Burnaby
Kingſton	Wm. Parry
Princeſs Louiſa	Tho. Noel
Leoſtaff	
Princeſs Mary	Tho. Craven
Medway	Peter Dennis
Nottingham	Samuel Marſhall
Rupert	
Sunderland	
Tilbury	Thorpe Fowke
Tyger	Tho. Leatham
Weymouth	C. Willet
Windſor	T. Faulkingham
York	Hugh Piggot

Fourth Rates.	300 Men. 50 Guns.
Ships.	*Commanders.*
Antelope	
Aſſiſtance	Robt. Wellerd
Briſtol	Lachin Leſsley
Centurion	C. Mantle
Colcheſter	O'Brian Dudley
Deptford	John Amhurſt
Falmouth	
Faulkland	Fra. Wm. Drake
Greenwich	Robt. Roddam
Hampſhire	Conigſby Norbury
Harwich	Joſh. Rowley
Iſis	Ed. Wheeler
Litchfield	Cha. Stephens
Newcaſtle	John Lloyd
Norwich	S. Barrington
Orford	Wm. Harman
Portland	Patrick Baird
Rocheſter	Robt. Duff
Saliſbury	Charles Knowler
Severn	Commodore Cotes / Henry Dennis
Sutherland	
Wincheſter	Edw. Le Craſs

FOURTH RATES. 300 Men. 50 Guns.	
Ships.	*Commanders.*
Woolwich	Hyde Parker
Lys	

FIFTH RATES. 250 Men. 44 Guns.	
Ships.	*Commanders.*
Advice	Commodore Pye
Ambuſcade	Rich. Gwynn
Cheſterfield	James Lloyd
Dover	Chr. Hill
Prince Edward	John Evans
Goſport	Rich. Edwards
Humber, 280 Men	Sam. Scoff
Jaſon	
Ludlow-Caſtle	
Lynn	C. Craig
Roebuck	Mat. Whitwell
Romney	Mark Millbank
Torrington	
Aldborough	Thomas Tonkins

SIXTH RATES. 220 M. 30, 24, or 20 G.	
Ships.	*Commanders.*
Arundel	J. Hankerſon
Biddeford, 24	
Blandford	Rich. Watkins
Bridgewater, 20	Wm. Martin
Centaur	Kennedy
Deal Caſtle	
Dolphin, 24	Carr Scroope
Experiment, 20	James Gillchriſt
Fowey	Geo. M'Kenzie
Garland	M. Arbuthnot
Gibraltar	John Hollwell
Greyhound	Nicholas Vincent
Hind	Tim. Nucella
Kennington	Dudley Diggs
Lyme, 20	Edw. Vernon
Mermaid, 30	Waſh. Shirley
Nightingale, 20	
Phœniz	Auguſtus Hervey
Port-Mahon, 20	
Queenborough, 30	Wm. Pettigrew
Rye, 30	C. Forreſt
Sea-horſe, 20	Hugh Palliſer
Seaford	John Rollins
Sheerneſs	Tho. Graves
Shoreham	Hen. Marſh
Solebay	
Sphinx	John Gambier
Succeſs, 20	John Rouſe
Syren, 20	Cha. Proby
Squirrel, 20	
Tartar, 20	
Tryton, 20	C. Townley
Unicorn, 24	
Wager, 20	Tho. Saumarez
Winchelſea, 20	
Royal Caroline	
Penzance, 20	Rich. Dovul
King's Fiſher, 20	
Mercury, 20	

SLOOPS. 110 Men.			
	Car.	Sw.	*Commanders.*
Granada	14	14	Matt. Moore
Albany	10	14	
Baltimore	14	14	
Badger	22	14	
Cruizer	8	10	Hyde Parker
Ferret	8	10	
Fly	8	10	Wm. Fielding
Fortune	8	10	Jervis Mapleſdon
Grampus	8	10	Tho. Knackſton
Happy	8	10	Edw. Jekyl
Hound	14	14	Fra. Gaines
Hazard	8	10	Robt. Harland
Hornet	12	14	
Jamaica	14	14	Sam. Hood
King's Fiſher	12	14	Beſt Michell
Otter	14	14	Tucker
Peggy	8	10	Lucius O'Brian
Peregrine	12	12	Wm. Trelawny
Porcupine	16	14	John Fergufon
Ranger	8	10	Geo. Tindal
Raven	10	14	James Rawlins
Saltaſh	14	14	Chr. Hill
Savage	8	10	
Swallow	14	14	Hen. Angel
Swan	12	14	Chaloner Ogle
Swift	10	12	Wm. Fortefcue
Speedwell	10	12	James Webb
Scorpion	14	14	Cha. Wimbleton
Trial	14	14	Jn. Fawkenham
Vulture	14	14	
Viper	14	14	
Waſp	8	10	Wm. Leaver
Weazel	16	16	
Wolf	12	12	John Knight
Diſpatch	12	12	Alexander Innes
Medway's Prize			

YACHTS.			
	Car.	Sw.	*Commanders.*
Carolina	20	10	
Catherine	20	10	Edw. Pratten
Charlotte	20	10	
Dublin	20	10	John Weller
Fubbs	20	10	Rich. Edwards
Mary	20	10	

Denominated armed Veſſels.

The Cruizers
Maryland Planter
Roehampton
Brilliant
Horſe-whip Galley

BOMB. 100 Men. 12 Car. 14 Sw.	
	Commander.
Baſiliſk	C. Clarke

FIRE-SHIP.

Lightning

PRESENT STATE *of the* French NAVY.

M. Perrier's Squadron.

	G.
La Courageux	74
Le Prothee	64
L'Amphion	50
L'Aigle	50
Le Fleur de Lys	30
L'Emerande	28

At Breſt.

La Comete	30
L'Amethiſte	30
La Blond	30
La Brune	30

On a Cruize.

La Thetys	24
La Mutine	24
La Pomone	24
Le Cumberland	24.
L'Animone	12

At Cape Breton and Martinico.

	G.
Le Prudent	74
L'Aquilon	66
L'Attalante	34
Le Zephir	30
L'Hermione	26
La Valeur	26
La Fidelle	26
La Fripone	24
The Warwick refitting	

M. de la Galiſonniere's Fleet in the Mediterranean.

	G.
Le Foudroiant	80
La Couronne	74
Le Temeraire	74
Le Redoutable	74
Le Guerreir	74
Le Content	64
Le Triton	64
Le Sage	64
Le Lion	64
L'Orphee	64
Le Fier	50
L'Hippopotame	50
La Inon	50
La Roze	30
La Pleiade	26
La Gracieuſe	24
La Nimphe	24
La Topaze	24

The Marquis de Conflan's Squadron on the Ocean.

	G.
Le Soleil	80
Le Tonnant	80
Le Duc de Bourgogne	80
Le Superbe	74
Le Defenſeur	74
Le Dauphin Roial	70
Le Juſte	70
Le Hardi	66
Le Bienfaiſant	64
Le Sphinx	64
L'Inflexible	64
L'Eveille	64
Le Capricieux	64
L'Arc in Ciel	50
La Diane	30

For carrying Soldiers to America.

	G.
Le Heos	74
L'Illuſtre	64
La Leopard	60
La Sirene	30
La Licorne	30
La Sauvage	30
L'Amarante	12

At Breſt and Rochefort.

Le Formidable	80
L'Entreprenant	74
Le Palmier	74
Le Bizarre	64
L'Opinatre	64
L'Actif	64
Le St. Michel	60

	G.
L'Alcion	50
L'Apollon	50

At Toulon.

Le Hector	74
Le Vaillant	64
L'Achille	64
L'Hercule	64
L'Oriflame	50

Upon the Careen.

	G.
L'Intrepide	74
Le Conquerant	74
Le Magnifique	74
Le Sceptre	74
Le Floriſſant	74
L'Algongeux	74
La Floride	74
Le Northumberland	68
Le Dragon	60

In different Docks.

L'Ocean, finiſhed	80
Le Centaure, ditto	70
Le Diademe, repairing	74
Le Zodiaque	74
Le Minotaure	74
Le Souverain	74
Le Glorieux	74
Le —— (not yet named)	74
Le Belligueux	64
Le Celebre	64
Le Robuſte	64
Le Solitaire	64
Le Terrible	64
L'Aigrette	30
La Veſtale	30
La Minerve	24
L'Oiſeau	24

Building.

Le Protecteur	74
Le Fantaſque	64
Le Modeſte	60
La Mefiance	30
La Surprize	30

In all 111 Ships of the Line and Frigates, carrying in all 5998 Guns.

LON-

LONDON,

Extract of a Letter from Barbadoes, dated April 3.

OUR Men of War have brought in many French Prizes. We have only one 50 and one 20 Gun Ship to defend us, and the French are greatly ſuperior in Force. We fear they are projecting a deſperate Enterprize againſt us; we are preparing for making the beſt Defence.

Advices from Charles-Town, dated May 6, inform us, that the Fortifications begun there laſt Summer, are greatly advanced; that the Sea is dammed up from Graville's Baſtion to Broughton's Battery; that three Batteries are erected on that Frontier capable of mounting 130 Pieces of Cannon; that the Works are continued to Conſellier's Creek, and that Subſcriptions are ſet on Foot for raiſing Money ſufficient to enable the Governor to perform all his Engagements with the Cherokees.

July 13. Some Letters by the Dutch Mail inform us, that his Pruſſian Majeſty having learnt that the Empreſs Queen propoſed, with the Aſſiſtance of her new Ally the French King, to recover Sileſia, is marching 40,000 Men into the Dutchy of Cleves, and is leading himſelf 60,000 to Bohemia, to lay Siege to Prague.

Some Advices from Sir Benjamin Keene confirm, that a perfect Neutrality will be obſerved on the Part of Spain.

By Letters from Commodore Howe from the Iſles de Chaucey, he has taken the Fortreſs of the ſaid Iſland, wherein were 100 Priſoners, (and put 300 Men into that Garriſon) and four Tranſports belonging to that Iſland.

We are inform'd from Portſmouth, that the Royal William, a firſt Rate, is now taking down, and will make a fine third Rate.

July 10. By his Majeſty's Proclamation for the Diſtribution of Prizes taken from the Time of his Majeſty's Declaration of War, for the Encouragement of Perſons Commandants, *&c.* of his Majeſty's Ships to take, ſink, burn, and deſtroy thoſe of the French King, 5*l.* for every Man on board ſuch Ship or Veſſel, at the Time of Beginning the Engagement, to be certified by Oath of three Perſons, or more, on board uch Ship ſo taken.

Captains 3-8ths, including the Flag or Flag Officers, who if actually on board to have one.

To Captains of Marines and Land Forces, Sea Lieutenant, and Maſter, one-eighth.

To Lieutenants and Quarter Maſter of Marines, Lieutenant, Enſign, and Quarter Maſter of Land Forces, Boatſwain, Gunner, Purſer, Carpenter, Maſter's Mate, Surgeon, Pilot, and Chaplain, 1-8th.

To Midſhipmen, Secretary to Flag-Officers, Captain's Clerk, Maſter Sail-maker, Carpenter's Mate, Boatſwain's Mate, Gunner's Mate, Maſter at Arms, Corporals, Yeomen of the Sheets, Coxſwain, Quarter Maſter's Mate, Surgeon's Mate, Yeomen of the Powder Room, and Serjeant of Marines, or Land Forces, 1-8th.

To the Trumpeter, Quarter Gunners, Carpenter's Crew, Armourer, Steward's Cook, Swabber, Cooper, ordinary Trumpeter, Barber, able Seamen, ordinary Seamen, and Marine, and all other Perſons doing Duty, 2-8ths.

Any Captain, or an Inferior abſent, tho' on Leave, at the Time of taking the ſaid Ship, his Share ſhall be caſt into the Shares hereby allowed to the laſt mentioned.

Some other Particulars we think of leſs Importance, and omit for want of Room.

Extract of a Letter from Minorca, June 29.

"The Account of Stores found in Fort St. Philip after its Surrender, as laid before Marſhal Richelieu, ſets forth, that there were 240 Pieces of Cannon in perfect good Condition, beſides 40 more which the Marſhal had cauſed to be nailed up during the Siege, about 70 Mortars, 12,000 Balls, 15000 Bombs, and a large Quantity of Gunpowder. The Enemy had much fewer Men killed during the Siege than we, owing to the Opportunities they had of ſheltering themſelves againſt our Balls and Bombs in the Caſements they had cut in it. From the Commencement of the Siege to the taking of it, we had about 1500 killed and wounded in all. There were found in the Fort plenty of Proviſions, ſufficient to have laſted a conſiderable Time, but during the laſt eight Days before its Surrender, the Beſieged had neither Wine nor Brandy.—During the whole Siege our Army Hoſpital never had more than 150 Sick. The Marſhal has garriſon'd the Place with five Regiments, conſiſting of two Battalions each; and after having appointed Count Lannion to be Governor in Chief, is embarked on board a Man of War, on his Return to France."

At

At preſent, from various Accounts it is ſaid the French rejoice at the Situation of the Engliſh in America; the Alliances lately formed with the Empreſs Queen of Hungary; the taking of Fort St. Philip, and in the Number of their Ships, and their Situation.

The Engliſh, on the other Hand, remark, the vaſt Preparations and numerous Troops aſſembled on the Coaſts of France, from Dunkirk to Bayonne in Languedoc, and in Provence, are only ſo many Dykes to confine the Torrent of national Diſcontent; that Admiral Boſcawen has hitherto blocked up the Breſt Squadron, and done very great Injury to the Trade of France, and hope that proper Meaſures will be concerted to manage the Engliſh Navy in a proper Manner, to guard our own Coaſt, protect the Iſlands belonging, and diſtreſs the Enemy.

Portſmouth, June 23. Yeſterday ſailed Commodore Howe, with the Tranſports which have Bockland's Regiment on board, for the Iſland of Jerſey. The Commodore will have 12 Ships of 60 Guns and under, round thoſe two Iſlands, under his Convoy.

Leek in Staffordſhire, June 26. A violent Storm of Thunder, Lightening, and Hail-ſtones, ſome of which were as large as ſmall Muſket-balls, and cut in Form like Diamonds.

Circuits appointed for the Summer Aſſizes.

MIDLAND CIRCUIT.

Lord Chief Juſtice Willes, Mr. Baron Smythe.

Rutlandſhire, Saturday July 31, at Okeham.
Lincolnſhire, Monday Auguſt 2, at Lincoln Caſtle
City of Lincoln, the ſame Day at Lincoln.
Nottinghamſhire, Thurſday 5, at Nottingham.
Town of Nottingham, Friday 6, at Nottingham.
Derbyſhire, Saturday 7, at Derby.
Leiceſterſhire, Wedneſday 11, at Leiceſter-Caſtle.
Borough of Leiceſter, Thurſday 12, at Leiceſter.
Northamptonſhire, Saturday 14, at Northampton.
City of Coventry, Wedneſday 18, at Coventry.
Warwickſhire, Thurſday 19, at Warwick.

NORTHERN CIRCUIT.

The Hon. Mr. Juſtice Bathurſt. Mr. Juſtice Wilmot.

City of York, Saturday Auguſt 7, at the Guildhall.
Yorkſhire, the ſame Day at the Caſtle.
Durham, Wedneſday Auguſt 18, at the Caſtle.
Newcaſtle upon Tyne, Wedneſday Auguſt 25, at the Guildhall.
Northumberland, the ſame Day, at Newcaſtle.
Cumberland, Wedneſday September 1, at Carliſle.
Weſtmorland, Tueſday Sept. 7, at Appleby.
Lancaſhire, Saturday Sept. 11, at Lancaſter Caſtle.

OXFORD CIRCUIT.

Lord Chief Baron Parker, Mr. Juſtice Clive.

Berks, Monday July 26, at Abingdon.
Oxon, Wedneſday July 28, at Oxford.
Worceſterſhire, Saturday July 31, at Worceſter.
Worceſter, the ſame Day, at the City.
Glouceſterſhire, Wedneſday Auguſt 4, at Glouceſter.
Glouceſter, the ſame Day, at the City.
Monmouthſhire, Monday Auguſt 9, at Monmouth.
Hereford ſhire, Wedneſday Auguſt 11, at Hereford.
Salop, Tueſday Auguſt 17, at Shrewſbury.
Staffordſhire, Saturday Aug. 21, at Stafford.

WESTERN CIRCUIT.

Mr. Baron Adams, Edward Willes, Eſq; Serjeant at Law.

Southampton, Tueſday July 27, at Wincheſter.
Town of Southampton, Saturday July 31, at Southampton.
Wilts, the ſame Day, at New Sarum.
Dorſet, Thurſday Auguſt 5, at Dorcheſter.
Exeter, Monday Auguſt 9, at the Guildhall.
Devon, the ſame Day, at the Caſtle of Exeter.
Cornwall, Tueſday Auguſt 17, at Bodmin.
Somerſetſhire, Tueſday Auguſt 24, at Bridgewater.
Briſtol, Saturday Aug. 28, at the Guildhall.

HOME CIRCUIT.

Mr. Juſtice Birch, Mr. Baron Legge.

Hertfordſhire, Monday Auguſt 2, at Hertford.
Eſſex, Wedneſday Auguſt 4, at Chelmsford.
Kent, Monday Auguſt 9, at Maidſtone.
Suſſex, Monday Auguſt 16, at Horſham.
Surry, Thurſday Auguſt 19, at Kingſton upon Thames.

NORFOLK CITCUIT.

Mr. Juſtice Deniſon, Mr. Juſtice Foſter.

Bucks, Monday Auguſt 9, at Buckingham.
Bedford, Thurſday Auguſt 12, at Bedford.
Huntingdon, Saturday Auguſt 14, at Huntingdon.
Cambridge, Monday Auguſt 16, at Cambridge.
Suffolk, Thurſday Auguſt 19, at Bury St. Edmund's.

Nor-

Norfolk, Tuesday August 24, at Norwich-Castle.
City of Norwich, the same Day, at the Guildhall.

SOUTH-WALES CIRCUIT.

Hon. John Williams, John Hervey, Esqrs.
Radnorshire, Wednesday August 18, at Presteign.
Breconshire, Tuesday August 24, at Breton.
Glamorganshire, Monday August 30, at Cardiffe.

Summer Assizes, before the Hon. William Noel, Chief Justice, and the Hon. John Talbot, the other Justice.

Montgomeryshire, Wednesday August 18, at Pool.
Denbighshire, Tuesday 24, at Wrexham.
Flintshire, Monday 30, at Flint.
Cheshire, Saturday September 4, at the Castle at Chester.

SOUTH-WALES CIRCUIT.

John Pollen, Edward Poore, Esqrs. Justices.
Cardigan, Wednesday August 18.
Haverfordwest, Tuesday 24.
Carmarthen, Monday 30.

List of Ships taken.

Capt. Cockburne sent into Guernsey two French Vessels, laden with Wheat.

The Duke Privateer, Capt. Paterson, has sent into Dover a Vessel laden with Plank, bound from Dantzwick to Brest.

One of our Sloops of War has taken off Louisburgh a French Snow, of 200 Tons, laden with Provision for that Port.

A Ship from Hamburgh, laden with Bale Goods, is taken by the Fly Privateer, and sent into Dover.

A Spanish Ship, Burthen 180 Tons, from Morlaix for Cadiz, is taken and carried into Jersey.

The Boscawen Privateer has taken a Fr. Privateer, and carried her into Dartmouth.

DEATHS.

June 27. The Right Hon. Lady Dowager Castlecomer.

30. Wm. Warring, Esq; aged 75, possessed of large Estates in Surry and Essex.

Major Wilson, aged 100, in York Castle.

July 7. Lord Andover, by a Fall from his Horse.

The Hon. Mary Cornwallis, Sister to the Hon. Mrs. Elizabeth Bertie, Relict of the Hon. James Bertie, Esq;

Mr. Tho. York, Clerk of the Peace, and Alderman of Cambridge.

Mr. Maur, an eminent Apothecary at Enfield.

MARRIAGES.

June 24. Richard Bentenson, Esq; to Miss Lucretia Folks, a most amiable Lady, with a Fortune of 30,000*l.*

Tho. Hawkins, of Trewitham, to Miss Heywood, with 10,000*l.* Fortune.

28. The Right Hon. the Earl of Ashburnham, to the Hon. Miss Crawley, Daughter of Ambrose Crawley, Esq; with a Fortune of 200,000*l.*

July 1. Mr. Peter Davie, Bookseller, to Miss Hurlock.

2. Mr. John Trewen, Haberdasher, in Aldermanbury.

Mr. Daniel Mildred, Merchant, to Miss Daniel, a young Lady with a handsome Fortune.

BIRTHS.

July 1. The Right Hon. the Countess of Moreton, of a Son.

2. The Right Hon. the Countess of Kildare, of a Son.

8. The Lady of the Right Hon. Lord George Sackville, of a Daughter.

Civil and military Preferments.

Rt. Hon. Henry Baron of Mount Charles, in Ireland, Viscount of Conyngham.

Nicholas Lord Loftus, Viscount of Ely.

Humphrey Viscount Lanesborough, Earl of ditto.

Sir Clotworthy, Viscount of Massareene, Earl of ditto.

Tho. Burges, Esq; to command in the Absence of the Governor in Jersey.

Charles Hubert Heriot, Esq; Lieut. Gov. of Dumbarton.

Lord Frederic Cavendish, one of the Lords of the Bedchamber to his Royal Highness the Duke.

July 7. The Right Hon. Lord Raymond, sworn one of his Majesty's Privy Council.

Pomeroy Gilbert, Esq; Captain of a Company of Invalids at Plymouth.

Howard's Foot, George Nicholson, Captain Lieutenant.

Horse Guards. John Brown, Captain.—Andrew Forbes, Capt. Lieutenant.

First Regiment of Foot. George Roberts, Captain.—Alexander Summers, Captain-Lieutenant.

Ancram's Dragoons. John Burgoyne, Captain.

Bockland's Foot. Geo. Maddison, Capt.

Ecclesiastical Preferments.

Dr. Warle, Chaplain to the Dutchess of Roxborough, to the Rectory of Harlaxam.

Dr. Trumers Walwyn, to the Rectory of Great Mongeham.

His Majesty has granted the Hon. James Yorke, M. A. the Prebendary of Windsor.

Henry Hall, to the Rectory of Horbledown in Kent.

William Fitzherbert, to the Vicarage of Hadlew in Kent, and of Horndon in Essex.

Rev. Mr. Hamilton, and the Hon. and Rev. Dr. Nich. Bosca[illegible]n, Chaplains in Ordinary to his Majesty.

Justice Finley, Clerk to the Rectory of Althorpe.

Rev. Mr. Richard Easten, Prebend of Salisbury.

Wm. Addison, to the Rectory of West-Runkton, Yorkshire.

B——KR——TS.

June 29. Tho. Vernon, of Bromsgrove, Worcester, Scrivener.

Robert Hogan, of Norwich, Dealer and Chapman.

Joseph Sangham, jun. of Milksham, Wilts, Clothier.

July 3. Wm. Hancock, of Brentford in Middlesex, Innholder.

6. Wm. Rawlinson, of Warrington in Lancashire, Sail-Canvas-maker.

10. Richard Blackburn, of Baldwin's Gardens, Cheesemonger.

Alexander Elliot, of Edinburgh, Baker.

13. John Martin, of Ratcliff, Cooper.

17. Robt. Walter, of Maidstone, Distiller.

Joseph Greene, of Cranbrooke, Ironmonger.

Richard Thomas, of Carmarthen, Mercer.

20. Isaac Henson, of Halifax, Yorkshire, Grocer.

COURSE of EXCHANGE.

London, July 23, 1756.

Amsterdam, ——	36	3 2Us.
Ditto at Sight, ——	36	½
Rotterdam, ——	36	4 2 Us.
Antwerp, ——	no Price	
Hamburgh, ——	35	11
Paris, 1 Day's Date,	30	⅜
Ditto, 2 Usance, ——	30	⅛
Bourdeaux Ditto, ——	30	
Cadiz, ——	37	⅞
Madrid, ——	37	⅞
Bilboa, ——	37	¾
Leghorn, ——	46	⅝
Naples, ——	no Price	
Genoa, ——	46	⅛
Venice, ——	48	⅛
Lisbon, ——	5s	4d ⅝
Porto, ——	5s	3d ⅝
Dublin, ——	8	⅞

BILL *of Mortality from June* 22 *to July* 20.

Buried			Christened		
Males	731	1437	Males	569	1086
Females	706		Females	517	
Under 2 years old		506			
Between 2 and 5		128	Buried,		
5 and 10 —		45	Within the walls		103
10 and 20 —		46	Without		308
20 and 30 —		120	*Mid.* and *Surry*		671
30 and 40 —		161	City & Sub. *West.*		355
40 and 50 —		157			1437
50 and 60 —		109			
60 and 70 —		90			
70 and 80 —		46	Weekly *June* 29.		402
80 and 90 —		29	*July* 6.		363
90 and 100 —		0	13.		316
100 and 109 —		0	20.		356
		1437			1437

Observat. on the Weather, at Temple Bar.

		Barometer.	Therm.	Pluviameter.	Hygrometer.
Jun.	23	29 : 9	31	0 : 0	54 D.
	24	29 : 5½	33½	4 : 3	21 M.
	25	29 : 7	31	43 : 3	11
	26	29 : 8	31	0 : 0	
	27	29 : 9	31	0 : 0	15 D.
	28	29 : 9	31¾	12 : 2	26
	29	30 : 0	31¾	2 : 0	4
	30	30 : 0	31½	12 : 2	19
	31	29 : 9	31	0 : 0	26
July	1	29 : 8	31	5 : 8	10 M.
	2	29 : 9	30½	5 : 0	19
	3	29 : 9	31	0 : 0	4
	4	29 : 9	31	2 : 0	15 D.
	5	30 : 0	31	0 : 0	60
	6	30 : 0	31	0 : 0	50
	7	30 : 2	30½	0 : 0	21 M.
	8	29 : 8	29¾	9 : 6	11
	9	29 : 9	29	0 : 0	10
	10	29 : 9	29	0 : 0	24 D.
	11	30 : 0	30	0 : 0	50
	12	30 : 0	32	0 : 0	
	13	30 : 0	32½	0 : 0	
	14	29 : 9	33	1 : 0	
	15	29 : 9	32	0 : 0	
	16	29 : 8	34	24 : 2	
	17	29 : 7¾	31¼	27 : 1	56
	18	29 : 8	34	3 : 0	50 M.
	19	29 : 8	33	2 : 3	
	20	29 : 7¼	33	7 : 2	53
	21	29 : 7	33	86 : 0	56
	22	29 : 6	30½	11 : 1	54

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THE Uſe of Sea-Voyages in Medicine. By *E. Gilchriſt*, M. D. 2*s.* 6*d. Millar.*

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25	116⅜	———	100¼	89⅜	88⅞	89⅝	89	89	88	———	89¼	87½	93⅞	32s	3 5 0	25
26	116¼	———	Do	Do	Do	90	Do	Do	88⅛	———	Do	Do	Do	Do	Do	26
27	Sunday.															27
28	116¼	———	Do	89½	Do	No Price.	No Price.	Do	88	———	89⅛	Do	Do	Do	Do	28
29	116½	———	No Price.	89⅜	88¼	Do	Do	Do	88⅛	———	89½	Do	93⅜	33s	Do	29
30	Do	———	Do	No Price.	88⅜	Do	89¼	89¼	88¼	———	No Price.	Do	No Price.	Do	Do	30
1	Do	———	Do	89½	No Price	90¼	———	Do	88½	———	89¾	Do	94⅛	Do	Do	1
2	No Price.	———	101	89⅝	88⅝	———	———	89½	Do	———	———	87½	No Price.	Do	Do	2
3	116½	———	———	Do	Do	———	———	89⅝	88⅛	———	———	87⅛	Do	Do	Do	3
4	Sunday.															4
5	No Price.	———	———	89½	88¼	———	———	89⅝	88¼	———	———	87½	Do	Do	Do	5
6	116⅝	———	———	Do	89½	———	———	Do	88⅜	———	———	Do	94¼	Do	Do	6
7	Do	———	———	Do	89¼	———	———	Do	Do	———	———	87⅜	No Price.	Do	Do	7
8	No Price.	———	———	89⅜	89⅜	———	———	89¼	88½	———	———	Do	94¼	34s	Do	8
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10	Do	———	———	Do	88⅜	———	———	Do	Do	———	———	87⅛	94⅞	Do	Do	10
11	Sunday.															11
12	No Price.	———	———	89⅜	Do	———	———	89⅜	Do	———	———	87½	95	Do	3 15 0	12
13	116½	———	———	89½	Do	———	———	89⅜	88⅜	———	———	87⅜	94⅞	Do	3 17 6	13
14	No Price.	———	———	89⅜	88¼	———	———	89¼	Do	———	———	Do	94⅝	33s	Do	14
15	116⅜	132½	———	89¼	Do	———	———	89	88¼	———	———	87½	94⅝	34s	Do	15
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17	No Price.	———	———	Do	87⅝	———	———	Do	No Price.	———	———	Do	94⅞	Do	Do	17
19	No Price.	———	———	Do	87½	———	———	Do	87¼	———	———	87¼	Do	Do	Do	19
20	Do	132¾	———	89⅛	No Price	———	———	Do	87⅜	87¼	———	Do	Do	Do	Do	20
21	Do	———	———	Do	88⅛	———	———	88⅞	No Price.	87⅞	———	87½	94½	Do	Do	21
22	116½	No Price.	———	89¼	No Price.	———	———	Do	87⅞	Do	87¾	Do	Do	34s	Do	22
23	No Price.	Do	———	89⅜	Do	———	———	89	88	87¼	Do	Do	Do	35s	Do	23
24	Do	Do	———	Do	88¼	———	———	88⅞	Do	Do	Do	Do	Do	Do	Do	24
26	Do	133¼	———	Do	88⅜	———	———	Do	Do	Do	Do	Do	Do	33s	Do	26

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For *AUGUST*, 1756.

The LIFE *of* General BLAKENEY.

GENERAL *Blakeney* was born at *Mount Blakeney* in the County of *Limerick*, in the Kingdom of *Ireland*, *Anno* 1672, about a Mile from *Kilmallock*, which his Father and he ſucceſſively repreſented in the *Iriſh* Parliament, and for which Place he is ſtill a Member.

He paſſed his firſt Years in the uſual Courſes of Education, in which he diſcovered a Genius moſt inclined to Hiſtory. As he was born to a conſiderable Eſtate, conſidering the Cheapneſs of that Country, he ſeemed to have no other Ambition than enjoying his paternal Inheritance, and of diſcovering a humane and compaſſionate Regard to his Fellow-Creatures; but the Attempts of King *James* the Second to ſubvert the Conſtitution of that and his other Kingdoms, and of ſome intereſting Occurrences, gave a new Turn to his Thoughts, and inſpired him with a Reſolution of dedicating his Life to Arms.

When the Affairs of *Ireland* began to be reſettled, under the Government of the illuſtrious King *William*, *Blakeney* reſolved to ſerve abroad as ſoon as Opportunity offered, which did not happen 'till after the Commencement of the Queen's War; he was then an Enſign with Lord *Cutts*, in the Siege of *Vento*.

He had not been long in *Flanders* before he was noticed by the general Officers for his Skill and Aſſiduity in Diſcipline, doing the Adjutant's Part in his own Corps as oft as permitted, and is the firſt ſaid to exerciſe by Beat of Drum, and waving the Colours, in which Manner he exerciſed the whole allied Army at once, for the Entertainment of ſome *German* Princes.

And it may juſtly be mentioned to his Honour, that from his firſt entering into the Army he always lived at Quarters; and whilſt a Major, and for a long Time after a Lieutenant-Colonel, very rarely ſtirred from his Corpſe, of which he had always the Command, his ſeveral Colonels being too well at Court to think of leaving it and their Intereſt there, to do their Duty to their King and Country.

He was conſidered by all the Officers under him as a kind of Father or Guardian, eſpecially the young Men, whoſe Morals, as well as Expences he had always an Eye upon, and tho' indulgent enough to the ſmaller Errors of Youth, never pardoned any Thing ill-natured or diſhonourable: His Advice and Reprimands were generally greatly regarded, as enforced by his Example.

He made the Theory and the Art of War his Study, and took Care to make it a pleaſing Taſk to thoſe under him, for he ſpent moſt of his Mornings this Way; *Sundays* he devoted to the Services of Religion, and was not pleaſed if any of his Officers or private Men were not at Church.

It has been obſerved he continued long in the Station of Lieutenant-Colonel, though it was thought by many he had merited Promotion; this is principally charged on V——y, (the Juſtice of it we ſhall not now enquire.) However it is likewiſe mentioned to the Honour of the late *Charles* Duke of *Richmond*, that he aſſured his Majeſty, that he had not a better Subject in his Kingdom, nor a better Soldier in his Armies; the Event juſtifies the noble Duke's Aſſertion, to all the Friends of *England* and its Liberties. However long, too long, overlooked, He was now made General; which he accepted, not with an oſtentatious Vanity, but with a View to his Maſter's Honour, and his Country's Good.

Not to mention that the Attempt at *Carthagena* miſcarried, very probably from his Advice being over-ruled, at *Stirling* Caſtle he diſcovered a maſterly Skill, leaving the Rebels to raiſe their Works unmoleſted, till he ſaw them ready to begin the Aſſault, when he ſuddenly ordered all the Works to be manned, and charged his Cannon with Bags of Balls, killed 300 of the Rebels at once, and diſperſed in a few Minutes the whole Rebel Rout.

His Perſon, according to the beſt Knowledge we can have of it, is very properly delineated in the Print.

His Character is conſiſtent with his Appearance; a Perſon of good Nature, Sobriety, and Œconomy, having learnt to contemn Riches, yet not to be profuſe. His Eſtate he generouſly gave to his Brothers, contenting himſelf with his Government Salary. His Converſation was chiefly hiſtorical, but with great Modeſty; and he often obſerved, that he never ſent a Challenge, or received one: His Bravery, which always ſhews itſelf in the meekeſt Temper, ſecured him from the laſt, and no Man who had formed ſuch juſt Sentiments of Honour and Virtue, could be guilty of the former.

To deſcribe his Fidelity, his Valour, or his Wiſdom, would be too arduous a Taſk; his Reſolution to diſcharge the important Truſt repoſed in him, when ſeemingly deſerted and left without proper and neceſſary Succour; his Intrepidity and Courage amidſt ſuch great Fatigue and unavoidable Decays of Nature; his Wiſdom in conducting the Defence of that im-important Fortreſs,† as well as the Terms he propoſed and obtained, when overpowered by ſuch ſuperior Force, afford ſo many conſpicuous Proofs of his Worth, and very juſtly merited the univerſal Applauſe of all the Friends of *Great Britain* and its Liberties, who now long to congratulate him on his Return; when he will, no Doubt, be diſtinguiſhed with the accumulated Honours due to his eminent Services; for he ſhall not miſs of a Reward, a Reward himſelf would chuſe, the Teſtimony of his own, and the ſure Conviction of future Times, that he lived with Honour, and died with Glory.

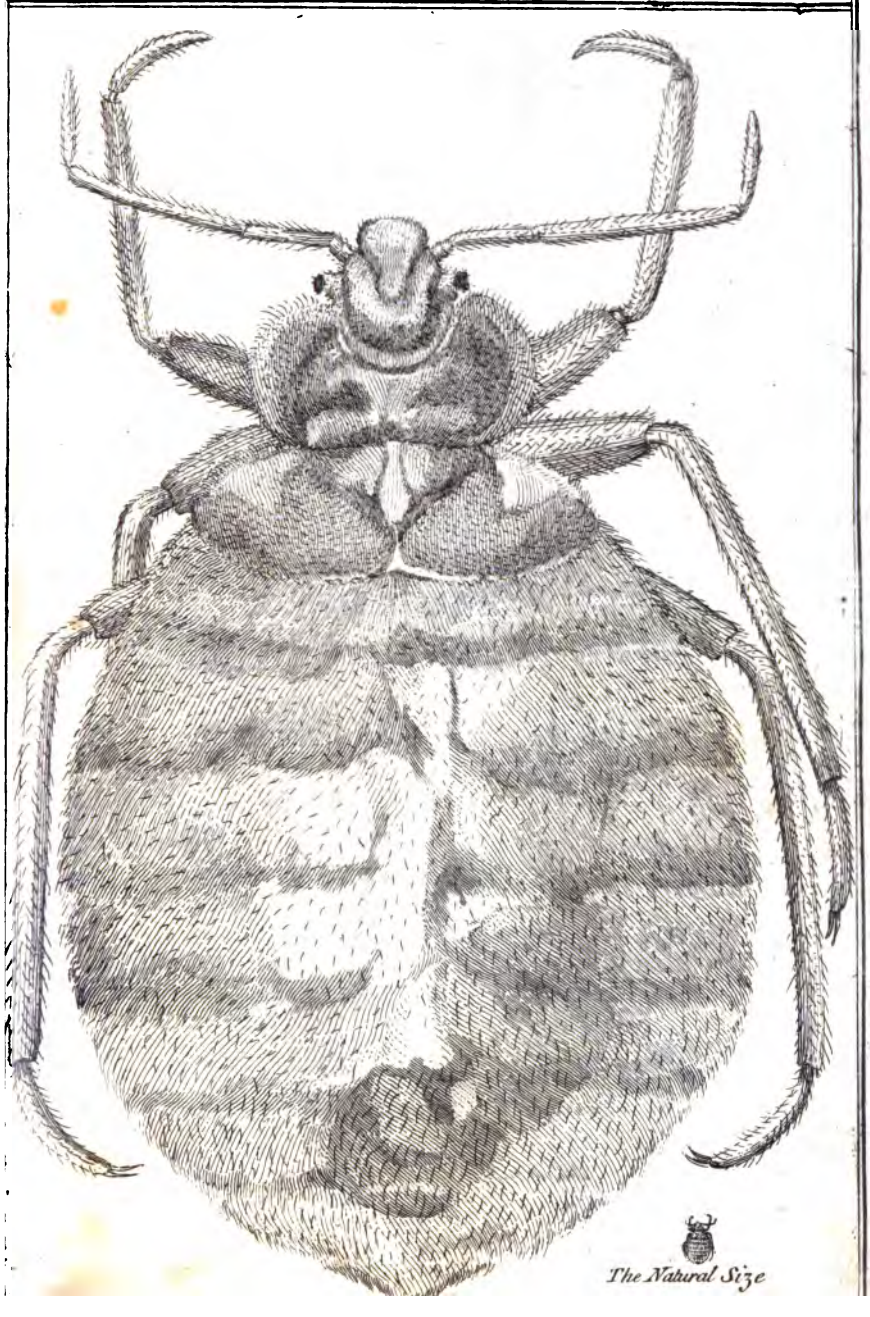
† *Fort St. Philips*, at *Mahon* in *Minorca*.

A ſhort Account of the BUGG.

THE Bug, of which we have exhibited a Print from a microſcopic View, is an Animal too well known in many Sea-ports of *England* to need much Deſcription, eſpecially to the Curious in microſcopic Objects.

According to ſome Traditions, they were firſt introduced into *England* in Goods imported from *Spain*, where this Sort of Animalcules are the moſt numerous. It is juſtly deemed a moſt unfriendly Companion to the Human Kind,

A MICROSCOPIC VIEW of a BUG.



The Natural Size

Kind, especially when they repose on their Beds.

The *Antenæ* consists of two Joints; the Legs form'd for Running, not Leaping (as the Flea;) the Colour is of a dark reddish brown; the Body of a roundish oval Figure, consisting of several *Annuli*, or Rings, which are stiff and hard, and serve, like the Tortoise-shell, for a Coat of Mail for the Defence of the Animal; and its Bite conveys a noxious, venomous Poison, that occasions an Itching and Swelling, which is too frequently experienced.

Some special Humour in the Body occasions the exceeding nauseious Smell when you squeeze them to Death; and from the Impression of their Bite, one may suppose they are form'd with very sharp Teeth, though imperceptible to us; but whether from these, or a *Proboscis*, is not very certain; and that their Sight is somewhat extraordinary and peculiar, as they shun the Light, and make the darkest Midnight Recesses the Season to make Ravage on the Human Species; and, as the Light begins to appear, they usually retire to their most secret Coverts.

This Species of the Louse-Kind seems peculiar to the Human Body: There are also among Vegetables several Animals of the like Form and Nature, and go by several Denominations; as the *Grass Bug*, the *Alder Bug*, the *Fir-tree Bug*; and by some Writers they make a further Distinction, as the *Green* and *Yellow*, and of others, as having Wings pertaining to them, called the *Winged-Bug*.

These Hints are intended to excite the Enquiry of the Curious.

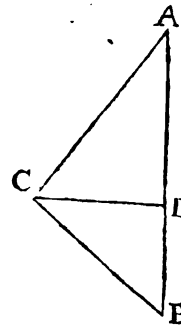
MATHEMATICAL QUESTIONS *Answered.*

Question 85, *answered by Mr.* JOHN HUDSON, *of* Swanland.

PUT $v = xy$, then *per* Equations $y^2 = \frac{a+y}{v^3}$, when $a = 3241859$; and $\frac{v\sqrt{\frac{3y}{4}}}{\sqrt[3]{\frac{v}{y} - \frac{2y}{3}}} = b = 5208$ ∴ by multiplying and squaring both Sides of the Equation $\frac{3yv^2}{4} = b^2\sqrt[3]{\frac{v}{y} - \frac{2y}{3}}$, and by cubing it, and multiplying to bring it out of Fractions, $243\,v^6y^4 = 576\,v^2b^6 - 768\,vy^2b^6 + 256\,b^6y^4$: Now putting $\frac{a+v}{v^3}$ and $\left|\frac{a+v}{v^3}\right|^2$ in the last Equation, instead of y^2 and y^4, the Value of v may be found, and from thence x and y.

This Question was also answered by Mr. Butler, *Mr.* Wildbore, *Mr.* Jackson, *Mr.* Roe, *and Mr.* Smith.

Queſtion 86, *anſwered by Mr.* T. BARKER, *of* Weſt-hall, Suffolk.



SUPPOSE (in the annexed Figure) that A repreſents the northermoſt Port, and B the ſouthermoſt, whoſe Diſtance call $2a$, and put $2x =$ A D — B D, then $a + x$, and $a - x =$ Difference of Latitude made good by each Ship; alſo put $b = 30$, and $c = 65$ Miles, the Departure of each Ship from its firſt Meridian; then *per* 47 *Euc.* 1, we have $\sqrt{\overline{a+x}^2 + c^2} =$ A C, whence $\sqrt{\overline{a+x}^2 + c^2} - b =$ C B; and by a well known Theorem we have this Analogy, *viz.* As $2a$: $\sqrt{\overline{a+x}^2 + c^2} + \sqrt{\overline{a+x}^2 + c^2} - b :: b : 2x$; wherefore by Extremes and Means, and tranſpoſing b^2, we have $4ax + b^2 = 2b\sqrt{\overline{a+x}^2 + c^2}$ which Equation being reduced gives $x = \sqrt{\frac{a^2 + c^2 - \frac{1}{4}b^2 \times b^2}{4a^2 - b^2}}$ $=$ 20.02 Miles; wherefore A D $=$ 95.02 Miles, and B D $=$ 54.98 Miles, each Ship's Difference of Latitude; alſo A C $=$ 115.08 Miles, and B C $=$ 85.08 Miles, the Diſtance run by each Ship; conſequently the Courſe of the northermoſt Ship was S. W. by W. 55° 8′, and that of the Southermoſt N. W. by N. ½ N. 40° 15′, *&c.*

This Queſtion was alſo anſwered by Mr. Hammond, *Mr.* Shipman, *Mr.* J. Hudſon, *Mr.* Butler, *Mr.* Taile, *Mr.* George Hicks, *Mr.* Jackſon, *Mr.* Smith, *Mr.* Rowe, *Mr.* R. Hudſon, *Mr.* Drury, *Mr.* Wildbore, *Mr.* Foſter, *Mr.* Cunningham, *Mr.* George Ridaway, *and Mr.* Little Hoole.

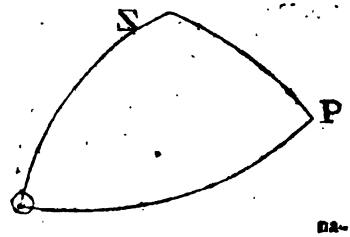
Queſtion* 87, *not being propoſed right, was not anſwered; and we muſt beg of our Correſpondents, for the future not to propoſe any Queſtion till they have well conſidered it, and know it to be right.

Queſtion 88, *anſwered by Mr.* WILLIAM SMITH, *of* Irthlingborough.

LET a be $=$ A B (ſee the Propoſer's Figure) $= 6$ Chains, $b =$ B C $= 8$, and x and y the Sine and Co-ſine $\angle$CBE, or DAB; then by Trig. Rad. : b :: x : $bx =$ E C, and Rad. : a :: y : $ay =$ A D; alſo by the Queſtion, $bx + ay = a$ Maximum, and in Fluxions $b\dot{x} + a\dot{y} = 0$. But $\dot{y} = \frac{-x\dot{x}}{y}$, which wrote for $\dot{y}$ in the Maximum and reduced gives $\frac{x}{y} = \frac{b}{a} =$ Tang. (53° 7′ 48″ 22‴ $=$) $\angle$CBE; ∴ it is evident that A B biſects $\angle$DAC, BC the $\angle$ACE, and DB $=$ BE; whence by Trig. and Schol. to 2 *Euc.* 6. EC $=$ 6,4 Chains, AD $=$ 3,6, BE $=$ BD $=$ 4,8 and FE $=$ 21,9428 Chains. W. W. R.

This Queſtion was alſo anſwered by Mr. Wildbore, *Mr.* Butler, *Mr.* Foſter, *Mr.* Hicks, *Mr.* Shipman, *Mr.* Jackſon, *Mr.* R. Hudſon, *Mr.* Drury, *Mr.* J. Hudſon, *Mr.* Little Hoole, *and Mr.* Porter.

Queſtion 89, *anſwered by Mr.* DRURY.



IN the oblique Spheric Triangle PZ⊙, let sc be the Sine and Co-ſine of P⊙, the Comp. of Declination, $e =$ Co-ſine of ⊙Z, the Comp. of Altitude xy, the Sine and Co-ſine of PZ, the Comp. of Latitude, Radius $= 1$, *per* Spherics $\frac{e + cy}{sx} =$ Co-ſine of the Angle ZP⊙ $= x$, *per* Queſtion, reduced $y = \sqrt{\frac{4s^2 - 4sc + c^2}{4s^2}} + \frac{c}{2s} =$,8599, the

na-

natural Sine of 59° 18′; hence the Latitude is 30° 42′, and the Time of Observation was 3 h. 57′ 11″ 52‴ from Noon. W. W. R.

This Question was also answered by Mr. Cunningham, *Mr.* Wildbore, *Mr.* Smith, *Mr.* John Hudson, *Mr.* Langley, *and Mr.* Butler.

New QUESTIONS *to be answered.*

Question 109.

By Mr. REDAWAY, *of* Crediton, *in* Devon.

THE Sum of the Departure of two Ships from the Latitude of 30° North = 96 Leagues; the Departure of the eastermost exceeded the westermost by 12 Leagues, and the Ratios of their Distances as 3 to 4: Quere, their Distances, Difference of Latitude, and Departure?

Question 110.

By NO-BODY.

BEING in Company with two agreeable young Ladies, and desirous of knowing their Ages, they answered me; the Sum of our Ages is 35 Years, and if three Times the Square of the Age of the oldest be divided by twice the Age of the youngest, and twelve times the Age of the oldest added to the Quotient, from this last Sum, if the Square of the Age of the youngest be subtracted, the Remainder will be 55. As I am unskilled in Algebra, must beg the Favour of my ingenious Friends to tell me their Ages.

Question 111.

By Mr. GEORGE HICKS, *of* Skelton, Yorkshire.

A Gentleman is minded to have 36 Acres of Land set out in the Form of a Parallelogram for a particular Use, so that the Sum of the greater and less Sides is 38 Chains. Required, the Number of Chains in Length and Breadth?

Question 112.

By Mr. JOHN BEIGHTON, *of* Radborne, *near* Derby.

$$\left[x^{\frac{10}{13}}\right]^{\frac{3}{7}}$$

To find the Value of x, when $x^{\frac{11}{3}}$ of a Pound Sterling is a Maximum?

Question 113.

By Mr. THOMAS HARRISON, *of the* Charter-house, London.

THERE is a Mill-Hopper in the Form of a square Pyramid, whose solid Content is $13\frac{1}{2}$ Feet, but one Foot is cut off its perpendicular Altitude, in Order for the Conveyance of the Grain from the Frustum to the Mill-stone: The Sides of its greater and lesser Base are in Proportion as $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 1. Quere, the Dimensions of the Frustum, together with its Content in Corn-Gallons?

An ODE *in Honour of the brave* BLAKENEY.

I.

HIGH on those cliffs, whose spiry summits rise,
And with majestic whiteness brave the skies,
Which ocean proud was wont to lave,
Quick rolling by, with humble wave;
Where noisy gulls, with boding throat,
Hoarse, echoed out the dismal note;
Deep mus'd on all the sad events of fate,
In her sequester'd cot freedom's fair goddess sate.

II.

Enrag'd she hears the *Gallic* thunder roar;
Sees her bright standards now rever'd no more.
She sees their boasting vessels reign
In stately triumph o'er the Main.
Dire, dire Disgrace! to fly, to yield;
Were these the fruits of *Cressy*'s field?
Arouze, for shame, arouze, the goddess cries;
Dire, dire disgrace! a conqu'ring *Briton* flies. She

III.

She ſpoke; and fame's loud Trump ſalutes her ears;
And *Blakeney*'s name her penſive boſom cheers.
Blakeney, to her a conſtant friend,
That ſordid int'reſt ne'er could bend;
Whoſe ſoul, ſecur'd by innocence, is brave;
Adores the hero, but diſdains the ſlave.
Such were the chiefs that patriot zeal main-tain'd,
When *Raleigh* conquer'd, and *Eliza* reign'd.

IV.

She ſees him pant, beſmear'd with *Gallic* blood,
Breathleſs, yet dauntleſs, for his country's good;
His vet'ran arms that long had worn
The ſcars of honour and renown,
That oft proclaim'd his country's laws,
And conquer'd in the glorious cauſe,
Seem'd to revive, with martial ardor burn,
And youthful fires in aged veins return.

V.

But oh, alas! what mortal can withſtand
Fate's all-controlling, and all-pow'rful hand?
Well may our valour now be vain,
When juſtice does the prize detain;
Succeſs no more ſhall crown our arms
While *Britons* yield to lux'ry's charms:
For, oh! through *Albion*'s ſhore let this be heard,
The people's virtues edge the warrior's ſword.

VI.

Aſk ancient *Rome*, Why fell her mould'ring tow'rs?
How fell her cities, how her conqu'ring pow'rs?
Aſk *Liſbon*, why the ſulph'ry flame
Deſtroys her once reſounding fame?
Aſk *Britain*, why her ſons decay,
Tho' warm'd by freedom's glorious Ray?
Luxury's the cauſe of all this ſcene of woe,
And juſtice deals around the dire vindictive blow.

VII.

So freedom ſaw her *Blakeney* fall: The oak
Braves thus the bluſter of the tempeſt's ſtroak.
The hoiſt'rous *Eurus*, and his train,
With furious anger rage in vain,
Still firm it ſtands the ſhudd'ring breeze,
Majeſtic monarch of the trees;
'Till all combin'd in one fierce blaſt, a-round,
It bends, it cracks, and, ſhatt'ring, tears the ground.

VIII.

The goddeſs mus'd, then ſmil'd; in vain, ſhe cries,
Shall haughty *Gallia* boaſt her conquer'd prize:
Reſume, my ſons, your native flame,
And emulate your antient fame;
See, *Blakeney* paints the glorious way,
That virtue bids, and gods obey.
By fortune's chance the brave are ne'er op-preſt,
'Tis loſs of honour wounds the *Britiſh* breaſt.

IX.

To thee, brave ſcourge of this inſulting foe,
What juſt reward ſhall liberty beſtow?
Thy gen'rous mind ſhall always ſoar
Above the reach of partial pow'r;
E'en *Plutus*' mines to thee ſhall yeild,
And virtue's Ægis deck thy ſhield:
On mem'ry's wings ſhall fame thy trophies ſend;
This, this is *Blakeney!* this his country's friend!

X.

But thou, whoſe daſtard ſoul thy truſt betray'd,
In whoſe vile hand thy father's laurels fade,
Hence from my ſight, I ſcorn the name
That baſely brands the *Britiſh* fame:
Hence, owl-like, wiſely ſhun the light,
And bluſh away the gloomy night;
While ocean roars aloud th' eternal ſtain;
So bled the glorious chief in GEORGE's reign!

An ODE *to* LOYALTY.

Who knows not, Montagu, *that of itſelf*,
England *is ſafe, if true within itſelf.*

SHAKESPEAR.

I.

HAIL loyalty, angelic fair,
With open mein, free from diſguiſe,
Whoſe beauties ſhine diſtinct and clear,
To all but fools, and madmen's eyes:
Whoſe ev'ry action, rightly underſtood,
Is only for the public good.

II.

The patriot's noble zeal
Is in thy very look expreſt;
While all that godlike heroes feel,
Dilates thy ſoul, and animates thy breaſt;
Whence love of virtuous freedom ſprings,
And power to ſerve the beſt of kings.

III.

Oh! come bright goddeſs, and maintain,
In *Britain*'s iſle, thy eaſy reign;

No

No more let factious parties rife,
To grieve our friends, and glad our foes,
But all be ftill, as are the vernal fkies
When the bright Sun his genial warmth beftows,
To crown the glebe with corn, and ope the crimfon rofe.
So fhall *Britannia* rule the main,
And *France* invafion threat in vain.

IV.

Curfe on the wretch, whofe narrow mind
By fuperftitious zeal confin'd,
Sees not that freedom in our ifle,
Protected is by GEORGE's fmile;
But madly feeks a prince t'advance,
The flave of Bigotry, and *France*.

V.

And, oh! may ev'ry blifs await
The man, his country's fteady friend,
Who, fpite of envy, fpite of hate,
Dares glorioufly the right defend
Of GEORGE, againft invading foes,
Tho' hofts of recreant Slaves oppofe.

Barkhamftead. J. GLASSE.

To LAURA's *tame* Goldfinch.

FEather'd fongfter, wont to reft
On fair *Laura*'s heaving breaft,
Is it fit thofe feet of thine,
Thus fhould tread on Cupid's fhrine,
And permitted be to rove
O'er the facred throne of love?
Muft thou too (audacious) fip
Heav'nly nectar from her lip,
And unwounded view thofe eyes,
By whofe glance her poet dies?
Trifler, prithee take thy flight,
And gaze no more at heav'nly light;
But refign her virgin charms
To be prefs'd by *Strephon*'s arms;
He will well that love repay,
Which on thee's but thrown away.

Barkhamftead. J. GLASSE.

An ODE.

Infcribed to Miſs Ann C——k.

I.

YE powers, who o'er the fpring preſide,
That breathe each aromatic fweet,
Bid *Flora*, deck'd in all her pride,
Arife, and *Laura*'s preſence greet;
And where the lovely virgin treads,
Let freſheſt verdure crown the meads.

II.

And ye, fweet birds, from bloomy fprays,
Your artleſs, warbling notes prolong;
As when the fun, with chearing rays,
Invites the ſoft love-labour'd* ſong,
And does with genial influence
Bright joy to every breaſt diſpence.

III.

See, ſee, already in yon grove,
The white clad lilly rears its head;
And, hark! the choriſters of love,
With ſweeteſt ſounds, glad every mead.
To *Laura* they their off'rings bring,
And hail her, beauteous queen of ſpring.

Barkhamſtead. J. GLASSE.

* *Love-labour'd Song*, Milton.

To Miſs SOPHIA S——, *in* London.

NO more we view the naked green,
Since *Phœbus* gladdens ev'ry ſcene;
Around his genial rays are ſpread,
And nature rudely paints the mead:
The vi'lets grace each hill and dale,
The daiſies too bedeck the vale.
Here landſcapes now the fancy warm,
And varied proſpects riſe to charm.
The orchards are with bloſſoms crown'd,
And dew drops ſpangle o'er the ground;
From ſpray to ſpray the warblers ſing,
And hail the gay approach of ſpring.
Where'er I turn my raviſh'd eyes,
A thouſand charming glories riſe;
Then haſte, my *Delia*, to the plain,
Where innocence does only reign;
Quit the town's illuſive joys,
And hither turn your ſparkling eyes;
Hither haſten to repair,
All the Sylvan ſports to ſhare;
We will wander thro' the Shade
For love and ſacred friendſhip made,
Or from hill to valley ſtray,
As fancy ſhall direct the way.
When night comes on, and o'er the plains
An univerſal ſilence reigns,
When to their cots the ſhepherds hie,
And birds no longer fill the ſky,
We'll haſten to ſome ſafe retreat,
For love's untainted joy compleat:
There, beneath the ſilent grove,
We'll ſpend the night in endleſs love.

M. T

An EPIGRAM.

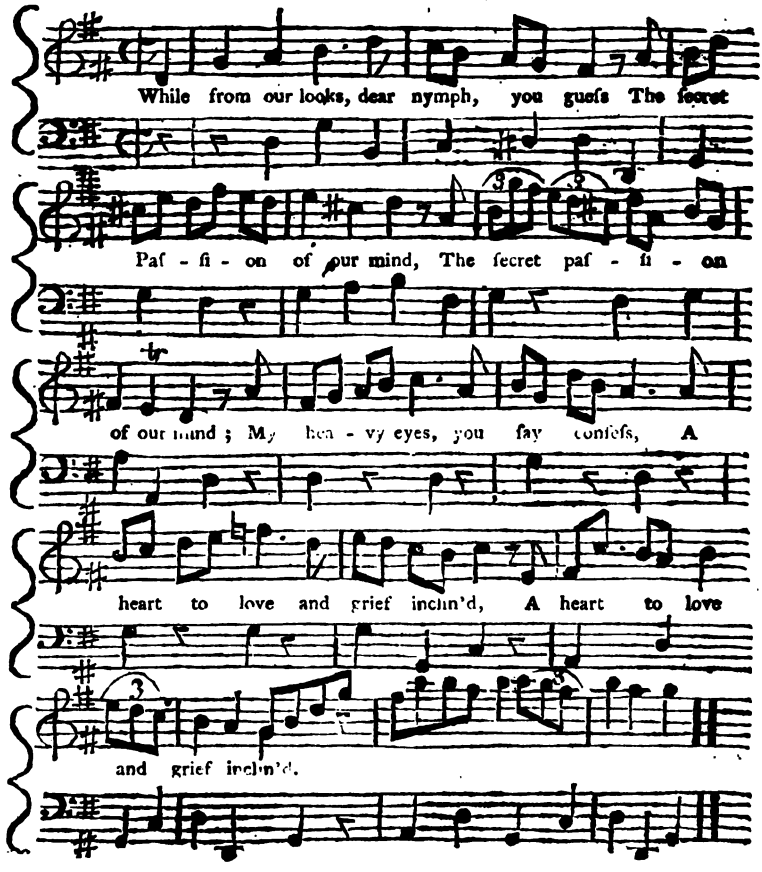
TO muſic's pow'r, if oaks will bend,
Says *Nobs*, and ſcratch'd his head,
Its kind aſſiſtance it ſhall lend
In falling yonder ſhade.

To

To try its force, blind *Will* he took,
One morn by break of day,
And (while the trees old *Boreas* ſhook)
Cry'd, D——n you, ſcrape away,

Hodge, who had ſlily heard the riddle,
Thus with the booby joker;
Why, *Will*, to doomſday thou mayſt fiddle,
For, faith, here are no oaks.

M. T.

A New SONG. *Set to Muſic by Mr.* MOZE.

While from our looks, dear nymph, you gueſs The ſecret
Paſ - ſi - on of our mind, The ſecret paſ - ſi - on
of our mind; My hea - vy eyes, you ſay confeſs, A
heart to love and grief inclin'd, A heart to love
and grief inclin'd.

II.

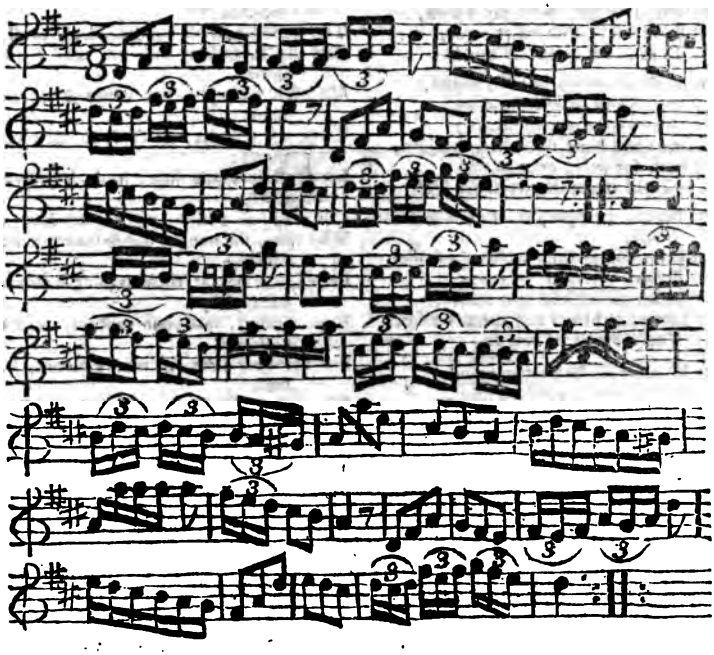
There needs, alas! a little art
To have this fatal ſecret found;
With the ſame eaſe you threw the dart,
'Tis certain, you may ſhew the wound.

III.

How can I ſee you and not love,
While you, as op'ning eaſt, are fair?
While cold northern blaſts you prove,
How can I love and not deſpair?

IV.

The wretch in double fetters bound,
Your potent mercy may releaſe;
Soon, if my love but once were crown'd,
Fair prophetefs, my grief would ceaſe.

A NEW MINUET.

A SONG.

I.

I Met young *Damon* t'other day,
And near me as he drew,
No ſwain, methought, e'er look'd ſo gay—
Upon my word 'tis true.

II.

With ardent bliſs my lips he preſt;
Pray, what could *Phillis* do?
I frown'd—but 'faith I frown'd in jeſt—
Upon my word 'tis true.

III.

The ſhepherd ſigh'd, and talk'd of love,
(A theme to me quite new)
Of angels—heav'n—and—pow'rs above,
And vow'd that all was true.

IV.

My boſom throbb'd—I knew not why—
As ſtill more fond he grew;
I liſt'ned to his tale with joy—
Upon my word 'tis true.

V.

Let *Damon* now be bleſt, he cry'd,
And fondly to me flew;
His freedom, vain I ſtrove to chide—
Upon my word 'tis true.

VI.

With bluſhes ſpread, I look'd conſent,
Felt joys but known to few;
For now I found what *Damon* meant,
And all he ſaid was true.

M. T.

To a young Lady, on her giving a Gentleman a Pebble, *which ſhe called* her Heart.

THOU, who art bleſt with ev'ry grace,
With ſenſe, good-humour, and a face
Form'd with a thouſand charms,
Accept my thanks;—nor thou refuſe
This humble tribute of a muſe,
Whoſe genius beauty warms.

The heart you gave, inchanting charm!
Secure I'll keep from ev'ry harm,
Nor loſe the valu'd ſtone;
While abſent from my gen'rous fair,
Make it the object of my care,
And place it near my own.

But, ah! how covetous is man!
He's not content, give all you can,
While yet you've more behind:
Your heart I've got, with joy I own,
But ſtill, my fair, that heart *alone*,
Does but perplex my mind.

Then finiſh what you've well begun,
Nor leave a work ſo good undone;
Ah! eaſe a pained breaſt!
Your heart and hand ſhould always join,
Make both for ever, ever mine,
'Twill make the wretched bleſt.

Learn hence, ye nymphs, this wholeſome rule,
The maxim comes from wiſdom's ſchool,
Believe the bard 'tis true:
You who would bliſs in love ſecure,
Ne'er part your hearts and hands be ſure,
You'll ſee it, if you do.

Ne'er let a tyrant Sire's command
Force you to give a yielding hand,
Where you with-hold your heart.
Sure mis'ry is the ſettled doom
Of thoſe, who madly dare preſume
Theſe deareſt friends to part.

ACADEMICUS.

On the Death of Capt. NOEL.

WHILE in his country's cauſe brave *Noel* fights,
And glorioufly aſſerts *Britannia*'s Rights,
A ball, as fearleſs he on deck preſides,
Flies, from his body ſwift a leg divides;
Ev'n then not fear, you'd ſcarce think pain he knew,
But ſtill directs, and cheers the valiant crew.
Help, help, they cry, with groans the deck reſounds,
Each feels, beyond his own, his leader's wounds.
The honeſt tars his hand ſincerely preſs,
And cry'd, O bear him off, and ſee him dreſs.
Me off! he cry'd, not while I've left a hand
To point, a voice, or ſoul, to give command;
Let *Frenchmen* quit their friends, let cowards fear,
I've only loſt a limb, yet not my heart;
Who thus, for nought but *Britain*'s fame afraid,
Friend, be not at theſe trifling wounds diſmay'd;
Your country, not your captain, wants your aid.
For her dear ſake, in manly bloom, how well
The gallant *Noel*, glorious victim, fell.
Stamp on *Britannia*'s breaſt, a *Noel*'s name
Shall emulate the *Greek*, the *Roman* fame.
One *Briton*'s death doth worth ſincere diſplay,
While others live, their country to betray.
In *Britain*'s cauſe, brave *Noel* bravely fought
His country's foes: He was not to be bought.

On the Death of Capt. ANDREWS.

NOBLY fell *Andrews!* Glorious be his grave:
Unpitying war ſpares cowards, not the brave.

A CHRONOLOGICAL MEMOIR *of* OCCURRENCES.

For *AUGUST*, 1756.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Breſſels, July 27.

MR. de la Galiſſonniere returned to Toulon with his Fleet the 16th Inſt.

Auguſt 3. They are increaſing the Number of Workmen in the Fortifications of Dunkirk; and Marſhal de Belleiſle and M. de Paulmyare are order'd to return directly to Court, without proceeding on their Progreſs along the Coaſt.

Mayence, July 24. By the Preparations making at Landau, it is expected a Body of French Troops will aſſemble in that Neighbourhood.

At and near this Place great Damage is done by a violent Storm of Thunder and Lightning.

Liſbon, July 9. On Friday the 7th we had another ſevere Shock of an Earthquake, which

which lasted near a Minute, and happily went off without doing much Damage.

Dresden, August 1. On the 27th past was a violent Storm of Thunder, which fell upon the Porcelain Fabric at Meissen; it split the Beams, pierced the Vault, wounded eight Men that were at Work therein, and caused a considerable Damage.

Brussels, July 28. A Fire lately happened at Rochefort, by which an immense Quantity of naval Stores have been destroyed. The Damage is computed at two Millions of Livres.

Portmahon, July 7. Three Days ago the Ships with the English Garrison sailed from hence for Gibraltar. After the Capitulation, 'tis remarkable that very great Civilities passed between the French and English.

Malaga, July 20. Lord Tyrawley, the new Governor of Gibraltar, has banished from that Place the Dutch Consul Mr. Butler, as also Messr. Lynch and Dinn; the Motives of which are said to be a Correspondence carried on between these Gentlemen, who are of the Romish Religion, with France.

Amsterdam, August 11. Letters from Leghorn, dated the 30th ult. give an Account that Admiral Hawke had appeared on the Coast of Minorca with 19 Men of War, besides Frigates, and made a Descent at Fort Furnell, and had carried off and burnt several Transports, and a Vessel laden with Gunpowder; and that the Admiral's Design seemed to be to leave some Ships to cruize off that Island, in order to cut off a Communication with the Coast of France, and to go with the rest of his Fleet towards Toulon, and endeavour to bring M. Galissonniere to an Engagement.

Turin, August 2. The King our Sovereign has acceded to the Treaty lately concluded between his most Christian Majesty and the Empress-Queen. By one of the Articles of this Accession his Majesty engages to furnish 8000 of his Troops to either of the two contracting Parties which shall be attacked.

Hague, August 10. The Ministers of the King of France proclaim in all foreign Courts his most Christian Majesty's pacific Disposition, and his Regard to the Tranquillity of all Europe: One of his Ministers at Berlin, addressing himself to the King of Prussia in very significant Terms on that Head, his Prussian Majesty answered, he should make known his Sentiments thereon by his Minister; which was accordingly done the next Day, intimating, that his Professions wanted Proof.

But however applauded his Disposition or Conduct may be by his Ministers abroad, the Parliament of Paris appears dissatisfied at his imposing or demanding the 20th Penny; to which Arret they have made very earnest Remonstrances, insomuch that his Majesty return'd for Answer, he would be obey'd implicitly, and would admit no other Remonstrance; notwithstanding which, from the general Complaints, the Parliament proposed to make a further Remonstrance.

Utrecht, August 15. By this Day's Post from Italy we have Advice, that Admiral Hawke's Fleet has blocked up the Harbour of Mahon, and cut off all Communication with the Coast of Provence. According to the same Advices we expect soon to hear of a second Engagement, as M. de Galissonniere's Fleet was to sail from Toulon the 3d of this Month, in order to open the Communication with the Island of Minorca.

Berlin, August 11. His Majesty has dispatched a Courier with Instructions of great Importance to Mr. Klinkgraff, which are said indeed to be no less than to require the Empress-Queen to desist in the military Preparations making in Bohemia and Moravia; which, in the Time of profound Peace, his Majesty cannot but look on as an open Declaration of her hostile Intention. To this, it is said, Mr. Klinkgraff is to demand a categorical Answer; and it is further assured, by the best Hands, that in Case of a Refusal, his Majesty is determined to march directly to the Frontiers, to give the Enemy no Advantage by an ill-timed pacific Delay. In the mean Time his Majesty has wrote several Letters to the Protestant Princes, to assure them of his most earnest Intention, as in a Manner a Guarantee to the Peace, to employ his utmost Force to chastise the Disturbers of it; who with the Word *Peace* in their Mouths, make use of it only as a Signal to the most general and bloody War.

Hamburgh, August 13. We learn from Dresden, that Advice having been received there that some Prussian Troops had entered upon the Territories of Saxony, a Resolution was taken to assemble the Troops of that Electorate as soon as possible; and that in Consequence thereof several Regiments were actually upon their March towards Upper Lusatia.

We have likewise Letters from very good Hands which advice, that his Polish Majesty had not yet been invited to accede to the Treaty concluded between the Courts of France and Vienna.

PLANTATION NEWS.

New-Jerſey, June 9.

SIR William Johnſon has made a new Treaty with the Indians, by which the cruel Practice of Scalping is aboliſhed.

Charles-Town, South-Carolina, May 14. Yeſterday arrived Capt. Hinſon in 17 Days from the Virgin Iſlands, where, he ſays, he was inform'd, that the two French Frigates who took the Warwick Man of War, had ſince taken a great Number of Engliſh Merchant Ships, and ſent them into Martinico.

Boſton, May 17. By a Letter from St. Euſtatia we have Advice, that two French Frigates had taken and carried into Martinico one Brig, one Schooner, and two Sloops, ſuppoſed to belong to theſe northern Parts. And by a Veſſel from Antigua we hear, that about 12 Engliſh Veſſels had been taken by the French.

South-Carolina, June 5. Our Governor, Capt. Glen, has been gone a Fortnight into the Cherokee Iſlands, to build a Fort there, the better to ſecure the Indians to our Intereſt.

Boſton, June 1. Our Men are ſafely arrived at Albany, to the Number of 9000, under the Command of Gen. Winſlow, to attack Crown-Point.

The Houſe of Repreſentatives have reſolved upon giving Encouragement to all Perſons bringing over Indians to our Intereſt, or killing the rebellious, &c. to Soldiers as well as others.

Albany, July 27. There has been a ſmart Skirmiſh at Fort Ontario, by a Body of about 1000 French and Indians, but were beat off by Col. Schuyter, and thoſe that were in Garriſon there, after an Engagement of two Hours. Col. Schuyter loſt 26 Men, and the Regulars ſix.

Major-General Abercrombie, Col. Webb, and other Officers and Soldiers arrived here Yeſter day

The French have deſerted the advanced Poſts they had on this Side Ficonderoga, and burnt all their Works.

Fort Edward is well ſtored with Proviſions.

Commodore Sprye, who is now cruizing off Louiſbourg, has with him the Centurion, Norwich, Litchfield, Succeſs, Vulture Sloop, and another Sloop; and we expect Commodore Holmes in the Grafton to join him about two Weeks hence, and the Nottingham, Lynn, Mermaid, and Garland, who left Halifax about the 18th Inſt. for the Fleet, which, we hope, will afford ſufficient Protection to our Trade.

LONDON,

War-Office, Auguſt 13.

AT a general Court-Martial held on Tueſday the 10th of Auguſt, 1756.

General Sir Robert Rich, Preſident
General Sir John Ligonier
Lieut. Gen. Hawley
——— Lord Cadogan
——— Guize
——— Onſlow
——— Poulteney
——— Huſke
——— Campbell
——— Lord De La Warr
——— Charles D. of Marborough
——— Wolfe
——— Cholmondeley
Major Gen. Laſcelles
——— Bockland
——— Lord Geo. Beauclerk

Lieutenant-General Thomas Fowke, late Governor of Gibraltar, came Priſoner before the Court, and was accuſed of diſobeying his Majeſty's Orders, ſignified by his Majeſty's Secretary of War, to ſend a Reinforcement of Troops from the Garriſon of Gibraltar to the Iſland of Minorca.

The Court was of Opinion that he was guilty of the Charge, and adjudged that he ſhould be ſuſpended for the Space of one Year.

An humble Addreſs of the County of Dorſet was preſented to his Majeſty by their Repreſentatives.

14. His Majeſty diſmiſſed Lt. Gen. Fowke from his Service.

Advices from Madeira inform us, that his Majeſty's Ship the Aſſiſtance was block'd up there by ſix French Men of War.

In the Aſſociations held at Dublin on the 24th inſt. there was the greateſt Unanimity, and the moſt loyal Diſpoſition in general diſcovered, not leſs than 200,000 Proteſtants being ready and willing to bear Arms in Defence of his Majeſty.

Admiral Byng arriv'd at Greenwich on the 24th Inſt. where he is confin'd till farther Orders.

16. Mr.

16. Mr. John Lauder was executed at Penenden Heath, for the Murder of the Poſt-boy.

17. Both Houſes of Parliament met at Weſtminſter, and were further prorogued to the 28th of September.

We hear the Militia Bill will be brought into the Houſe again next Seſſions of Parliament, and, 'tis thought, with Succeſs.

The Torbay is put into Commiſſion at Portſmouth, and the Command given to Commodore Keppel.

The Parliament of Ireland, which ſtood prorogued to the 24th Inſt. is further prorogued to the 12th of October.

Arriv'd in Town from Franckfort, Col. Prevo, where he has been recruiting, and with ſuch Succeſs, that he raiſed 1500 Men in a ſhort Time, which he ſaw embarked at Stade for North America.

The Pariſhioners of St. Olave Southwark have purchaſed, by Subſcription, a fine Ship for a Privateer, which is almoſt ready for a Cruize againſt the French, and named the St. Olave. Such a noble Precedent of public Spirit renders it an Example to other Pariſhes.

20. The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common-Council of this City went to Kenſington, and preſented the following Addreſs.

To the King's moſt excellent Majeſty,

The humble Addreſs of the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, in Common-Council aſſembled.

Moſt gracious Sovereign,

WE your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, in Common-Council aſſembled, humbly beg Leave to approach your ſacred Perſon, and with Hearts full of Gratitude for your Majeſty's paternal Care of the true Intereſts of your People, to expreſs our Sorrow and Apprehenſions for the Diſquietudes which our late Loſſes and Diſappointments muſt create in your Majeſty's royal Mind.

The Loſs of the important Fortreſs of St. Philip and Iſland of Minorca, (Poſſeſſions of the utmoſt Conſequence to the Commerce and naval Strength of Great-Britain) without any Attempt, by timely and effectual Succours, to prevent or defeat an Attack, after ſuch early Notice of the Enemy's Intentions, and when your Majeſty's Navy was ſo evidently ſuperior to theirs, will, we fear, be an indelible Reproach on the Honour of the Britiſh Nation.

Nor can we help expreſſing our Apprehenſions for the great Danger of your Majeſty's Poſſeſſions in America, by the Miſmanagements and Delays which have attended the Defence of theſe invaluable Colonies, the Object of the preſent War, and the principal Source of the Wealth and Strength of theſe Kingdoms.

Permit us, at the ſame Time, Royal Sir, to lament the Want of a conſtitutional and well-regulated Militia, the moſt natural and certain Defence, under Divine Providence, of your Majeſty's ſacred Perſon and Government, againſt all Invaders whatſoever, as thereby your Majeſty's Fleets and Armies may be more ſecurely employed abroad, to the Annoyance of your Majeſty's Enemies; your faithful and loyal Subjects being ready and willing, whenever called upon by your Majeſty, to ſhed the laſt Drop of their Blood in your Service.

As your Majeſty's Reign has ever been diſtinguiſhed by a Love of Liberty and Juſtice, we cannot doubt of your Majeſty's directing the Authors of our late Loſſes and Diſappointments to be enquired into and puniſhed, that your Majeſty's known Intentions of protecting and defending your Subjects in their Rights and Poſſeſſions may be faithfully and vigorouſly carried into Execution, and that the large Supplies, ſo neceſſarily called for, and ſo chearfully granted, may be religiouſly applied to the Defence of theſe Kingdoms and Colonies, and their Commerce, and to the diſtreſſing our inveterate and perfidious Enemies, as the only ſure Means of obtaining a laſting and honourable Peace.

And we do, with the utmoſt Sincerity of Heart, aſſure your Majeſty, that your loyal City of London will, at all Times, readily and chearfully contribute to whatever may be neceſſary for the Defence of your Majeſty, and your illuſtrious Family, and towards the Attainment of theſe great and deſirable Ends.

To which Addreſs his Majeſty was pleaſed to return the following moſt gracious Anſwer.

I Thank you for theſe Profeſſions of your Duty to me. My Concern for the Loſs of my Iſland of Minorca is great and ſincere. My utmoſt Care and Vigilance have been, and ſhall be exerted to maintain the Honour of the Nation, and the Commerce of my Subjects. The Events of War are uncertain; but nothing ſhall be wanting, on my Part, towards carrying it on with Vigour, in order to a ſafe and honourable Peace, and for recovering and ſecuring

ſecuring, by the Bleſſing of God, the Poſſeſſions and Rights of my Crown.

I will not fail to do Juſtice upon any Perſons who ſhall have been wanting in their Duty to me and their Country; to enforce Obedience and Diſcipline in my Fleets and Armies, and to ſupport the Authority and Reſpect due to my Government.

22. Letters from Leghorn mention, that they are greatly ſurrounded with French Privateers, ſtriving to catch the Engliſh; and that the Governor profeſſes a great Regard to Neutrality, and that he ſhall diſcountenance any Ships arming in that Harbour: but the Engliſh complain that the French are countenanced in this Particular, and this the following ſomewhat confirms.

Extract of a Letter from Capt. Wright, of the King George, dated Leghorn, Aug. 2.

"This Port had been environed by Privateers for five or ſix Weeks before I ſailed, in order to prey upon our Trade, and with an eſpecial Deſign of intercepting me on my going out. There were three daily in Sight, one a Xebeck of great Force, having about 280 Men on board, and 16 Carriage Guns, beſides Swivels, and Small Arms in Abundance. In the Morning we ſaw her under the Gorgona, making towards us; but there being little or no Wind, the ſlow Advance ſhe made by the Help of her Oars, afforded me Time to put my Veſſel in tolerable Order, which I was not ſuffered to do in this Port; the Tuſcans, under Pretence of obſerving a ſtrict Neutrality, having forbid my taking more than four Guns and 25 Men, eſteeming that a reaſonable Force for Defence; but as four other Veſſels were to ſail with me, I was not at a Loſs to furniſh myſelf better than this Government intended, which yet we were incapable of doing ſatisfactorily, having put to Sea only the preceding Day. About 12 o'Clock ſhe began the Attack with her Bow-guns; I delayed returning the Compliment till ſhe came nigher, and then ſaluted her with our whole Broadſide. We were now from 2 to 300 Yards diſtant, when our Adverſary had the Diſpleaſure of obſerving that we were of greater Force than he expected; for I was ſenſible he had not only had Advices from hence, but alſo Supplies of Men and Arms, to enable him to make us become an eaſy Prey. He now advanced within 40 Yards, and attack'd us with great Fury, pouring a terrible Shower both from her great Guns and Muſketry; the latter drove all my ſmall armed Men from their Quarters, which were 25 Sclavonians, who have the Repute of being brave Men. I plainly perceived my Dependance muſt be on my great Guns and Engliſhmen, who behaved themſelves as ſuch, by fearleſly loading, and firing with Lyon-like Fury. In this Diſpoſition, with her Stern to my Broadſide, unable to advance againſt the fierce Fire we made, we had the Satisfaction to rake her with above 20 great Shot and Partridge, doing horrid Execution amongſt them. Our Adverſary perceiving the Advantage we had of him in that Situation, pulled a-head, in order to rake us fore and aft in her Turn. They had all the Advantage they could wiſh for from the Aſſiſtance of their Oars, it being calm, and the Sea perfectly ſmooth; wherefore, for a Time we could not bring our Guns to bear; however, as I had provided myſelf with a few Oars, we at length brought our Starboard-Guns to bear, and taking her on the Larboard Quarter, our double-headed Shot found their Way out of her Starboard-bow, carrying great Part of her upper Works, Heads, Legs, and Arms along with them; in ſhort, the Slaughter was ſo great, that ſhe made all the Haſte ſhe could away, and left us a compleat Victory.

We gave her Chace for about three Quarters of an Hour; but as there was no Wind, and ſhe ſtill having 25 Oars left, (for we deſtroyed 15 out of 40 ſhe carried) I found it impoſſible to come up with her; and, above all, I was fearful of going too far from my little Fleet that came under my Convoy, there being two other Privateers in Sight bearing down upon them; but feeing us tack, they ſtood off, and I brought them all ſafe back to Leghorn: They were the Succeſs, Capt. Coſgrave, for Dublin, richly laden; the John and James, Capt. Murphy, for Cheſter and Liverpool; the Nancy, Capt. Forſter, for Cadiz; and the Induſtry, Capt. Roſs, for Gibraltar.

They owned that we killed 83, including the Captain, the Lieutenant, and the Lieutenant of Marines, and that there were 60 or 70 wounded: Great Slaughter, you will ſay, in ſo ſhort a Time as from 30 to 40 Minutes which was all we took to do our Work in. I loſt my Maſter, Cook, and two more, and had nine dangerouſly wounded. The French Captain behaved with great Reſolution whilſt he ſurvived, as I could ſee plainly by his encouraging his Men fore and aft: His Name was Gaſſen. This was the Man purpoſely pitched upon to ſubdue me, who have had the Happineſs in the late War to make the French ſomewhat apprehenſive at preſent. Indeed the Encouragement the French King had given to any of his Subjects that ſhould take me dead or alive, was no ſmall Inducement to excite his Courage; for beſides the Honour

of

of Knighthood, and a Penſion of 3000 Livres *per Ann.* he was alſo to have the Command of a Ship of War; and further, the Merchants of Marſeilles had promiſed him a Gratuity of double the Value of my Veſſel; to which Purpoſe a Writing had been poſted publickly on their Exchange.

The Damage done to the Hull of my Veſſel was ſmall, but my Sails and Rigging were ill-treated; for in the Fore-ſail only we received upwards of 170 Shot, great and ſmall.

Great were the Expectations of the French on ſeeing me attacked, and equally great was their Mortification on ſeeing the Xebeque fly. On the other Hand, thoſe of our own Nation, and likewiſe the Jews, who are ſettled here, and warmly attached to the Intereſt of our Nation, expreſſed their Joy by every Token of Triumph; for, as the Engagement happened at Noon-day, within a few Leagues of this Port, we had the whole City Spectators, and therefore it was a Kind of pitched Battle betwixt us."

The Captain was no ſooner arrived in the Harbour, but the Governor gave Orders to detain his Ship, alledging, that when ſhe firſt came to Leghorn ſhe was but half-armed, and that whilſt ſhe lay in the Harbour, the Captain had provided her with every Thing to complete her, which the Government conſidered as contrary to the Rights of a free Port.

COUNTRY-NEWS.

Newcaſtle, July 19. Violent Claps of Thunder, and unuſual Lightening, which laſted ſeveral Hours, and penetrated Houſes, did conſiderable Damage, and killed ſeveral Sheep; it ſhiver'd a large Maſt, a Piece of which was found 140 Yards off, ſticking perpendicularly in a Ballaſt-Hill.

Auguſt 10. A dreadful Accident happen'd at Chater's-Haugh Colliery, on the River Ware: The foul Air in one of the Pits took Fire, by which four Men were torn to Pieces. The Exploſion was ſo violent, that a Corf, loaded with Coals, was blown up from the Depth of 80 Fathom out of the Mouth of the Pit, and a vaſt Quantity of Coal-Duſt thrown to a conſiderable Diſtance. The Noiſe was heard near two Miles, like the Rumbling of Thunder, and the Diſcharge of many Artillery.

Portſmouth, Auguſt 10. A Fire broke out at Mr. Cane's, a Carpenter, near the Victualling-Office and Bake-houſe, where were 100,000 Faggots, which were providentially ſaved by the Wind being Eaſt, and the timely Aſſiſtance of the Garriſon.

The St. George, Yarmouth, Terrible, Torbay, Bedford, and Monarque, are cleaning, and fitting for the Bay with great Expedition.

The Government have contracted for the Purchaſe of a Field near the Forts at Portſbridge, to build Barracks for 2000 Men, which are to be finiſhed in ſix Months. And a Moat, with a Breaſt-work above two Miles in Length, is thrown up on our Land Side, on which a great Number of Guns will be mounted, and a new and additional Gate made, to be prepared againſt any Attack.

16. Sailed the Colcheſter, with Orders to cruize till ſhe finds Adm. Hawke.

Ships taken by the Engliſh.

The Promethean, Vivre, by the Anſon, and ſent into Briſtol.

The St. John, Rocrique, with Wine and naval Stores, by the Anſon.

A French Privateer on the Coaſt of Cornwall.

A Ship by the Mandrin and Revenge Privateers of Liverpool.

One loaded with Sugar, Indico, *&c.* by his Majeſty's Ship Weazel.

A large French Guinea-Man, Burthen 400 Tons, loaden with Sugar, ſent into Portſmouth by the Leoſtaffe.

A Swediſh Ship, loaden with Pot-aſh, going for Dunkirk, brought into Dover by the Duke William Privateer.

A Martinico-man, worth 1200*l.* ſent into Guernſey by one of their Privateers.

The Buck, a French Privateer of 22 Guns and 250 Men, brought into Plymouth by the Tartar.

The Amiable Ann, cut out of Bourdeaux River by the Royal George Privateer of Guernſey.

A St. Domingo Ship, ſent into Portſmouth by the Claudie for Leghorn.

The Aſtrea, from St. Domingo for Nantz, ſent into Falmouth by the Claude Galley.

Two St. Domingo Ships, one of 300, the other of 400 Tons, ſaid to be worth 40,000*l.* ſent into Briſtol by the Anſon Privateer of that Place.

A French Ship of 150 Tons, ſent into Chicheſter.

The Mary Ann, from Martinico to Nantz, laden with Cotton, *&c.* ſent into Liſbon.

A Dutch Man of War of 40 Guns, with 25 Sail of Ships under Convoy, laden with Maſts, and other warlike Stores, bound to Breſt, and other Ports of France, brought into the Downs by the Rocheſter, Port-mahon, and two Sloops of War.

A St. Domingo Ship, and two Privateers of 40 Men each, ſent into Liſbon by the Defiance, Capt. Dyer.

A French Ship of 500 Tons, 16 Guns, and 100 Men, with 900 Barrels of Flour, by the Britannia Privateer.

Another Ship by the Britannia, ſent into Kingroad, with the Lading of a French E. India-man.

A Ship of 400 Tons, from Bourdeax for St. Domingo, ſent into Antigua by the Blandford Man of War.

A French Privateer, of 12 Guns and 180 Men, ſent into Kinſale by the Anſon Privateer of Liverpool.

The Queen of France, laden with Sugar, Ginger, and Cotton, by the Eſſex.

Two Dutch Ships, loaded with Stores and Lead for Breſt, carried into Crookhaven by the Mandrin Privateer of Liverpool.

Ships taken by the French.

The John and Nancy, Alliſon, from London, carried into St. Domingo.

The Francis, Butterfield, from Georgia, carried into St. Domingo.

The Robert and Thomas, Garwood, from London, carried into Calais.

The Elizabeth and Ann, Hutcheſon, from Ancona, carried into Malta.

The Friendſhip, Turnbull, loaded with Salt.

An Engliſh Ship, off the River Thames, by a Dunkirk Privateer.

An Advice-Boat for Greenland, off Flamborough-head.

A Ship from Virginia for Hull, loaded with Tobacco, *&c.* off Scarborough, but ranſom'd for 2000*l.*

The Induſtry, Brown, from Tunis for Leghorn, carried into Marſeilles.

DEATHS.

July 17. The Rev. Mr. Norcott, Miniſter of an independant Congregation at Ipſwich 30 Years.

The Hon. Miſs Ponſonby, Daughter of the Right Hon. Lord Viſcount Duncannon.

Lord Andover, Son of the Right Hon. the Earl of Suffolk.

20. Mr. Puget, an eminent Merchant of London.

23. King Gould, Eſq;

Sir Carnaby Haggerſton, Bart.

24. Mr. George Vertue, the famous Engraver, aged 73.

The only Son of Mr. Bromwich on Ludgate-hill, aged 18.

28. Lady Louiſa de Burgh, Daughter of the Earl of Clanrickard, aged 10.

Mr. Sam. Torin, an eminent Broker.

Auguſt 1. James Cope, Eſq; Member of Parliament for Downton.

2. Hammond L'Eſtrange, Eſq; in his 107th Year.

4. Nath. Knipe, Eſq; Merchant, Son of the late Sir Randolph Knipe.

Mr. Buck, an eminent Portugal Merchant.

Sir George Wynne, Bart.

5. Rev. Mr. Wm. Dodd, Vicar of Borne in Lincolnſhire.

9. The Rev. Mr. Matthew Randall, of Mill-yard, aged 75.

10. The Right Hon. the Earl of Fitzwilliams, one of the Lords of the Bed-chamber to his Majeſty.

The Rev. Mr. Davie, Rector of Whitechapel.

13. Mr. George Sanders, Merchant.

Mr. Richard Ware, an eminent Bookſeller and Stationer.

17. Sir George Cooke, of Wheatley in the County of York, Bart.

18. Sir Tho. Dyke, of Lullington-Caſtle in Kent, Bart.

20. Mrs. Pigot, Wife of Charles Pigot, Eſq; of Peplow in Shropſhire.

John Jervis, Eſq;

19. The Right Hon. Montagu Blundell.

21. Sir Francis St. John, Bart.

22. The Rev. Mr. John Dipple, of Egham.

MARRIAGES.

July 24. Mr. Walter Mathewſon, Schoolmaſter, to Miſs Pearſon, both of Fatfield-Sleaths in the County of Durham.

Mr. Samuel Orſon, Clerk of the Requeſts, Southwark, to Miſs Richeſon.

28. John Strutt, Eſq; an eminent Merchant, to Miſs Gooday, of Nottingham.

Auguſt 3. The Rev. Mr. Nelſon, of Ereſwel, Suffolk, to Miſs Reading, of Sion-College.

John Duffel, of Waſhington, Suſſex, Widower, aged 87, to Eliz. Barnard, Widow, aged 94.

David Jones Gwynne, of Carmarthen, Eſq; to Miſs Vaughan, of Cariſgydal, a Lady of great Beauty and Fortue.

Mr.

Mr. Glenton, of London, to Miſs Whitehouſe, of Yorkſhire, a Lady of great Accompliſhments, with a Fortune of 2000*l.*

17. Mr. Thomas Fletcher, Sugar-baker, to Miſs Eſther Elgar, of Stoke-Newington, an agreeable young Lady, with a Fortune of 3000*l.*

Capt. Tho. Martin, to Miſs Warder, of Weymouth.

18. Sir Hugh Dalrimple, Bart. to Miſs Martha Edwin, of Saville-row.

21. Mr. Alexander Fraſer, Brewer, to Miſs Scott.

The Rev. Mr. Paul Convenant, to Miſs Mariana Fontaine.

22. Mr. Tho. Vintle, Jeweller, to Miſs Goodchild.

23. Mr. Nicholas Pearſe, Blackwell-hall Factor, in Lothbury, to Miſs Tooke.

Rev. Mr. Yalden, Rector of Gearham, Hants, to Miſs Newton, of Empſhol in the ſame County.

BIRTHS.

July 24. Her Grace the Dutcheſs of Hamilton of a Son.

Aug. 1. Her Grace the Dutcheſs of Beauford, of a Daughter.

9. Right Hon. the Lady Viſcounteſs Duncannon, of a Daughter.

22. Lady of the Right Hon. the Marquis of Granby, of a Daughter.

Civil and military Preferments.

Mr. Rimius, Author of the Hiſtory of the Moravians, appointed an Aſſiſtant Librarian of the Muſeum Library.

Mr. John Cooper, Surveyor to the Goldſmith's Company.

Dr. Hugh Smith, and Dr. Rich. Warren, Phyſicians to the Middleſex Hoſpital.

Dr. Hinchley, Phyſician to Guy's.

Mr. Coſman, Bayley, Mackey, and Fielding, Captains in Lieutenant-Gen. Huſke's Regiment.

Capt Charles Colby, late Captain of the Invincible Man of War, Commiſſioner of the Navy at Gibraltar.

James Gambier, Eſq; Captain of the Namur.

Whitehall, Auguſt 21.

THE King has been pleaſed to appoint the following Perſons to be Officers in the Battalions forthwith to be raiſed, and added to the Regiments hereafter mentioned.

3d Regiment of Foot, or the Buffs, commanded by Col. Howard.

Shuckburgh Hewet, Eſq; Major. Campbell Edmonſton, Thomas Banbury, George Nicholſon, William Stiel, William Bulkeley, Roger Crowle, Malby Brabazon, and Anketel Singleton, Eſqrs. Captains. Tho. Hardcaſtle, Eſq; Capt. Lieut.

4th, commanded by Col. Durour.

——— Temple, George Kennedy, James Campbell, William Dalmahoy, Jewit Cowart, and James Straton, Eſqrs. Captains. ——— Wallingford, Eſq; commonly called Lord Viſcount Wallingford, Captain. Humphry Bland, Eſq; Captain. Alex. Kennedy, Eſq; Capt. Lieut.

8th, commanded by Lt. Gen. Wolfe.

John Cook, Eſq; Major. Charles Dundaſs, John Blomer, Joſeph Fiſh, John Ellis, Charles Hamilton, Charles Gillman, Henry Rogers, and William Wade, Eſqrs. Captains. Henry Lee, Eſq; Capt. Lieut.

11th, commanded by Major Gen. Bocland.

Cholmondeley Scot, Eſq; Major. Alex. Leſlie, John Sneyd, Alexander Symmers, David Dickſon, Watſon Powell, ——— Wedderburn, Benjamin Barber, and William Forde, Eſqrs. Captains. Hugh Sempell, Eſq; Capt. Lieut.

12th, commanded by Lieut. Gen. Skelton.

Corbet Parry, Eſq; Major. John Suttie, Teavil Appleton, William Picton, Lovegood Watſon, Jeremiah Thompſon, Hayward Stevens, William Jenkins, and Cha. Goulſtone, Eſqrs. Captains. Peter Campbell, Eſq; Capt. Lieut.

19th, commanded by Major Gen. Lord George Beauclerk.

Rowland Phillips, Eſq; Major. James Patterſon, George Daniel, Thomas Cuthbert, John Gillan, James Newton, Anthony Sharpe, Thomas Croſbie, and —— Johnſton, Eſqrs. Captains. Hugh Sempill, Eſq; Capt. Lieutenant.

20th, commanded by Col. Kingsley.

Robert Robinſon, Eſq; Major. John Gordon, Alexander Tennant, Francis Gregor, Charles Veatch, Godfrey Knuttall, Edw. Goodenough, and Wm. Delaune, Eſqrs. Captains. Paul Meyer, Eſq; Captain-Lieutenant.

23d, Welch Fuzileers, commanded by Lieut. Gen. Huſke.

Thomas Marlay, Eſq; Major. William Rowley, William Dundas, John Fox, Peter,

ter Hewit, Richard Lloyd, Triſtram Revel, Robert Ridley, and John Blaquiere, Eſqrs. Captains. James Dunn, Eſq; Capt. Lieut.

24th, commanded by Col. Cornwallis.

William Preſton, Eſq; Major. Richard Edwards, Benjamin Bromhead, Aaron Clayton, William Mompeſſon, Peter Boileau, James Boſtock, Geo. Mont. Martin, James Macrae, and Thomas Pook, Eſqrs. Captains. Richard Vaughan, Eſq; Captain-Lieutenant.

31ſt, commanded by Major Gen. Holmes.

James Vignoles, Eſq; Major. Patrick M'Dowall, Thomas Dunbar, Daniel Hamilton, George Grant, Tichbourn Gruebar, Hector Monroe, William Neſbit, and Thomas Northey, Eſqrs. Captains. Caleb Woods, Eſq; Capt. Lieut.

32d, commanded by Col. Leighton.

William M'Dowall, Eſq; Major. Robert Rogers, Charles Roſs, Theodore Deſvories, —— Boiſragon, Patrick Blake, Chriſtopher Creſwell Paine, James Durnford, and James Douglas, Eſqrs. Captains. James Stuart, Eſq; Capt. Lieut.

33d, commanded by Lord Charles Hay.

Peter Daulhat, Eſq; Major. Alexander Monypenny, Danzie Collins, William Morris, John Pollock, Neviſon Pool, Percival Purcell, Robert Owen, and Robert Gordon, Eſqrs. Captains. Charles Harvey, Eſq; Capt. Lieutenant.

34th, commanded by the Earl of Effingham.

Hezekiah Fleming, Eſq; Major. William Stracey, James Hamilton, John White, —— Courtney, James Hamilton, John Barber, Robert Wilkie, Samuel Exley, Boardman Bromhead, and George Warren, Eſqrs. Captains. Charles Long, Eſq; Captain Lieutenant.

38th, commanded by Lord Robert Manners.

William Maſters, Eſq; Major. Charles Webb, Robert Burdet, George Skeyne, William Wade, Henry Vaughan, John Forbes, John Wilkie, Michael Fleming, and Blachford Stronge, Eſqrs. Captains. Rich. Taylor, Eſq; Capt. Lieut.

37th, commanded by Major Gen. Stuart.

John Brown, Eſq; Major. Henry Græme, Robert Parkhurſt, Maurice Kane, Eſqrs. Captains; Lord Viſcount Allen, Captain; Francis Aleſieu, John Gifford Craven, Thos. Adams, Thomas Buck, and John Watſon, Eſqrs. Captains. Francis Hutchinſon, Eſq; Captain-Lieutenant.

Eccleſiaſtical Preferments.

Rev. Mr. John Howes, to the Rectory of Mourning Thorpe, Norfolk.

Rev. Mr. Philip Pile, to the Rectory of North-Lynn.

Rev. Mr. Sparkes, to the Vicarage of Stoke Newington.

Rev. Mr. Boſcawen, Chaplain in Ordinary to his Majeſty.

Rev. John Des Champs, to the Rectory of Pilleſon, Dorſet

Rev. Mr. Dr[illegible] to the Rectory of Clanfield.

Rev. Mr. John Simpſon, to the Vicarage of Brinkſey, Lancaſhire.

Rev. Mr. Alcock, to the Vicarage of Runcome, Cheſhire.

B——KR——TS.

July 31. Peter Davis, of Mere, Wilts, Innholder.

John Tebay, jun. of Soulby, Dealer and Chapman.

Rich. Smith, of Oundle, Northamptonſhire, Mercer.

William Hayes, of York, Taylor and Chapman.

John Hopley, of Great Minories, London, Haberdaſher.

Charles Martin, of St. Giles's, Middleſex, Painter.

Mary Arnold, of St. Martin's, Middleſex, Upholder.

Auguſt 3. Richard Bentham, of Burſledon, Dealer and Chapman.

Robt. Marſhall, of Acle in the County of Norfolk, Dealer and Chapman.

7. Tho. Goodland, of Wapping, Dealer and Chapman.

10. Joſeph Clegg, of Liverpool, Merchant.

14. Rice Jones, of Liverpool, Hoſier and Chapman.

17. John Stimpſon, of Stoneham-Aſpal, Suffolk, Dealer and Chapman.

Auguſtus Cæſar Thompſon, of Thetford, Banker.

Lamb Elphik, of Dunſtable, Grocer and Tallow-chandler.

21. John Spurſtow, of Manchester, Chapman.

Suſannah Phillips, of St. Paul, Covent-Garden, Spinſter, and Chapwoman.

Mary Guthrie, and Alex. Macculloch, of London, Merchants, and Co-partners.

Henry Richards, of Pontymoil in Monmouthſhire, Mercer.

Courſe

COURSE of EXCHANGE.

London, Auguſt 24, 1756.

Amſterdam,	36	4 2½Uſ.
Ditto at Sight,	36	1½
Rotterdam,	36	5 2½Uſ.
Hamburgh,	36	
Paris, 1 Day's Date,	30	5/16
Ditto, 2 Uſance,	30	3/16
Bourdeaux Ditto,	30	1/16
Cadiz,	38	1/8
Madrid,	38	1/8
Bilboa,	37	7/8
Leghorn,	47	
Genoa,	46	1/2
Venice,	49	
Liſbon,	5s	5d
Porto,	5s	4d
Dublin,	8	

Obſervat. on the Weather, at Temple Bar.

	Barometer.	Therm.	Pluviameter.	Hygrometer.
July 27	30 : 0	30	0 : 0	
28	29 : 9¾	30¾	0 : 0	78D.
29	30 : 0	32	0 : 0	11M.
30	30 : 0	32	0 : 0	58
31	29 : 6	31	3 : 0	56
Aug 1	29 : 8	29½	0 : 0	38D.
2	29 : 4¾	29	42 : 0	51M.
3	29 : 8	28	0 : 0	32D.
4	29 : 8	29¾	0 : 5	52M.
5	29 : 7¼	30	2 : 4	32
6	30 : 0¼	28¼	0 : 0	
7	30 : 2	28½	0 : 0	67D.
8	30 : 2	28½	0 : 0	11
9	30 : 1	29½	0 : 0	2
10	29 : 9	30	0 : 0	17M.
11	29 : 7¾	30	0 : 0	57
12	29 : 7	30	19 : 8	47
13	29 : 9	29½	0 : 0	59D.
14	29 : 9	30	0 : 0	21
15	29 : 8	32	0 : 0	26M.
16	29 : 7¾	31½	0 : 0	43
17	29 : 3	29	98 : +	61
18	29 : 5	30	98 : +	55
19	29 : 7	29	43 : 8	35
20	29 : 9	29	2 : 4	60
21	30 : 1	29	0 : 0	20D.
22	29 : 9¾	29	79 : 4	54M.
23	29 : 0½	29	28 : 3	65
24	29 : 9	29½	4 : 2	64

Bill of Mortality from July 20. *to Aug.* 17.

Buried			Chriſtened		
Males	658	1271	Males	545	1062
Females	613		Females	517	
Under 2 years old	422				
Between 2 and 5	132				
5 and 10	47		Buried,		
10 and 20	65		Within the walls		88
20 and 30	113		Without		303
30 and 40	109		*Mid.* and *Surry*		592
40 and 50	129		City & Sub. *Weſt.*		288
50 and 60	104				1271
60 and 70	82				
70 and 80	46		Weekly *July* 27.		326
80 and 90	29		*Aug.* 3.		322
90 and 100	3		10.		313
100 and 109	0		17.		310
	1271				1271

BOOKS, publiſhed ſince our laſt.

THE 3d Volume of Synopſis Medicinæ. 4s. ſew'd. *Griffiths.*

An Enquiry after Philoſophy and Theology. *Innis.*

A Diſſertation on the Cauſes that render a Nation populous, and what Effect that has on its Trade; to this Diſſertation the Prize given by Lord Viſcount Townſend was adjudged. By Wm. Bell. 1s.

A fourth Letter to the People of England, on the Conduct of the M——rs. 2s. *Collier.*

A Defence of Admiral B——g's Conduct. 6d. *Robinſon.*

An Eſſay on the Times. 1s. *Henderſon.*

Bungiana; or, an Aſſemblage of What d'ye call 'ems, in Proſe and Verſe, that have occaſionally appeared, relative to the Conduct of a certain naval Commander. 6d. *Doutey.*

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A Compendium of authentic Voyages, in 7 Vols. 12mo. 1l. 1s. *Rivington.*

Robertſon's Treatiſe of Navigation. 15s. *Nourſe.*

The Britiſh Hero, and Ignoble Poltron, contraſted; or the principal Actors in the Siege and Defence of Fort St. Philip, and the Mediterranean Expedition characteriz'd; an Ode. 1s. *Robinſon.*

The Idea of Beauty, according to the Doctrine of Plato.

EACH DAY's *Price of* STOCKS, *in* AUGUST 1756.

☞ Books shut, is signified thus, ——

Days	Bank Stock.	E. India	South Sea	S. Sea old An. 1st Su	S. Sea old An. 2d Sub.	S. Sea An. new 1st S.	S. Sea An. 2d Subsc.	3½ Ba. An 1st Subsc.	3 Ba. An. 2d Subsc.	3 per Cent Bank An.	3 per Cent An. 1751.	3 per Cent India An.	3½ Ba. An 1756	India Bonds præm.	B. Cir. per l. s. d.	Days
27	117	No Price.	——	89⅛	88⅛	——	——	89	88⅛	87⅞	87⅞	87⅛	94⅛	35s	3 17 6	27
28	Do	Do	——	89⅝	88⅛	——	——	89⅛	No Price.	88⅛	88¼	87⅞	No Price.	Do	Do	28
29	No Price.	133¾	——	89⅛	88⅛	——	——	Do	88⅝	88¼	88½	Do	95	Do	Do	29
30	117	No Price.	——	89⅛	88⅛	——	——	89⅛	No Price.	88¼	88¾	88⅛	Do	Do	Do	30
31	No Price.	Do	——	89⅝	88⅝	——	——	89⅝	88¼	Do	Do	Do	Do	36s	Do	31
1	Sunday.															1
2	No Price.	Do	——	Do	Do	——	——	89⅛	88⅛	Do	Do	88	Do	36s	Do	2
3	Do	134	——	Do	Do	——	——	89⅛	Do	Do	Do	88⅛	Do	38s	Do	3
4	116⅞	No Price.	——	89⅛	88⅞	——	87⅞	Do	Do	88⅞	88¾	88⅛	Do	Do	4 0 0	4
5	117	132¾	——	No Price.	No Price.	89⅛	——	89⅛	89	89¼	89	88⅛	95¼	Do	Do	5
6	117½	No Price.	——	90	Do	Do	——	Do	Do	Do	Do	88½	Do	37s	Do	6
7	No Price.	Do	——	Do	89	89¼	88¼	89½	No Price.	Do	Do	Do	Do	Do	Do	7
8	Sunday.															8
9	No Price.	134	99	Do	Do	Do	Do	89¾	88⅝	89¼	Do	88⅛	Do	Do	Do	9
10	118	134¼	No Price.	90⅛	No Price	Do	88½	89⅞	89¼	89¼	No Price.	Do	No Price.	38s	Do	10
11	Do	134	Do	No Price.	89¼	No Price.	Do	89⅝	No Price.	89¼	Do	Do	Do	Do	Do	11
12	No Price.	Do	Do	90	Do	89⅛	88⅜	89½	89¼	88⅞	89	No Price.	Do	37s	Do	12
13	117¾	No Price.	Do	89¾	No Price.	89	No Price.	89¼	89	Do	88⅞	88⅛	95¼	38s	Do	13
14	No Price.	Do	Do	Do	88⅞	Do	88¼	89⅝	No Price.	89	Do	Do	Do	Do	Do	14
15	Sunday.															15
16	No Price.	134¼	Do	Do	No Price.	Do	No Price.	Do	Do	Do	89	88⅜	Do	Do	4 7 6	16
17	Do	No Price.	99¼	90	Do	89¼	Do	Do	89⅛	89⅛	Do	Do	Do	39s	Do	17
18	Do	Do	Do	Do	89⅛	89⅛	88¼	Do	89¼	Do	Do	Do	Do	Do	Do	18
19	Do	Do	No Price.	90⅛	89¼	89¼	Do	89¾	89⅜	89¼	89¼	Do	95⅛	41s	Do	19
20	117½	134¼	Do	90⅛	No Price.	Do	No Price.	90	No Price.	89½	Do	88¼	No Price.	44s	Do	20
21	No Price.	No Price.	Do	Do	89½	Do	88⅝	Do	Do	Do	Do	88⅛	Do	43s	Do	21
22	Sunday.															22
23	No Price.	No Price.	No Price.	Do	No Price.	89⅜	No Price.	Do	Do	89¼	89	88¼	Do	Do	Do	23
24	117¾	134¼	Do	No Price.	Do	No Price.	88⅝	Do	Do	89⅛	89⅜	Do	Do	44s	Do	24
25	Do	134½	99	90⅜	89¼	Do	Do	89⅜	Do	89⅛	Do	88⅜	95¼	Do	Do	25

London. W. Pec. Loaf 26d.		Mark-Lane.	Basingstoke.	Reading.	Farnham.	Henley.	Guildford.	Warminster.	Devizes.	Glocester.
Prices Corn.	Wheat	35s to 40s qr.	91 10s to 111 10s.	91 10s to 111 0s 10.	101 7s to 111 17s 1.	111 0s to 121 5s 10.	91 0s to 101 10s 1.	27s to 34s qr.	24s to 35s qr.	60 od to 70 od b.
	Barley	18s to 20s 6d	19s to 21s qr.	21s od qr	19s to 20s od qr	15s to 20s qr.	16s to 17s 6d qr	13s to 16s	12s to 16s	3s to 3s 6d
	Oats	17s to 19s od	16s to 18s od	18s od to 21s od	16s 9d to 11s	14s to 19s 6d	16s to 17s 6d	11s to 12s	12s to 13s	2s 6d to 3s od
	Beans	22s to 23s od	25s to 27s od	20s 6d to 25s od	27s to 28s od	22s to 24s 6d	6s 6d to 28s	23s to 27s	22s to 25s	2s 6d to 3s 4d

Sr William Johnson Bar.

Major General of the English Forces in North America

Miſcellaneous Correſpondence, in Proſe and Verſe.

For *SEPTEMBER*, 1756.

An Account of the LIFE, *&c. of Sir* WILLIAM JOHNSON, *Bart.*

SIR *William Johnſon*, Bart. was born in *Ireland*, and is Nephew to the late Sir *Peter Warren*.

His Uncle, while Captain of a 20Gun-Ship of War, ſtationed at *New York*, the Year we cannot aſcertain, married a Lady, a Native of that City; ſoon after he purchaſed large Tracts of Land in that Colony, and ſent to *Ireland* for his ſaid Nephew, who was then about 17 or 18 Years of Age, whom he put into Poſſeſſion of a conſiderable Part of it, lying contiguous to the *Mohawk* Country; there he learnt the *Mohawk* Language.

Being thus ſettled, and entruſted with Talents, he diſcovered an indefatigable Induſtry to improve them, by managing and cultivating his unimproved Wild into ſpacious and rich Farms, and by his Inſtructions and Liberality, encouraged great Numbers of Families to ſettle there, and rais'd them from Circumſtances mean and low, to flouriſhing and happy.

But, beſide the Attention his Eſtate demanded, he alſo traded largely as a Merchant, till lately, with his *Indian* Neighbours, and more eſpecially with our *Indian* Traders, who go every Spring from *Albany*, and other Parts, to *Oſwego*, where Multitudes of *Indians*, from diſtant Regions, aſſemble, and barter Beaver-Skins, *&c.* for *European* Commodities. Theſe the principal Traders uſed to take from Sir *William*'s Store, on Credit, as they paſſed by his Doors in their Boats on the *Mohawk* River, in their Way to *Oſwego*, and pay for them on their Return the enſuing Fall, in the Goods they got in Exchange. And his declining Trade, conſidering the Advantages of our *Indian* Commerce, which he contributed ſo greatly to ſupport, might be deplored, had not the Perfidy and Ambition of a reſtleſs and dangerous Neighbour, and the Good of his Country, called him to act in a nobler Sphere, for which his extenſive and conſummate Qualifications, exemplified throughout the whole Series of his Conduct, evidences the Wiſdom of his Deſignation, and deſerve our particular Notice.

The Largeneſs of his Trade gave him the moſt certain Proof of the Conſequence of thoſe Nations Friendſhip with the *Engliſh*, and his faithful, friendly Behaviour toward them, and his Character in general, gave him a Power and Influence with them.

His Houſe is advantageouſly ſituated on a Spot, about thirty Miles diſtant from *Albany* by Land, but a great Way farther by Water, in a Place where Nature has afforded it a Kind of Defence, to which ſome Addition is made by Art, and therefore properly called *Fort Johnſon*.

For many Years he has been Colonel of Militia in the County of *Albany*; and about ſix Years ago was appointed one of his Majeſty's ho-

nourable Privy Council of the Province of *New-York*, thence ſtiled the Honourable, and ſince appointed Major-General of the Forces.

But how great ſoever his Courage and Conduct in the Management of Forces may be, Wiſdom, Policy, and all the honeſt Artifice poſſible, are neceſſary to treat with, and ſecure the Friendſhip of thoſe numerous, yet rude and uncultivated People, in the more remote and unfrequented Parts; and eſpecially, as the *French* have been ſo long our Competitors herein, making them Preſents of fine Cloths, *&c.* and have made uſe of ſo much Inſinuation, Stratagem, and Artifice, whereby to delude and deceive them. Nevertheleſs, Sir *William* has ſtudiouſly penetrated their Meaſures, and uſed ſuch Aſſiduity to ſupport the Credit and Influence of the *Engliſh*, as has very often ſuppreſſed the Efforts of the *French*, and maintained his Ground, in ſpite of all Oppoſition; and in doing this, has taken great Pains to render them well-affected to the Proteſtants in the ſeveral adjacent Provinces.

To effect this, he has gone on frequent Embaſſies, even to many of their diſtant Provinces; ſometimes even to the Hazard of his Life, to meet and treat with their chief Sachems, and to obtain and promote Treaties at *Fort Johnſon*: To facilitate a good Underſtanding with thoſe powerful Nations; to confirm and renew any neceſſary and advantageous Treaties; he has ſpared no Expence. And when the *Indians* of neighbouring Provinces, under the more immediate Direction, Influence and Aſſiſtance of the *French* interrupted the Tranquility of the *Engliſh* Colonies, he made frequent Incurſions, and committed great Hoſtilities, ſpreading Death and Deſolation in the Land. In ſhort, when it has been neceſſary to diſplay his Wiſdom and Valour in the Field, his great Soul fixed on every Object that might affect his Country, his loyal Heart glowing with Warmth and Zeal.

The illuſtrious Hero leads the Van, and conducts the military Operations in Defence of the *Engliſh* Poſſeſſions, ſuitable to the Importance of his Truſt, and the weighty Conſequences thereof: Of this, let *Lake George*, let the 8th of *September*, 1755, and General *Dieſkau*, witneſs; and we may add, the Thanks paid him by the Sachems at their next Meeting. From whence alſo we learn, that his Endeavours, not only to ſuppreſs the Riſing of the *Delaware Indians* on the Proteſtants of *Penſylvania*, but to prevent any future Miſunderſtanding, was, by his Interpoſition, chiefly effected; and which was acknowledg'd likewiſe to his Honour.

Of what Conſequence the Life of this brave General is to the Glory of his King, and the Happineſs of his Fellow-Subjects, theſe Anecdotes ſomewhat diſcover.

He is now turn'd of forty Years of Age; of Stature near ſix Feet; of a moſt comely Aſpect, and is every Way well-formed for the moſt manly Exerciſes.

Notwithſtanding what has been ſaid of him, if it ſhould be aſked, whether he has any Enemies in the Circle of his Acquaintance; we ſhould anſwer, what is the natural, the unavoidable Conſequences of Merit? Is it not to be envied?

N. B. What is inſerted relating to this General, are principally gathered from an Account of the Treaties of General *Johnſon* with the chief Sachems of the ſix *Indian* Nations 1755, 1756, *&c.* which appears to be authentic, and is printed for Mr. *Millar*; to which we refer the Curious, as well worth Peruſal.

MATHE-

MATHEMATICAL QUESTIONS *Answered.*

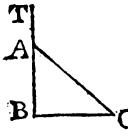
Question 90, *for Want of sufficient Data, is not answered.*

Question 91, *answer'd by Mr.* T. TODD.

IF c = Co-sine $\angle$ A, x = Tan. A C, (see the Propoſer's Figure) then c : 1 (Rad.) :: x : $\frac{x}{c}$ = Tan. A B, the Hyp. and by the 9th Prop. P. 22, of *Emerſon*'s Trigonometry, we have $1 + \frac{x^2}{c} : 1 :: \frac{x}{c} - x : \frac{x - cx}{c + x^2}$ = Tang. of the Difference of the Arches AB and AC, by the Queſtion; and in Fluxions, and reduced, gives $x = \dot{c} = .8965806$, the Nat. Tan. of AC = 41° 52′, *&c.* whence the Tan. AB (1.1153486) = 49° 4′, *&c.*

This Queſtion was alſo anſwered by Mr. Wildbore, *Mr.* Allen, *Mr.* Drury, *Mr.* Smith, *Mr.* Goodhead, *Mr.* W. Lucas, *and Mr.* Butler.

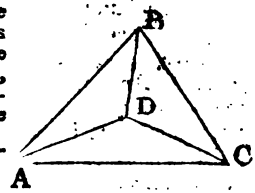
Question 92, *anſwered by* POWIS LILLIEMAN.



LET BC = 100 = a, and Tan. of the $\angle$ at C = x; then 1 : a :: x : ax = AB; and, by the Laws of Gravity, $16\frac{1}{12}$ Feet = c : 1 :: ax : $\frac{ax}{c}$ = Square of the Time of Deſcent through AB; and Sine of the $\angle$ at C = $\frac{x}{\sqrt{1 + x^2}}$: 1 :: $\left|\frac{ax}{c}\right|^{\frac{1}{2}}$: $\sqrt{\frac{a + ax^2}{c\dot{x}}}$ = the Time of Deſcent through AC, a Minimum, $\therefore \frac{1}{x} + x$ is Minimum, and $\dot{x} - \frac{\dot{x}}{x^2} = 0$, $\therefore x = 1$, the Tangent of 45°; whence AB = BC, and the Time of Deſcent through AC = $\left|\frac{2a}{c}\right|^{\frac{1}{2}} = 6{,}1$, *&c.* Seconds.

This Queſtion was alſo anſwered by Mr. Wildbore, *Mr.* Shipman, *Mr.* Butler, *Mr.* Tail, *Mr.* Allen, *Mr.* Smith, *Mr.* Cunningham, *Mr.* Jackſon, *Mr.* Goodhead, *Mr.* Drury, *Mr.* W. Lucas, *Mr.* Langley, *Mr.* T. Todd, *and Mr.* Brown.

Question 93, *anſwered by Mr.* G. WILDBORE.



IT is evident, becauſe at equal Diſtances from the Stove an equal Heat will be felt, that the firſt of theſe Points will be in the Centre of a Circle that will circumſcribe the Triangle. To determine the other, let AD = x, BD = y, and DC = z; then the Effect of the Heat being in the reciprocal duplicate *Ratio* of the Diſtance from the Stove, we have $\frac{1}{x^2} + \frac{1}{y^2} + \frac{1}{z^2}$, a Maximum; in Fluxions is $\frac{2\dot{x}}{x^3} + \frac{2\dot{y}}{y^3} + \frac{2\dot{z}}{z^3} = 0$. Now ſeeing the Terms of this Equation are ſimilar, and have all like Signs, and the Sum of them equal to nothing, the Terms muſt be equal amongſt themſelves, and conſequently $x = y = z$, and therefore the two required Points coincide in the Centre of the circumſcribing Circle, let the Sides of the Room be what they will.

New QUESTIONS *to be anſwered.*

Queſtion 114.

By Mr. ROBERT Wardleworth, *of* Mottram, Cheſhire.

SUPPOSE a Pole 45 Feet long, taper, 3 1-5th Feet at the Baſe Diameter, and 7 Inches Diameter at the other End; it is required the Length of a Wood bind, which laps round the ſaid Pole from one End to the other, 4 1-5th Inches one Lap from another; and likewiſe the ſolid Content of the ſaid Pole?

Queſtion 115.

By Mr. PHILIP ANTROBUS, *of* Great-Budworth.

A Gentleman has a Garden in the Form of a Parallelogram, whoſe Length is 960 Feet, and Breadth 720, round which he would have a Trench made ſix Feet deep, ſo as to raiſe the Garden one Foot higher: I demand the Breadth of the Trench?

Queſtion 116.

By Mr. T. ALLEN, *of* Spalding.

SUppoſing the Moon in the Equinoctial; it is required to find her true Longitude, when the Inclination of her Orbit to the Ecliptic = 4° 56′, and her right Aſcenſion a Maximum?

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†‡† *Such Gentlemen as ſhall pleaſe to ſend Queſtions for the future, are deſired to ſend Solutions with them; and only ſuch Queſtions will be inſerted, as tend to promote ſome uſeful Knowledge of Practice in Life.*

If ſome Pieces of Poetry are not inſerted, the Authors may be aſſured they were not left out without ſome very good Reaſon.

In order that Gentlemen and Ladies may not complain of having too much on mathematical Subjects, the EDITORS *of this* MAGAZINE *have now added another Quarter Sheet; which, together with that of the* Biographia, *makes Half a Sheet more than was firſt propoſed in the Plan.*

The Song ſet to Muſic by Mr. MEESON *ſhall be inſerted in our next.*

DAMON's LAMENTATION.

YE hills, ye vallies, and ye groves,
The ſcenes of our once happy loves;
Ye chryſtal ſtreams, that murm'ring run;
Ye flow'rs, that love the golden ſun,
That uſed my *Chloe*'s hair to grace,
Aſham'd to venture near her face;
Ye warbling birds, that ſweetly ſing,
And welcome in the verdant ſpring;
Along with me now make your Moan,
For *Chloe*, beauteous *Chloe*'s gone.
Her ſhape was faultleſs, pure her Mind,
Where wiſdom and good nature join'd:
Her face incomparably fair;
Her ſkin as brighteſt chryſtal clear,
With ſnows her ſparkling Eyes might vie,
Her lips the redeſt cherry's die,
Her dark-brown hair in ringlets flow'd,
With charms on various charms beſtow'd:
Her all was caſt in beauty's mould,
And 'mongſt the liſt of Belles enroll'd,
Such as was once the *Spartan* dame,
That burnt old *Troy*, *Helen* by name.
But now ſhe's gone, lament ye woods,
Soft murm'ring flow ye chryſtal floods,
Droop all ye flow'rs your ſnowy heads,
Sink hills, riſe vallies, mourn ye meads;
Moan, all ye ſweets, my loſs, bemoan
Chloe, my deareſt *Chloe*, gone.
But all are chang'd, and now I ſee,
That all things mourn her loſs like me;
Where ſweeteſt honey-ſuckles grew,
Now tow'ring ſpreads the baleful yew;
Where fragrant roſes grac'd the vale,
Now briars catch to tell my tale;
Where warbling birds in concert ſtrove,
The ſtock-dove mourns her abſent love;
All, all, I ſee, with grief bemoan,
Chloe, my deareſt *Chloe*, gone.

COLIN

COLIN *and* DELIA.

A PASTORAL BALLAD.

Delia.

WHY, *Colin*, are your reſtleſs lays
From *Delia*'s turn'd to *Daphne*'s praiſe?
You once thought me as young:
You once thought me as ſoft as fair;
'Twas then that *Colin* too wou'd ſwear,
Delia ſhould e'er be ſung.

Colin.

While *Delia Daphne* would contemn,
And *Colin*'s wav'ring lays condemn,
Her lambkins ſhe might tend;
For love, whilſt *Daphne*'s ſmiles impart,
A partial bliſs will ſway the heart,
That *Delia* would contend.

Delia.

But if each morning I ſhould weave,
For none but *Colin*'s brow, a wreath,
Could he then turn his theme?
And ſhould I watch his bleating care,
Could he then (*Colin* now declare)
Acknowledge me ſupreme?

Colin.

Aminta then, tho' heav'nly bright,
Nor *Daphne*, fair as riſing light,
My *Delia* could ſurpaſs:
Prudella ſhould confeſs thee fair,
And *Envy*'s ſelf the ſame declare,
Sweet *Delia*, charming laſs.

Malling, Aug. 23.

A MAY BALLAD.

I.

HEnce ye ſolitary ſage,
Penſive ſpleen, and drooping age,
Faded ſons of wrinkled care,
Meagre envy, pale deſpair!
To the rites of ſprightly *May*,
Lads and laſſes, come away.

II.

Come ye lightly-hearted throng,
Peaceful friendſhip, bring along,
Roſy vigour, lively youth,
Dimpled pleaſure, ſmiling truth;
To the rites of ſprightly *May*,
Lads and laſſes, come away.

III.

To her blooming fanes advance,
Round her fragrant altars dance;
Far from ſorrow, free from fear,
Sweet ſecurity dwells here.
To the rites of ſprightly *May*,
Lads and laſſes, come away.

IV.

On the cowſlip's ſunny glade,
In the ſilv'ry hawthorn ſhade,
Zephyr painted *Flora* meets,
Wafting tributary ſweets.
To the rites of ſprightly *May*,
Lads and laſſes, come away.

V.

Hark! the birds on ev'ry ſpray!
How they pour their am'rous lay!
Bleeting plains, each warbling grove,
Ev'ry breath's the breath of love.
To the rites of ſprightly *May*,
Lads and laſſes, come away.

VI.

Hope may truſt a future day,
Cautious age may chuſe delay;
Frail its prime, and ſhort its pow'r,
Youth ſhould never loſe an hour.
To the rites of ſprightly *May*,
Lads and laſſes, come away.

VII.

Golden autumn, winter drear,
Spring and ſummer form the year:
Life, like ſeaſons, rolls away,
Fleeting youth, it's only *May*.
To the rites of ſprightly *May*,
Lads and laſſes, come away.

An EPIGRAM *of* MARTIAL, *familiariſed.*

YOU often wonder, what the devil
Can make the Town ſo damn'd uncivil!
With what indifference they treat you!—
There's not a ſoul that cares to meet you!
Where'er you come, what conſternation!
What univerſal deſolation!
But for the cauſe—if you muſt know it,
I'll tell you, you're *too great a Poet*.—
And that's a thing *true Britons* fear,
Worſe than a tyger, or a bear.
A man of ſenſe, of all God's curſes,
Dreads nothing like repeating verſes.
And really, *Tom*, you're paſt all bearing,—
You'd tire a *Dutchman* out with hearing.—
One muſt ſubmit—there's no contending,—
You keep one ſitting, keep one ſtanding.
Got looſe—with more than decent ſpeed,
I trudge along; yet you proceed.
I fly to *Nando*'s: Lo! you're there,
Still thund'ring diſtichs in my ear.
Thence to the park; ſtill you're as bad;
The ladies think you drunk, or mad.
But come, 'tis late: at three we dine:
You ſtop me with—"a charming line."
Now down we ſit; but, ah! repeating
Is greater joy to you than eating.
Quite tir'd, I nod—and try to doſe—
But you have murder'd all repoſe.

Prithee,

Prithee, *dear Tom*, repent in time;
You see the sad effects of rhime;
Do check this humour if you can:
That such an honest, worthy man,
With so much sense, and such good-nature,
Should be so *terrible a creature!*

An Epitaph on an Undertaker.

HERE lyeth *Robin Masters*.—Faith, 'twas hard
To stop our honest *Robin*'s fragrant Breath!
Yet surely *Robin* was full well prepar'd;
Robin was always looking out for *Death*.

To LUCINDA.

NIGHT's sable veil o'er all was spread,
Sleep's leaden sceptre each obey'd,
When, by the hand of fancy led,
O'er verdant meads and plains I stray'd.

Close by a riv'let's murm'ring streams,
A sloping border caught my view,
Where, nurs'd by *Sol*'s enliv'ning beams,
Each fragrant flow'r spontaneous grew.

I gaz'd not long on this gay scene,
E'er, in the pride of beauty dress'd,
A rose, methought, with haughty mein,
Itself in terms like these express'd.

"The vi'let here with purple hue,
"The lillies white my charms obey.
"To me the pink and primrose too,
"Both in their turn, their homage pay.

"But yet, not o'er the flow'ry race
"Alone my beauty reigns confin'd:
"Go search, with care, each mortal face,
"Not one so fair as me you'll find."

"Conscious of *Lucy*'s charms, I cry'd:
Proud rose! tho' queen of this gay field;
Though each fair flow'r's by thee outvy'd;
Thine, thine, to *Lucy*'s charms must yield."

Scarce had I this short sentence spoke,
When on the rose my hand I laid,
Its tender stem I rudely broke,
And to *Lucinda*'s breast convey'd.

As, when no other lights appear,
The smallest sparks will boast a fire;
But when the Sun approaches near,
Drown'd in his brighter beams, expire;

My boaster thus, once fair to view,
By *Lucy*'s fairer face outvy'd,
No longer kept its blooming hue,
But, pining, hung its head, and dy'd.

Falling—This voice just reach'd my ear:
"Ah! *Damon*, ah! this cheat was thine;
"I challeng'd but a *mortal* fair,
"Alas! *Lucinda*'s all *divine*.

The Verdict of the Gods, *from the* French *of* VOLTAIRE.

AT a most solemn feast, the other day,
In the bright palace of high Heav'n,
Where, by triumphant *Cybele*,
To all the gods a treat was giv'n.

Th' immortal Synod nectar quaff'd;
While some sat singing, others laugh'd;
And others for the public good,
Consulted what should be pursu'd.

Then 'twas propos'd to all the board,
If *Patty*, or the *Cyprean* dame,
In point of beauty did excel:
When *Momus*' turn, and *Vulcan*'s came,
On *Venus*' charms they both did dwell;
But all the other gods declar'd,
The maid was handsomest; and swore by hell.

New Lynn. J. JAMES.

HOR. *Book* 10. *Ode* 4. *imitated.*

O *Patty*, when your pow'rful charms,
Which now each beating bosom warms;
When those fine tresses which adorn
Your neck, as, does the sky the morn;
When that vermilion-colour face,
(Which now the blushing rose disgrace)
To wither'd, wrinkled age gives place:
Then, when your faithful glass you view,
You'll cry, "too late I find it true,
"My blooming beauty's gone, and lover's too!"

New Lynn. J. JAMES.

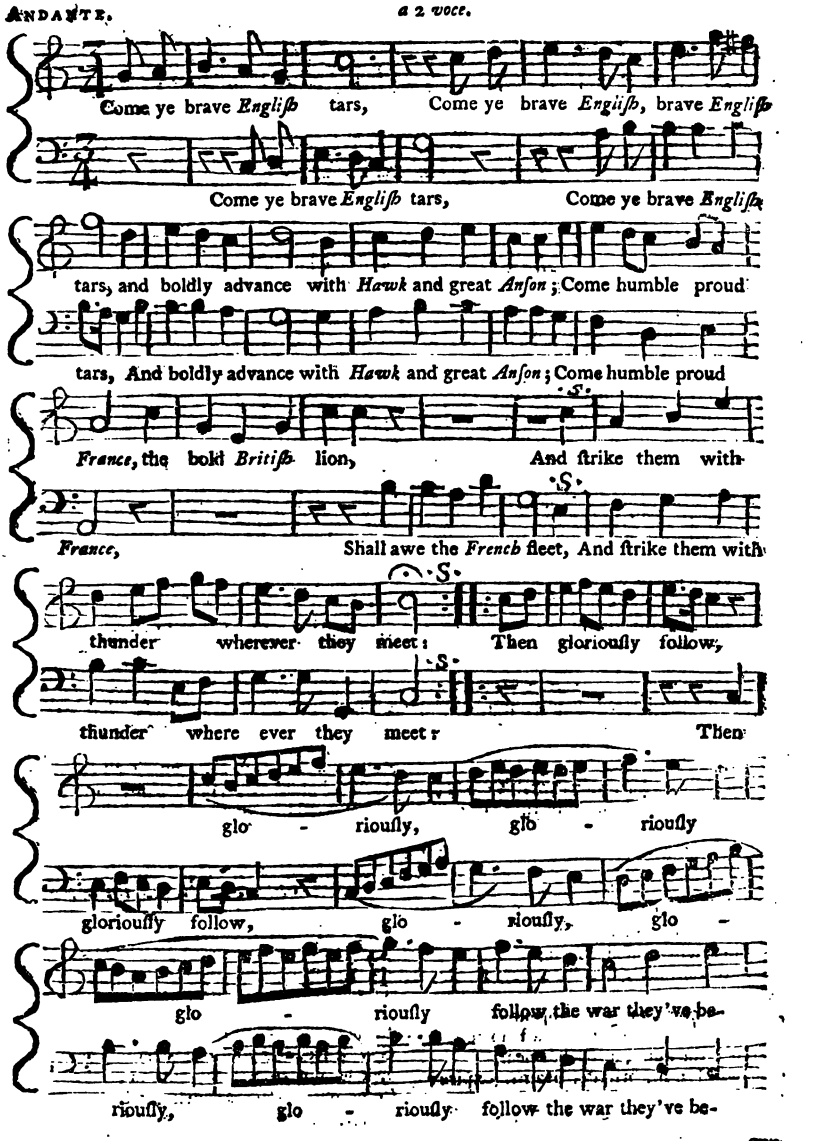
HOR. *Ode* 30. *B.* I. *imitated.*

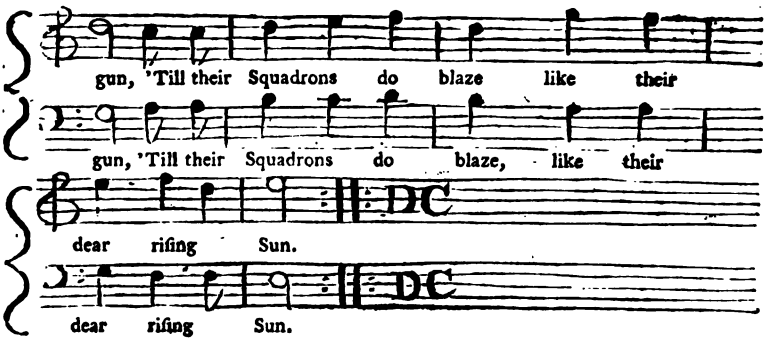
QUEEN of *Paphos*, queen of *May*,
Leave your *Cyprus*, come away;
Patty, with incense sweet, does wait
To her temple hasten strait.

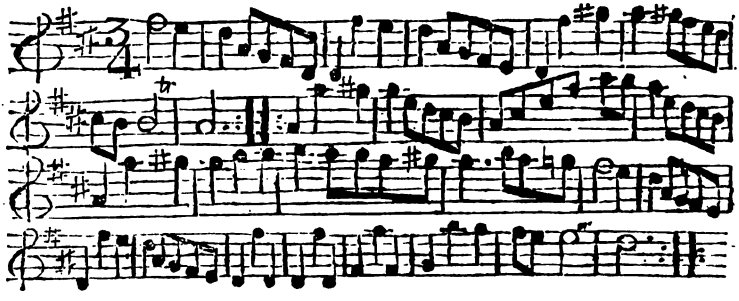
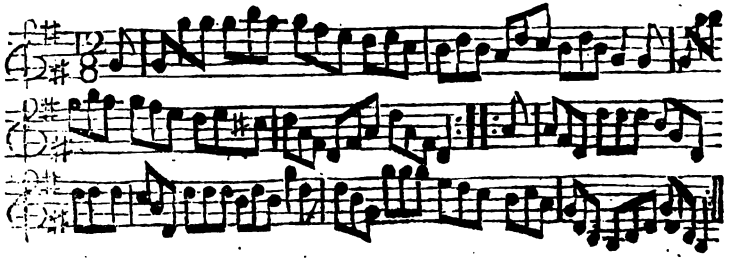
Bring the graces, bring the smiles,
Gay desire, and youthful wiles;
And let not *Hermes* stay behind;
Come with *Cupid*, goddess kind.

New Lynn. J. JAMES.

The SAILOR's INVITATION.

The Words and Muſic by Mr. HENRY MAY, *of* Richmond *in* Surrey.

ANDANTE.
a 2 voce.
Come ye brave Engliſh tars, Come ye brave Engliſh, brave Engliſh
Come ye brave Engliſh tars, Come ye brave Engliſh
tars, and boldly advance with Hawk and great Anſon; Come humble proud
tars, And boldly advance with Hawk and great Anſon; Come humble proud
France, the bold Britiſh lion, And ſtrike them with
France, Shall awe the French fleet, And ſtrike them with
thunder wherever they meet: Then glorioufly follow,
thunder where ever they meet: Then
glo - rioufly, glo - rioufly
glorioufly follow, glo - rioufly, glo -
glo - rioufly follow the war they've be-
rioufly, glo - rioufly follow the war they've be-

gun,

gun, 'Till their Squadrons do blaze like their
gun, 'Till their Squadrons do blaze, like their
dear riſing Sun.
dear riſing Sun.

A New MINUET.

A New COUNTRY-DANCE, *called the* PAN-CAKE.

A REBUS.

THE nobleſt object in the works of art,
The brighteſt ſcene that nature can impart;
The well-known ſignal in the time of peace,
The point eſſential in a tenant's leaſe;
The farmer's comfort when he holds the plough,
The ſoldier's duty, and a lover's vow;
A contract made before the nuptial tye,
A bleſſing riches never can ſupply;
A ſpot that adds new charms to pretty faces,
An engine us'd in fundamental caſes;

A pla-

A planet ſeen between the earth and ſun,
A prize that merit never yet has won;
A loſs which prudence never can retrieve,
The death of *Judas*, and the fault of *Eve*;
A part between the ancle and the knee,
A patriot's toaſt, and a phyſician's fee;
A wife's ambition, and a parſon's dues,
A miſer's idol, and the badge of *Jews*.
If now your happy genius can divine
The correſpondent words to every line,
By the firſt letters will be plainly found,
An ancient city that is much renown'd.

A CHRONOLOGICAL MEMOIR *of* Occurrences.

For *SEPTEMBER*, 1756.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Paris, Auguſt 23.

IN Conſequence of the King's Orders, there was a Bed of Juſtice held at Verſailles: The King being ſeated on the Throne, the chief Preſident addreſſed himſelf to his Majeſty, agreeable to the Reſolutions of the Parliament the Evening before. The King made Anſwer, he had nothing to aſk his Parliament, but that they would regiſter his three Declarations for raiſing Money; upon which the Members of the Parliament continued in a profound Silence, and the Chancellor, purſuant to his Majeſty's Intentions, declared the Regiſtry. The chief Preſident returned the next Day with Remonſtrances, the Parliament being greatly diſſatisfied.

Auguſt 26. The Parliament of Normandy have ſtruck the boldeſt Stroke that was ever heard of in France; they have cauſed all the Writings to be expunged that were entered on their Records by Direction of the Duke of Luxemburgh, by virtue of the King's expreſs Orders, and then retired to their Country-Houſes, determin'd to ſuffer with Fortitude, ſince they can no longer diſpenſe the Laws of their Country with Freedom and Dignity.

Berlin, Auguſt 31. The King of Pruſſia has publiſhed the following Declaration, &c. on his Troops entering the Electorate of Saxony, which are ſaid to be 60,000.

"We, Ferdinand, by the Grace of God, Duke of Brunſwick Wolfenbuttle, Lieutenant-General of the Armies of the King of Pruſſia, &c. make known, that by expreſs Order of the King of Pruſſia, we have entered with a Body of Troops into the Territories of the Electorate of Saxony: That his Majeſty, very far from deſigning to plunder the Country, intends, on the contrary, to ſpare them as much as poſſible: That his Deſign being to protect and defend them as his own Dominions, he has given Orders to obſerve the moſt exact Diſcipline; and that all ſuch as ſhall act with Diſobedience thereto, ſhall be puniſhed in the ſevereſt Manner. On the other Hand, as it is neceſſary to preſerve good Order, that the Country do ſupply the King's Troops with Forage, and ſuch Proviſions as they ſhall ſtand in need of; and therefore that proper Meaſures may be taken to ſupply ſuch Subſiſtence, we do require, in his Majeſty's Name, that all thoſe who are entruſted with the Management of the Police throughout the whole Electorate, to repair to us at Leipzig, on the 30th Day of this preſent Month of Auguſt, there to conſider and ſettle in what Manner the ſaid Supplies ſhall be furniſhed, his Majeſty having appointed a ſpecial Commiſſion for that Purpoſe: And in caſe any one ſhall fail to comply with theſe Orders, the ſame will be rais'd by military Execution, which the Aggreſſors will bring upon themſelves. For the reſt, we aſſure all in general, and every Individual, of his Majeſty's Royal Protection. Given at Leipzig, Aug. 29, 1756."

Vienna, Auguſt 28. The Empreſs-Queen has ſent a new Reſcript to her Miniſters at foreign Courts, whereby ſhe gives them Advice, "That it ſeems by the Declarations that have been made on the Part of the Court of Pruſſia, that it endeavours to exculpate itſelf from the Imputation of having firſt given Occaſion for the Motions and Diſpoſitions which were judged indiſpenſably neceſſary in the Dominions of the Empreſs: That if it is true in one Senſe, that the Pruſſian Troops in Sileſia were not conſiderably augmented there, it is not leſs true in another Senſe, that they were aſſembled there, and provided with Artillery, Pontoons, and all the other Implements of War, that are neceſſary for a Campaign; and that

the ſame Diſpoſitions were made in the other Provinces under the Dominion of his Pruſſian Majeſty; ſo that the Troops were put in a Condition to fall upon the Hereditary Countries of the Empreſs, either by the Way of Silefia, or the electoral Territories of Saxony, whenever they ſhould receive Orders ſo to do: That the Experience of what has paſſed ought to ſerve as a Rule for what's to come, and that therefore it ſeems conſiſtent with Prudence, that her Imperial Majeſty ſhould not rely upon mere Aſſurances and Proteſtations, without taking the neceſſary Precautions for her Defence and Security: That beſides, there is a great Difference in the Nature of the Diſpoſitions of one Side and the other; that the Troops of the Empreſs are diſtributed in Quarters that are at a great Diſtance from one another; ſo that it was neceſſary to begin in Time to bring them together, and not wait till the Event had aſcertained what the Preparations indicated, or gave Reaſon to ſuſpect."

Paris, Sept. 6. The following Memorial was lately preſented by Col. Yorke to the States-General at the Hague, once more demanding the Succours with which their High Mightineſſes have ſtipulated by Treaty to furniſh the King of Great-Britain.

High and mighty Lords,

"The Hoſtilities which the French have inceſſantly committed ſince the Concluſion of the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, in different Parts of the King's Dominions in America, have exhauſted the Patience and Moderation of his Majeſty, and obliged him to repel Force by Force in that Part of the World. As the extraordinary Preparations made by the Court of France upon all its Coaſts neareſt to Great-Britain threatened an Invaſion of the Britiſh Kingdoms, his Majeſty likewiſe found himſelf obliged to do all that lay in his Power to deprive a declared Enemy of the Means of purſuing the Inſpirations of his Vengeance, by endeavouring to reduce the Number of his Ships and Sailors.

France, guided by its Reſentment, at length attacked the Iſland of Minorca, which makes a Part of the Poſſeſſions that are guarantied to the Britiſh Crown by the principal Powers of Europe. This very Power, being deſirous that no Doubt ſhould remain of the Hatred it bears towards the King, has actually covered its Coaſts with Troops. Its laſt Enterprize having perfectly convinced the King that its Ears are ſhut to all farther Means of Conciliation, and that it thinks of nothing but carrying the War to its utmoſt Extremity, his Majeſty cannot avoid demanding the Execution of the Treaty of 1678, which has ſo happily ſubſiſted ſo long between Great-Britain and your High Mightineſſes. I don't at all doubt but the King my Maſter will meet with, on the Part of his Allies, among whom your High Mightineſſes always ſtood the foremoſt, the ſame good Faith which his Majeſty has ſo often experienced, and that your High Mightineſſes will give the neceſſary Orders, without Delay, to get ready the Succours by Sea and Land, ſtipulated by the Treaty above-mentioned."

Cologn, Sept. 10. The King has been pleaſed, in Conſequence of the King of Pruſſia's marching 60,000 Troops into Weſtphalia, to order the 40,000 to the Relief and Aſſiſtance of the Queen of Hungary, in ſuch Manner, and ſo long as ſhe ſhall direct and require.

Hanover, Sept. 12. A large Body of Troops, conſiſting of Hanoverians, Pruſſians, and Heſſians, will march directly into Weſtphalia, as ſoon as there is Reaſon to believe the French will attempt a Diverſion in favour of the Empreſs Queen on this Side; his Pruſſian Majeſty being in that Caſe, as well in Security of the Britiſh German Dominions, as that of the United Provinces, both which he has ſincerely at Heart, obliged to take Poſſeſſion of that Barrier, which was formerly their Security; but, by the moſt capricious Change of Circumſtances is laid open to their Enemies.

Paris, Sept. 10. The Court hath received Information, that an Expedition is on foot againſt the Colony of Martinico, and other of our Weſtern Iſlands, and that great Preparations are making in England, and a large Fleet fitting out for that Purpoſe.

We learn by private Letters from Vienna, that the Court ſeems to be in great Agitation on the unexpected News of the Eruption of the Pruſſian Troops through Saxony into Bohemia. However, in that Country, and in Moravia, there are already the principal Forces of the Houſe of Auſtria; conſiſting, according to an exact Liſt lately publiſhed, of the following Corps,

10569 Curaſſiers
5691 Dragoons
3660 Huſſars
12242 Croats
67424 German Infantry

In all 99585

There is beſides a Body of 12,000 Croats, ready to march on the firſt Orders.

Ber-

Berlin, Sept. 16. The following is an authentic Liſt of the King of Pruſſia's Troops, *viz.*

Cuiraſſiers	10,325
Dragoons	11,928
Huſſars	10,263
Foot	119,843
Total	152,359

The annual Expence of theſe Troops is 15008312 Rixdollars.

N. B. The Garriſons of fortified Places are included in the 119,843 Foot.

Verſailles Sept. 9. The King as a Mark of his Approbation of the Conduct of the Marquis de Bonac, late Embaſſador to the States-General, have granted him a Penſion of 10,000 Livres *per Annum*, with the Expectative of the ſecond Government that falls; and made him a Preſent of 25,000 Livres.

PLANTATION NEWS.

Boſton, July 17.

THE Army will march this Week about 12 Miles above Albany for Crown Point, with 600 Waggons, commanded by General Winſlow, a brave Officer. Colonel Gridley commands the Train of Artillery, and is reckoned a good Engineer. In all Probability three Weeks will determine the Fate of this Army. A bloody Scene is expected at Tycondoriga, before they get to Crown-Point. We are pleaſed to think there is a good Harmony between the Engliſh Officers and ours.

An Act is paſſed for raiſing and granting to his Majeſty 93,629*l.* 10*s.* ½*d.* for defraying the Charges of this Government, from *March* 25, 1755, to *March* 1756, inclusive; and 21,000*l.* for building Forts in the upper Cherokees, and 2000*l.* for carrying on other Fortifications.

Philadelphia, July 22. We have the following Account from Albany of the Engagement the 3d Inſtant, between our Battoemen, under Capt. Bradſtreet, and the French regular Troops, Canadians, and Indians, *viz.*

That the Battoes were returning in a diſperſed Manner from Oſwego. That about fifty of our Battoes that were foremoſt, were attacked by the Enemy from the Eaſt Side of the River, about ten or eleven Miles from Oſwego, who killed ſeveral of our People, and took their Battoes, in which about 300 of the Enemy croſſed over to the Weſt Side of the River. That when Capt. Bradſtreet came up with a few Battoes, where the reſt of the Enemy were poſted on the Eaſt Side of the River, they fired upon him. Some other Battoes ſoon came up and joined him. He went upon an Iſland near the Weſt Shore, where the Enemy's Fire wounded ſeveral of his Men. The Battoes ſtill coming up; Capt. Bradſtreet's Party encreaſed to about 200 Men. The Enemy made three Attempts to ford the River, in order to attack Mr. Bradſtreet, but were each Time beat back with Loſs. Their Fire then ceaſed, and Capt. Bradſtreet judging they were gone to the upper or lower Ford, in order to get over there, he ſent Orders to the Officers of the Battoemen, who were near the lower Ford, to defend that Poſt, and he at the ſame Time landed with the 200 Men, and proceeded forwards along the River Side, in order to obſtruct the Enemy's landing at the upper Ford. Before he could take Poſt there, the 300 of the Enemy, who had croſſed in our Battoes, and were marching to attack us, met Capt. Bradſtreet and his Party. They were very near together before they diſcovered each other. They engaged, and after they had fired at each other for ſome Time, Capt. Bradſtreet ordered his Men to give a Huzza, and ruſh upon the Enemy, which they did, and put them to Flight. The Enemy took to the River, where our People kept firing upon them, and killed great Numbers.

The Enemy, who remained on the Eaſt Side of the River, after they had been three Times repulſed by our People, in endeavouring to ford over, made no further Attempts, and did not appear in the Action, ſeeing our Battoes coming up the River in ſuch Numbers. The Priſoners ſay, there were about 600 Regulars and Canadians, and about 100 Indians. We have taken near 100 Arms, two Priſoners, and a great many Packs of the Enemy's.

It is thought the Enemy loſt at leaſt 100 Men, and from the Diſcoveries made by our Scouts the next Morning, they had many wounded. Amongſt the Slain were ſeveral Indians.

It is judged our Loſs amounts to about forty. We had twenty-four ſlightly wounded.

The

The Declaration of a Perſon belonging to the Marine Companies, taken Priſoner the 3d of July, 1756, by Capt. Bradſtreet, commanding near the Oſwego Falls.

" Declares, That in Auguſt, 1755, he embarked at Bourdeaux with about 1500 of the Marine, and landed at Quebec. That from that Time he has been in ſeveral of their Garriſons, and laſtly in Montreal; from which Place he embarked the 17th of May laſt, with about 900 Canadians, and 110 of the Marine, under the Command of Capt. Vieliеu; that they ſtopt three Days at La Galette, and proceeded afterwards to La Benioovera, on the Eaſt Side of Lake Ontario, nine Leagues beyond Cataraqui, and 15 Leagues from Oſwego.

That they landed the 29th of May, and three Days after were joined by 200 Indians, and marched the next Day with an Intention to cut off the Convoy with Proviſions from Albany; but the Indians refuſing to go with them to the Oſwego Falls, they agreed to go to Fort Ontario, oppoſite to Oſwego, where they attacked and demoliſhed a Serjeant's Guard, and took a Corporal Priſoner; and after firing at the Fort and Town, they retired to the River La Planche, and next Day to their Camp, 15 Leagues from Oſwego, where all their Indians, except 15, left them. There they reſted eight Days, and being joined by 100 Indians of different Nations, they marched a Body conſiſting of 300 Canadians, 90 of the Marine, and 100 Indians, who on the 3d attacked Capt. Bradſtreet's Command, on his Return, near the Oſwego Falls, where he was taken Priſoner, and can give no ſatisfactory Account of that Skirmiſh.

The Priſoner ſays, that the French have five Veſſels on the Lake, beſides one of 20 Guns, which was launched a few Weeks ago; that their ſmall Craft are Boats that can row with 14 Oars, and carry upwards of 20 Men, with a conſiderable Quantity of Proviſions.

That the Regiment of La Sarre, and the Regiment Royal Rouſſillon, computed at about 600 each, together with about 1500 Marines, arrived about ſix Weeks ago at Quebec; that the firſt of theſe Battallons was ſent to Crown Point, the other to Cataraqui, and the Marines into different Garriſons.

That Frontenac is ſtrongly fortified with Stone Walls. That La Galette has only four Blockhouſes, with a weak Garriſon. That when he paſſed Niagra in Auguſt laſt, eſcorting Proviſions to Fort Du Queſne, Niagra was then in a weak and ruinous Condition, but that ſince it is much enlarged, and fortified by Forts on each Side, with a numerous Garriſon.

That Fort Du Queſne is a ſmall, but well built Fort, with Wood and Earth, a large Ditch round it, and well palliſadoed." *(See our Mag. for* May, June, *and* Nov. 1755.)

Charles-Town, South-Carolina, July 8. There has been exported from this Town ſince the firſt of November laſt, upwards of 60,000 Barrels of Rice, 400,000lb. of Indigo, 8000 Barrels of Pitch and Tar, beſides great Quantities of Barrel-Staves, Timber, Skins, Leather, Beef, Pork, Corn, Peas, Pot-Aſh, *&c.* Of the Rice 21,000 Barrels have been carried to the Southward of Cape Finiſterre, to England 27,000 Barrels, to the Weſt-Indies 10,000 Barrels, and to the Northern Colonies 6000. And we have imported during that Time 1563 Negroes. In the Addreſs of our Commons Houſe of Aſſembly to the Governor, on Tueſday laſt, are the following Words; 'By the Bleſſing of God upon the Endeavours of the People of this Province, our 'Trade has flouriſhed conſiderably of late, 'and is now become much more valuable 'to our Mother Country than ever."

LONDON,

Auguſt 27.

THE Antigalican Privateer fell down to Deptford. She carries 22 nine Pounders, 8 four Pounders, 16 Swivels, and 200 Men.

Sept. 2. An humble Addreſs was preſented to his Majeſty from the Gentlemen, Clergy, and Merchants of Briſtol.

4. Ditto, from Norfolk, Somerſet, and County Palatine of Cheſter.

The Lords of the Admiralty have appointed the following Captains of the undermentioned Ships, in the Room of their former Commanders, called home as Evidences.

Captain	*Charles Wray*
Revenge	*John Storr.*
Intrepide	*Edward Hughs*
Pr. Louiſa	*Julian Legge*
Defiance	*James Gambier*
Kingſton	*Carr Scroope*
Cheſterfield	*Chaloner Ogle*
Dolphin	*M. Moore*

The

The Privateer fitted out by St. Olave's Parish, a worthy Example of Regard to their Country, will mount 16 Carriage and 20 Swivel Guns, and carry 100 Men. She is ready to sail, and is named the St. Olave.

6. M. Gemmingen, the electoral Minister of Brunswick-Lunenburgh to the Diet of the Empire, hath delivered to all the Ministers at Ratisbon a Memorial, containing the following Declaration:

"His Majesty the King of Great-Britain, in his Quality of Elector of Brunswick Lunenbourgh, has been greatly surprized to find the Treaty he concluded some Months ago with the King of Prussia industriously represented as a Ground of Apprehension and Umbrage, especially for Religion. The Germanic Body cannot be ignorant that his Majesty the King of Great-Britain has constantly thought it his indispensable Duty to maintain the Laws, the Liberties, and the System of the Empire, to perpetuate its Peace and Tranquility, and even to sacrifice the Lives and Fortunes of his own Subjects to the Support of the House of Austria. Nevertheless, as upon the Rise of the Differences in America between England and France, the latter openly made Dispositions last Year for attacking the Electorate of Hanover, and thereby disturbing the whole Empire; and his Britannic Majesty being denied by the Empress-Queen the Succours stipulated by Treaties of Alliance, and being still less able to obtain Assistance from certain States of the Empire, who even seemed disposed to favour such a Diversion; and finally finding himself left alone last Winter to oppose the Execution of this Project, he thought himself obliged, in order to provide for the Security of his own Dominions, to establish Peace and Tranquility in the Empire, and maintain its System and Privileges, without offering any Prejudice to either Religion, to conclude with his Majesty the King of Prussia the fore-mention'd Treaty, which, however, he did with the honestest Intention in the World.

His Britannic Majesty reckons, that by this Instance of Patriotic Zeal for the Good of Germany he hath not only done an essential Service to the Empress Queen, but that he hath also done all that even the Head of the Empire ought, agreeably to his Duty and Dignity, to have done.

Time will clearly show how little it was the Interest of the Empress Queen to enter into a near Alliance with a foreign Power, who, for upwards of two Centuries, hath ravaged the principal Provinces of the Empire, often made War on the Archducal House; and who hath always endeavoured, as it suited her Views, to excite Distrust and Difference among the Princes and States that compose the Germanic Body.

These are Things, which, tho' sufficiently known, require to be set in the clearest Light, in order to remove the false Notions that may have been entertained, &c."

GRANTS *for the Year* 1756.

	£.	s.	d.
For maintaining 50,000 Seamen, including 9138 Marines	2600000	0	0
For assisting the distressed People of *Portugal*	100000	0	0
For defraying the Charge of 34,263 effective Men for Guards and Garrisons, and other his Majesty's Land Forces, including 3759 Invalids	930663	6	9
For maintaining his Majesty's Forces and Garrisons in the Plantations, *Minorca* and *Gibraltar*, and for Provisions for the Garrisons in *Nova-Scotia*, *Newfoundland*, *Gibraltar*, and *Providence*	298534	17	10½
For the Charge of the Office of Ordnance for Land Service	152435	5	6
For the extraordinary Expence of ditto, not provided for by Parliament	146721	15	2
For a Subsidy to the Empress of Russia	100000	0	0
For ditto to the Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel	54140	12	6
For ditto, to the Elector of Bavaria	10000	0	0
For the Ordinary of the Navy, including Half-pay to the Sea-Officers	219021	3	0
For building the Hospital at Hasler, near Gosport	20000	0	0
For Greenwich Hospital	10000	0	0
For Out-pensioners of *Chelsea* Hospital, on Account	53955	19	6
For defraying the Charge of ten new Regiments of Foot	91919	10	0
To *New-England*, *New-York*, and *Jersey* in *America*, as a Reward for			

their

	£.	s.	d.
their paſt Services, upon Account	115000	0	0
To Sir *William Johnſon*, as a Reward for his Services	5000	0	0
For ſupporting the Colony of *Nova-Scotia*	55032	19	0
For ditto in 1754, not provided for by Parliament	687	2	7
For defraying the Charges of eleven troops of light Dragoons	49628	11	3
For extraordinary Expences of the Land Forces in 1755, not provided for by Parliament	75835	7	3
For Allowances to the ſeveral Officers and private Gentlemen of the two Troops of Horſe-Guards and Regiments of Horſe reduced, and to the ſuperannuated Gentlemen of the four Troops of Horſe Guards for 1756	3539	5	10
For the reduced Officers of the Land Forces and Marines for 1756, upon Account	38000	0	0
For Penſions to the Widows of reduced Officers	2484	0	0
For the Colony of *Georgia* to *June* 24, 1756	3557	10	0
For the Charge of the Regiment of Foot to be raiſed in *North America*	81178	16	0
For the Deficiency of the half Subſidies of Tonnage and Poundage, (charged with the Payment of ſeveral Annuities, by the Acts of the 6th of Queen *Anne* and 6th of King *George* I.) to *Jan.* 5, 1756	71181	2	3¼
To *John Roberts*, late Governor of *Cape-coaſt-caſtle* in *Africa*, for his extraordinary Charges in defending the *Britiſh* Forts there againſt the Hoſtilities of the *Dutch*, and Encroachments of the *French*, in 1750	6032	7	8
For paying to ſome *Spaniſh* Merchants the Value of their Effects ſeized on board a *Spaniſh* Ship taken by the Squadron under Admiral *Knowles*, upon their aſſigning to Truſtees for the Public their Right to thoſe Effects	13869	7	10
Towards Buildings, Rebuildings, and Repairs of the Navy	200000	0	0
Towards paying off the Debt of the Navy	300000	0	0
For widening the Streets from *Charing-Croſs* to *Weſtminſter-hall*	10000	0	0
For the Deficiency of the Grants for the Year 1755	3038	6	10½
For Capt. *Cornwall*'s Monument	3000	0	0
To the *African* Company	10000	0	0
For the Charge of 6544 Foot, with the General Officers and Train of Artillery, of the *Heſſian* Troops, from *Feb.* 23, 1756, to *Dec.* 24, following, together with the Subſidy, purſuant to Treaty	163357	9	8
For the Charge of two Regiments of Foot, ordered from *Ireland* to *North America*, and of four Regiments of Foot on the *Iriſh* Eſtabliſhment ſerving in *North America* and the *Eaſt-Indies*, for 1756	79985	6	0
To the Foundling Hoſpital	10000	0	0
For the Charge of 8605 Foot, with the general Officers, Train of Artillery, and Hoſpital, of the *Hanover* Troops, from *May* 11, 1756, to *Dec.* 14, following	121447	2	6
For ſuch Meaſures as may be neceſſary for defeating the Enemy's Deſigns, and as the Exigency of Affairs may require, upon Account	1000000	0	0
For making good his Majeſty's Engagements with the King of *Pruſſia*	20000	0	0
Total of the Supply granted by laſt Parliament	7229127	4	6½

State

State of the Public Debts, at the Receipt of his Majesty's Exchequer, Jan. 5, 1756, *(being* Old Christmas-Day*) with the yearly Interest payable for the same.*

EXCHEQUER.	*Public Debts.* £.	s.	d.	*Yearly Inter. payable for the same.* £.	s.	d.
Annuities for long Terms, being the Remainder of the original Sum contributed and unsubscribed to the *South-Sea* Company	1836275	17	10¼	136453	12	8
Ditto for Lives, with the Benefit of Survivorship, being the original Sum contributed	108100	0	0	7567	0	0
Ditto for two and three Lives, being the Sum remaining after what is fallen in by Deaths	84755	14	10¾	10851	12	0
Duties on Salt farther continued 1745	167400	0	0	5859	0	0
Exchequer Bills made out for Interest of old Bills	2200	0	0			
Note, The Land-Tax, and Duties on Malt, being annual Grants, are not charged in this Account, nor the 1,000,000*l.* charged on the Deductions of 6*d. per* Pound on Pensions, *&c.*						
East-India Company.						
By two Acts of Parliament, 9th of *William* III. and two other Acts, 6th and 9th of *Anne*, at 3*l. per Cent. per Ann.*	3200000	0	0	97285	14	4
Annuities at 3 *per Cent.* 1744, charged on the Surplus of the additional Duties on low Wines, Spirits, and strong Waters	1000000	0	0	30401	15	8
Bank of England.						
On their original Fund at 3 *per Cent.* from *August* 1, 1743	3200000	0	0	100000	0	0
For cancelling Exchequer Bills, 3 *Geo.* I.	500000	0	0	17500	0	0
Purchased of the *South-Sea* Company	4000000	0	0	141898	3	5½
Annuities at 3*l.* 10*s. per Cent.* charged on the Duties on Coals, *&c.* since *Lady-day* 1719	1750000	0	0	61250	0	0
Ditto charged on the Surplus of the Funds for Lottery, 1714	1250000	0	0	43750	0	0
Ditto 1746, charged on Duties of Licences for retailing spirituous Liquors, since *Lady-day* 1746	986800	0	0	34538	0	0
Ditto at 3 *per Cent.* charged on the sinking Fund, by the Act 25 *Geo.* II.	9137821	5	1¼	278585	2	9
Ditto at 3 *per Cent.* and 3*l.* 10*s. per Cent.* charged on the said Fund by the said Act, *viz.* At £. 3 00 *per Cent.* £. 2716867 18 0 At £. 3 10 *per Cent.* £. 14984455 18 4	17701323	16	4	615846	0	0
Ditto at 3 *per Cent.* being Part of 1,000,000 charged on the said Fund by the said Act of 28 *Geo.* II.	900000	0	0	27000	0	0
Memorandum. The Subscribers of 100*l.* to the Lottery 1745, were allowed an Annuity for one Life at 9*s.* a Ticket, which amounted to 22,500*l.* but is now reduced by Lives fallen in to 20,695*l.* 10*s.* And the Subscribers of 100*l.* to the Lottery were allowed an Annuity for one Life of 18*s.* a Ticket, which amounted to 45,000*l.* but is now reduced by Lives fallen in to 41,043*l.* 10*s.* which Annuities are an Increase of the National Debt, but cannot be added thereto, as no Money was advanced for the same.				61739	0	0

South

South Sea Company.	*Public Debt.*	*Yearly Inter. payable for the same.*
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
On their capital Stock and Annuit. 9 *Geo.* I. viz.		
At £. 4 0 *per Cent.* £. 3662784 8 6½	25025309 13 11½	178632 12 0½
3 10 15335720 5 0		
3 0 6026805 0 5		
Annuities at 3 *per Cent.* 1751, charged on the Sinking Fund	2100000 0 0	64181 5 0
	72949986 8 2½	2612738 17 11

Memorandum. The Accounts of the *Exchequer* continuing to be made to the old Quarter Days, is the Reason that this is made to *Jan.* 5, 1756, *(Old Chriſtmas-day)* and not to *Chriſtmas-day* laſt, as directed by the Order of the Hon. Houſe of Commons.

GENERAL OFFICERS *in the Army*, July 1, 1756.

Captain General of all his Majeſty's Forces,

His Royal Highneſs the Duke of Cumberland.

4 Generals. 29 Lieutenant-Generals. 43 Major Generals.

Number of his Majeſty's Land Forces.

Horſe-Guards	2 Troops of Horſe-Guards		
	2 Troops of Grenadier-Guards		
Horſe	1 Regiment Royal Horſe-Guards Blue,	9 Troops	
	4 Regiments of Horſe —	6 Troops each	
Dragoon-Guards	1 Regiment of Dragoon-Guards	9 Troops	
and	2 Ditto — — —	6 Troops each	
Dragoons	14 Regiments of Dragoons —	6 Troops each	
	26 Regiments, conſiſting of about		8500

	Regmts.	Battal.	Men each	Total.	
3 Regim. of Foot-Guards	1	3	750	2250	5250
	2	4	750	3000	
62 Regiments of Foot	1	4	1000	4000	51000
	1	3	750	1500	
	2	2	1000	2000	
	58	58	750	43500	
1 Royal Regiment of Artillery — —			800		800
39 Independent Companies of Invalids —			100		3900
9 Independent Companies of Foot — —			100		900
80 Companies of Marines — — —			100		8000
				Engliſh Troops	78350
Heſſian Auxiliaries, encamped near Wincheſter — — —					6500
Hanoverians, in Kent — — — — —					9500
					94350
13 Battalions more to be raiſed,	780 Men each				11700
23 Companies of Marines	100 Men each				2000
				Total	108050

Sept. 28. The Parliament, which ſtood prorogued to this Day, is, by his Majeſty's Royal Proclamation, further prorogued to the 18th Day of November next; when the ſaid Parliament is to ſit for the Diſpatch of divers weighty and important Affairs.

Sheffield, Aug. 28. The exorbitant Price of Corn having lately riſen to 18*l.* a Load, has been attributed to the Buyers ingroſſing and keeping it back, which has ſo exaſperated the Populace, that they have unlawfully riſen, and broke open Storehouſes, Mills, *&c.* and committed many Outrages, that there was a Neceſſity of taking ſome Meaſures to quiet them, by ſelling 200 Load at 15*l.* immediately; and other Methods were taken to quell the Mob, puniſh the Rioters, and prevent the future bad Conſequences. Two of the Principals were ſince capitally convicted, and ſuffer'd accordingly.

It is heartily wiſhed the great Sufferings of the Poor will prevail on ſome charitable and humane Perſons to ſtate the Caſe between them and their Oppreſſors, the Ingroſſer, the Foreſtaller, the Miller, and Baker, fairly and impartially, and lay at the Foot of the Throne a dutiful and loyal Addreſs, moſt humbly beſeeching his Majeſty would graciouſly pleaſe to give Orders that may effectually prevent the great Abuſe of the Poor.

The Mayor of Coventry hath done Juſtice to his King and Country, and Honour to himſelf, by the wiſe and humane Method he took to redreſs thoſe Oppreſſions which the Poor now groan under, and thereby diſperſed the Mob in thoſe Parts.

Ships taken by the Engliſh.

A French Snow, of eight ſix Pounders, and 14 Swivels, carried into Leoſtaffe by Capt. Hackman.

The Marquiſe, Pompadour, from Martinico, carried into Pool by the Fox Privateer.

A Martinico Man, ſent into Portſmouth by Adm. Moſtyn.

La Bien Aime, Signor, for Caen, with Stores, ſent into Portſmouth by the Eſſex.

The Redhead, retaken from the French.

16 Tranſports, with Stores, *&c.* ſent into Gibraltar by Adm. Hawke.

A French Ship, laden with Rice, carried into Meſſina by Capt. Legroſe.

The Victoria, of 350 Tons, and the Auguſtus, of 400, laden with Sugar, *&c.* ſent into Plymouth by the Sheerneſs.

A Martinico-Man, homeward bound, laden with Sugar, Indico, *&c.* valued at 20,000*l.* Sterl. carried into Liſbon.

A large French Privateer, carried into Yarmouth by the Hazard Sloop.

A French Privateer, of 22 Guns, nine Pounders, with 220 Men, carried into Plymouth by the Unicorn, Capt. Gilbert.

The Vanguard, arriv'd at Plymouth, brought Advice, that Admiral Boſcawen had taken two Martinico-Men, and drove two Frigates and 16 Merchantmen aſhore.

The Falmouth, retaken.

A large Sloop of War, by the Deal Caſtle.

L'Amiable, Lavand, a Schooner, of 80 Tons, ſent into Plymouth.

The Succeſs, retaken.

The Centaur, M. Bellangier, valued at 20,000*l.* by the Nightingale Man of War.

Six Prizes, one the Eſperance, are ſent into Portſmouth by the Eſſex.

A Schooner, from Antigua, ſent into Portſmouth by the Gibraltar.

A French Tartan, laden with Oil.

The St. Paul, from Martinico for Bourdeaux, by the St. George Privateer.

The Roſe, of St. Malo, a French Privateer, ſent into Plymouth by the Tartar.

A Martinico Man, by the Anſon Privateer.

Ships taken by the French.

The Seven Siſters, Whitewood, from Figuera for Falmouth, carried into St. Sebaſtians.

An Engliſh Bark, from Gibraltar to Barcelona, worth 10,000 Dollars, carried to Alicant.

The Hampſhire, Brown, and five others, taken off Dartmouth by a French Privateer, are ſince retaken.

A large Sloop, Capt. Headly, with Iron, Slate, *&c.* for Lewes, by a French Privateer.

Three Engliſh Ships, one laden with Lead, Tin, *&c.* carried into St. Malo's.

A Fiſhing Veſſel off Berwick.

Twelve Ships, homeward bound, from Jamaica, by M. Perrier's Squadron.

A Veſſel, of ten Guns, and three other Prizes, are carried into Morlaix.

The Mary Ann, Deas, and the Exmouth, Withal, carried into Malaga.

The Providentia, ranſom'd for 9000 Livres

The Lady Patronella, carried to Dunkirk.

The Vernon, Smith, from Topſham, and the Succeſs, Scott, from Plymouth, ſent into Morlaix.

The Polly, Paddy, for London, and the Elizabeth, Walleſward, from Guernſey to Falmouth, ſent into Morlaix.

The Duke of Cumberland, Thompſon, for Naples, and the Friendſhip, Twincourt, from Legh to Naples, carried into Marſeilles.

Letitia, Curtet, by a Bayonne Privateer.

The Three Brothers; the Dolphin, Williams, for Pool; the Lewis, Maſſey; and the Edward and Mary, from Little Hampton to London, carried into Boulogne.

The Bacelli, but retaken by the Revenge.

The New Bleſſing, Jackſon, ranſom'd.

A Ship from Minorca to Gibraltar, carried into Malaga.

The Friendſhip, Ball, retaken.

BIRTHS.

Sept. 5. Right Hon. the Counteſs of Egremont, of a Daughter.

Lady of Sir Charles Aſgill, Knt. and Alderman, of a Daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Auguſt 26. John Scudamore, of Kentchurch, Eſq; to Miſs Wencombe, of Enfield.

Rev. Mr. Plumtree, to Miſs Newcombe, of Hackney.

Rev. Mr. Lowe, Chaplain at Chelſea College, to Miſs Octava Dennet.

Sept. 1. Mr. Wm. Keeling, of Thames-ſtreet, to Miſs Philby.

Rev. Mr. Mince, to Miſs Kitty Glaſs.

5. Rev. Mr. Halifax, of New Ormond-ſtreet, to Miſs Cutler.

8. Mr. Iſaac Fernandes Nimes, an eminent Merchant, to Miſs Mendez de Coſta, with a Fortune of 11,000*l.*

Mr. John Daniel Schwrighanſer, Merchant, to Miſs Battier, Daughter of Mr. Battier, Merchant.

—— Cave, Eſq; to Miſs Smith, a Lady of great Merit and Fortune.

11. Charles Brandling, Eſq; to Miſs Thompſon, with 15,000*l.*

Rev. Mr. Charles Davy, Chaplain to the Duke of Bridgwater, to Miſs Sheppard, of Aſh, with 8000*l.* Fortune.

13. Henry Frere, Eſq; to Miſs Scudamore, of Herefordſhire.

14. Mr. Wm. Druſina. Merchant, to Miſs Ruſſel, Daughter of Mr. James Ruſſel, Merchant.

Edward Ellis, of Cornwall, Eſq; to Miſs Elliſon, of St. James-ſtreet.

DEATHS.

Auguſt 29. Margaret Stevenſon, of Chapelburn near Brumpton in Cumberland, aged 112. She was able to walk to Bed the Night before ſhe died, and was attended to the Grave by two Sons, whoſe Ages made 170.

30. Henry Furneſe, Eſq; one of the Lords of the Treaſury, and Member of Parliament for New Romney.

Sept. 1. Richard Lockwood, Eſq; Member of Parliament for the City of Worceſter.

6. Mr. Laurence Singleton, a Wholeſale Druggiſt in Cheapſide.

8. Mrs Ann Maynard, of Finchley, aged 112.

9. Mr. Luke Landen, a great Weaver, and Silk-Manufacturer.

12. —— Aſtley, Eſq; only Son of Sir John Aſtley, of the County of Salop.

Dr. Witſner, of Chelſea.

Henry Watts, an eminent Jeweller in Cheapſide.

17. Mr. Craſwell, Merchant.

17. Mr. Powell, on Fiſh-ſtreet-hill, after two Days Illneſs.

Peter Meyer, Eſq; an eminent Merchant.

Tho. Piggot, of Gray's-Inn, Eſq;

The Wife of Dr. Weſſels, an eminent Phyſician in St. Mary-Axe.

Hon. John Talbot, Eſq; one of the Welch Judges.

Dr. Wm. George, Dean of Lincoln.

21. Wm. Martin, Eſq; Admiral of the Blue.

Miſs Cibber, Daughter of Mrs. Cibber, the celebrated Comedian.

The Right Hon. Lord Arundle of Wardour, a Roman Catholic Peer.

Right Hon. Lord Raymond, Baron of Abbot's Langley, in the County of Hertford.

22. Right Hon. John Hobart, Lord Hobart, Earl of Buckingham, Captain of a Band of Penſioners, Vice-Admiral of Norfolk, and Knight of the Bath.

Civil and military Preferments.

Sept. 7. Colonel Jeffreys, appointed Colonel of Gen. Fowke's Regiment of Foot, as a Reward for his gallant Behaviour at Port-mahon.

Eccleſiaſtical Preferments.

Sept. 2. The Right Hon. and Rev. the Lord Francis Seymore, to the Vicarage of Wantage in Berks.

Dr. Steadman, to the Archdeaconry of Norfolk.

Rev. Mr. Pargeter, to the Rectory of Stapleford, Hertford.

Rev. Mr. Maſters, of Corpus-Chriſti-College, Cambridge, to the Rectory of Landbeach in that County.

Rev. Mr. Wm. Bell Barker, to the Rectory of Froſtenden, and alſo the Rectory of Ruſhmer, in Suffolk.

B——KR——TS.

Auguſt 28. Mary Thew, of Parthington, Yorkſhire, Grocer ond Chapwoman.

James Karr, of Wantage in Berks, Chapman.

Robert Crawford, of Liverpool, Woolen-draper.

31. John

31. John Chaffey, of Whitclackington, Somerſet, Dealer in Cyder and Coals.

Sept. 4. John Roberts of London, Merchant.

Peter Carthew, of Waſhfield, Devon, Malſter.

7. Peter Carthew, jun. of Hallerton, Devon, Merchant and Stocking-Weaver.

11. John Inman, of Kingſton upon Hull, Glover and Chapman.

14. John Burcher, of Taunton, Somerſet, Grocer.

Benj. Alexander, of London, Tallow-chandler.

Francis Watt, of Liverpool in Lancaſhire, and Ralph Watt, of Shelvington in the ſame County, Cornfactors and Co-partners.

Thomas Mulſinger, of Lowman's Pond, Brewer.

21. Henry Croaſdell, of Fleet-ſtreet, Hoſier, Dealer and Chapman.

BOOKS, publiſhed ſince our laſt.

A Letter from a Country Gentleman to his Grace the Duke of *Newcaſtle*. 4*d*. *T. Payne*.

German Politicks refuted. 2*s*. *Doughty*.

German Cruelty a fair Warning to *Great-Britain*. 6*d*. *Scot*.

The Diſpute between the King and Senate of *Sweden*, in regard to the regal Power; with an Accocnt of the *Swediſh* Conſtitution. 1*s*. *Scot*.

Britannia's Glory; or, New Methods found out to raiſe Men and Money. 1*s*. 6*d*. *Corbet*.

A full Account of the Siege of *Minorca*, by the *French*, in 1756. 1*s*. *Corbet*.

A Guide to the Knowledge of the Rights and Privileges of *Engliſhmen*. 2*s*. 6*d*. *Scot*.

COURSE of EXCHANGE.

London, September 24, 1756.

Amſterdam,	36	5
Ditto at Sight,	36	3
Rotterdam,	36	6 2½Uſ.
Hamburgh,	36	3
Paris, 1 Day's Date,	30	5/16
Ditto, 2 Uſance,	30	3/16
Bourdeaux Ditto,	30	
Cadiz,	37	7/8
Madrid,	37	7/8
Bilboa,	37	7/8
Leghorn,	47	1/8
Genoa,	46	5/8
Venice,	49	1/8
Liſbon,	5s	5d
Porto,	5s	4d
Dublin,	7	¼

BILL *of Mortality from Aug.* 17 *to Sept.* 21.

Buried		Chriſtened	
Males 860 / Females 910	1770	Males 688 / Females 681	1369
Under 2 years old	683	Buried,	
Between 2 and 5	176	Within the walls	142
5 and 10 —	63	Without	392
10 and 20 —	44	*Mid.* and *Surry*	826
20 and 30 —	129	City & Sub. *Weſt.*	410
30 and 40 —	163		
40 and 50 —	172		1770
50 and 60 —	114		
60 and 70 —	114	Weekly *Aug.* 24.	355
70 and 80 —	78	31.	385
80 and 90 —	31	*Sept.* 7.	334
90 and 100 —	3	14.	314
100 and 109 —	0	21.	382
	1770		1770

Obſervat. on the Weather, at Temple Bar.

		Barometer.	Therm.	Pluviameter.	Hygrometer.
Aug	25	29 : 7	26	1 : 2	70M.
	26	29 : 8	29	17 : 6	53
	27	29 : 9¾	30½	0 : 0	
	28	30 : 1	31¼	0 : 0	
	29	30 : 1½	30½	0 : 0	
	30	30 : 1¾	31	0 : 0	
	31	30 : 2	30¾	0 : 0	74M.
Sept	1	30 : 1¾	30¼	0 : 0	78
	2	30 : 1¼	29¾	0 : 0	84
	3	29 : 9	32	0 : 5	83
	4	29 : 9	31	0 : 0	
	5	30 : 1	30¼	23 : 4	
	6	29 : 9¾	30½	0 : 0	
	7	29 : 8½	29	0 : 0	
	8	29 : 9	30	0 : 6	
	9	30 : 0½	30¾	0 : 0	
	10	30 : 1	29	0 : 3	
	11	30 : 2	30	0 : 0	75
	12	30 : 1	30	1 : 0	25
	13	30 : 0	30	0 : 7	
	14	29 : 6	29	0 : 0	
	15	29 : 6¼	29	4 : 0	
	16	29 : 7½	30	0 : 0	
	17	29 : 7	29	0 : 0	67D.
	18	29 : 7½	29	0 : 1	49
	19	29 : 8	29	9 : 8	40
	20	29 : 8	28½	0 : 0	
	21	29 : 8¾	27	27 : 6	
	22	29 : 8	27	0 : 0	66
	23	29 : 9	28	3 : 1	45
	24	30 : 1	27½	0 : 0	44

EACH DAY's *Price of* STOCKS, *in* SEPTEMBER 1756.

Books shut, is signified thus, ——

	Bank Stock.	E.-India.	South Sea	S. Sea old An. 1st Su	S. Sea old A. 2d Sub.	S. Sea An. new 1st S.	S. Sea An. 2d Subsc.	3½ Ba. An 1st Subsc.	3 Ba. An. 2d Subsc.	3 per Cent Bank An.	3 per Cent An. 1751.	3 per Cent India An.	3½ Ba. An 1756	India Bon prem.	B. Cir. per l. s. d.	Days
	117¼	133	99	90⅛	89¼	89⅛	88¼	89¼	89⅛	89¼	89⅛	88⅜	95¼	46s	4 7 6	26
	117½	133¼	98¾	90⅜	Do	Do	88½	Do	No Price.	Do	Do	Do	Do	47s	4 10 0	27
28	No Price.	No Price.	No Price.	Do	89⅛	Do	88⅜	Do	Do	Do	Do	Do	Do	48s	Do	28
29	Sunday.															29
30	No Price.	No Price.	No Price.	90	Do	89	88⅛	89⅛	No Price.	89⅛	89	Do	Do	48s	Do	30
31	117⅜	Do	Do	90⅛	89¼	89⅛	88¼	89⅞	89⅛	89¼	89⅛	Do	95⅛	Do	Do	31
1	117⅝	Do	Do	90¼	89⅜	89¼	88⅜	90⅛	No Price.	89⅛	89	Do	Do	Do	Do	1
2	No Price.	Do	Do	Do	Do	Do	Do	Do	Do	Do	Do	Do	Do	Do	Do	2
3	117⅝	134	Do	90½	No Price	89⅜	Do	Do	88⅛	89¼	Do	88⅞	Do	49s	Do	3
4	No Price.	Do	Do	Do	89⅛	Do	88¼	90	No Price.	89⅛	Do	88⅛	Do	50s	Do	4
5	Sunday.															5
6	No Price.	No Price.	99¼	Do	Do	Do	Do	Do	89½	Do	Do	88¾	Do	49s	Do	6
7	117¾	133½	No Price.	Do	Do	89½	88⅜	89⅞	89⅜	89	Do	88⅞	Do	50s	Do	7
8	No Price.	No Price.	Do	Do	89½	89⅜	88⅛	90	No Price.	89⅛	Do	Do	95¼	Do	Do	8
9	117½	133½	Do	Do	89⅜	89½	88⅛	Do	89¼	89	88⅞	83½	Do	Do	4 12 0	9
10	No Price.	No Price.	99⅝	Do	Do	89⅜	88¼	Do	89⅜	89	Do	Do	Do	Do	4 22 6	10
11	Do	Do	No Price.	Do	89½	Do	Do	Do	Do	Do	88⅞	Do	Do	Do	Do	11
12	Sunday.															12
13	No Price.	No Price.	No Price.	Do	Do	Do	88¼	Do	No Price.	Do	Do	Do	Do	50s	Do	13
14	Do	Do	Do	90⅝	89⅝	89¾	88⅞	Do	89¼	89	Do	——	95¼	52s	Do	14
15	Do	133¼	Do	Do	89½	89⅝	Do	Do	Do	Do	Do	——	Do	Do	Do	15
16	Do	Do	Do	No Price.	No Price.	90	No Price.	——	Do	Do	89	——	96	Do	Do	16
17	117¾	134	Do	91	90	Do	89	——	——	89¼	89¼	——	Do	52s	Do	17
18	No Price.	No Price.	Do	Do	Do	Do	Do	——	——	Do	89⅛	——	96⅛	53s	Do	18
19	Sunday.															19
20	——	No Price.	No Price.	Do	Do	Do	89⅛	——	——	89⅜	89¼	——	96¼	54s	Do	20
21	——	133¾	Do	Do	Do	Do	Do	——	——	Do	Do	——	Do	Do	4 15 0	21
22	——	No Price.	Do	Do	89⅞	90⅛	89¼	——	——	89¼	89⅜	——	Do	Do	Do	22
23	——	Do	Do	91⅛	Do	90⅜	Do	——	——	Do	89¼	——	Do	Do	Do	23
24	——	Do	99¼	Do	Do	Do	Do	——	——	89⅛	Do	——	Do	Do	Do	24

London. W. Pec. Loaf 2 5d.	Prices Com.	Mark-Lane.	Basingstoke.	Reading.	Farnham.	Henley.	Guildford.	Warminster.	Devizes.	Glocester.
	Wheat	25s to 29s qr.	91 2s load.	81 9s load.	91 0s load.	91 0s load.	19s to 00s od qr	39s to 44s qr.	36s to 40s qr.	5s 6d bushel.
	Barley	15s to 17s 6d	17s to 19s qr.	17s od qr	17s to 19s od qr	17s to 20s qur.	14s to 17s od	17s to 18s	17s to 20s	3s od
	Oats	13s to 19s 6d	14s to 17s od	16s od to 19s od	15s od to 16s	14s to 17s od	14s to 17s od	14s to 16s	14s to 16s	1s 9d to 2s od
	Beans	14s to 15s 6d	15s to 16s od	22s od to 00s od	22s to 23s od	20s to 23s 6d	20s to 22s	20s to 22s	20s to 22s	2s od to 2s 9d.

titude, being about 720 *English* Miles Corn, Cattle, Sheep, Wool, Cloth,

Horſes,

10
14
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19
ZEELAND
PART OF
I C
Odenſee
DEN
MARK
55
Laland
I.
Pr.
Alsen I.
Langeland I.
E A
Weiſel R.
Femeren
Kiell
HOLSTEIN
Travemunde
Lubeck
G. of Lubeck
PRUSSIA
ROYAL
to Poland
54
PART OF
Wismar
Hamburg
Lawenburg
Hagenau
Harburg
Elbe R.
Lunenburg
curate Map of
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| | | |

Miſcellaneous Correſpondence, in Proſe and Verſe.

For *OCTOBER*, 1756.

A general DESCRIPTION *of* GERMANY.

BEfore we enter on a Deſcription of the moſt remarkable Parts of *Germany*, &c. it will be proper to give a brief Account of the Name, Situation, Extent, Diviſion, Climate, Produce, Seas, Rivers. Mountains, and conſequent Importance of that vaſt Empire.

Germany is a large Country of *Europe*, divided into ſeveral States and Principalities, which are all united under one Head, diſtinguiſhed by the Title of EMPEROR. It was called the *Latins*, *Germania*; but by the *Germans* themſelves this Country is called *Teutchland*; a Name ſaid to have been derived from the *Teutones*, who were its moſt ancient Inhabitants, ſo denominated from *Tuiſto*, one of their Kings.

The Extent of ancient *Germany* was much greater than that of the modern. The ancient included not only the ſame Provinces as the modern, but likewiſe *Sleſwick*, *Jutland*, *Sweden*, *Norway*, *Pruſſia*, and a great Part of *Poland*. The Bounds of modern *Germany* (including *Bohemia* and *Sileſia*) are the *Baltic* Sea, *Denmark*, and the *German* Ocean towards the North; *Poland* and *Hungary* on the Eaſt; the Gulph of *Venice*, and the *Alps*, which divide it from *Italy*, towards the South; and *France* and the *Low-Countries* towards the Weſt. It extends itſelf from 44 to 55 Degrees of North Latitude, being about 720 *Engliſh* Miles in Length, from Eaſt to Weſt, and about 600 in Breadth, from North to South. The Author of the preſent State of *Germany*, computes it to be about three Times and a half bigger than *England*.

The moſt received Diviſion of *Germany* is that which was made by the Emperor *Maximilian* 1. into ten Circles, three of which lie on the North, *viz.* 1. the Circle of *Upper Saxony*. 2. the Circle of *Lower Saxony*. 3. the Circle of *Weſtphalia*. Three on the South, *viz.* 4. the Circle of *Auſtria*. 5. the Circle of *Bavaria*. 6. the Circle of *Swabia*; and three about the Middle, *viz.* 7. the Circle of *Franconia*. 8. the Circle of the *Upper Rhine*. 9. the Circle of the *Lower Rhine*. The tenth Circle was that of *Burgundy*, which included the Dukedom of *Burgundy*; but this latter is ſince detached from the Empire.

This Country, and *Poland*, are ſo like *Great Britain*, both in Climate and Soil, that no Countries in *Europe* agree better with *Engliſh* Conſtitutions. The Soil is exceeding fruitful, eſpecially on the Banks of the *Rhine*, and the *Danube*, but in the Northern Part more cold, and leſs fruitful. From the Situation of the Country, the Weather is more conſtant, and the Seaſon more regular than in thoſe Countries that border upon, or lie in the Ocean. Beſides great Plenty of Corn, Cattle, Sheep, Wool, Cloth,

Horſes, Fiſh, &c. the Earth alſo affords Mines of divers Sorts of Metals and Minerals, as Iron, Bitumen, Nitre, Ocre, Copper, Tin, Lead, and even Silver; in ſome Parts, Alum, Vitriol, Quickſilver, Salt, Coal, &c. In general the Surface is even; few Hills, and thoſe ſerve the Purpoſes of Pleaſure and Profit to the Inhabitants.

The Seas of *Germany* are the *Baltic*, and the *German* Ocean, tho' the latter waſhes but a ſmall Part of the *German* Shore.

The principal Rivers of this Country are,

1. The *Danube*, which riſes near a ſmall Village in *Suabia*, ſituate in the *Black Foreſt*, and directing its Courſe North-eaſt thro' *Suabia*, viſits the City of *Ulm*; then running Eaſt through *Bavaria* and *Auſtria*, paſſes by *Ratiſbon*, *Paſſau*, *Lintz*, and *Vienna*; then entering *Hungary*, it runs South-eaſt from *Preſburgh* to *Buda*, and ſo on to *Belgrade*; after which it divides *Bulgaria* from *Walachia* and *Moldavia*, and at length diſcharges itſelf by ſeveral Channels into the *Black Sea*, thro' the Province of *Beſſerabia*.

2. The *Rhine*, which riſes in the Country of the *Griſons*, and running North by *Coire*, continues its Courſe till it forms a Lake by *Conſtance*; from thence it turns W. and viſiting *Scaffhauſen* and *Baſil*, runs directly N dividing *Suabia* from *Alſatia*; from hence it directs its Courſe thro' the *Palatinate*, and receiving the *Neckar*, the *Main*, and the *Moſelle*, it viſits *Mentz*, *Coblentz*, and *Cologne*, and enters the *Netherlands* at *Schenkenſchans*, where it is divided into ſeveral Channels, the two largeſt of which are called the *Leck* and the *Waal*, which, running thro' the *United Provinces*, diſcharge themſelves into the *German* Sea.

3. The *Elbe*, which riſes in the Confines of *Sileſia* and *Bohemia*, and running South to *Konigsgratz* in *Bohemia*, ſteers its Courſe afterward N. W. till it receives the *Mulda* below *Prague*; then continuing its Courſe North, paſſes thro' *Saxony*, viſiting *Dreſden*, *Meſſin*, and *Wittenberg*, and afterwards *Magdeburg*; then running N. E. thro' *Brandenburg*, it receives the River *Havel*, after which it divides the Dutchy of *Lunenburg* from *Mecklenburg*; then ſteering between the Dutchies of *Bremen* and *Holſtein*, viſits *Hamburgh*; and proceeding N. W. by the Fortreſs of *Gluckſtadt*, falls, not far from thence, into the *German* Sea.—'Tis obſervable, that this River is navigable for large Ships higher than any River in *Europe*, Veſſels of 3 or 400 Tons coming up as far as *Hamburgh*, which is 70 Miles diſtant from the Sea.

4. The *Oder*, which riſes on the Confines of *Hungary*, and runs from South to North thro' the Province of *Sileſia*; from thence it continues its Courſe North thro' *Brandenburg*, and then ſeparating the Eaſtern from the Weſtern *Pomerania*, divides itſelf into ſeveral Channels, and forms the Iſlands of *Uredom* and *Wollin*, below which it falls into the *Baltic* Sea, viſiting in its Courſe the Cities of *Ratiſbon*, *Apelin*, *Breſlaw*, *Glogaw*, *Croſſen*, *Frankfort*, and *Stettin*.

5. The *Weiſer*, which riſes in the Mountains of *Thuringia*, runs North between the Circles of *Weſtphalia* and *Lower Saxony*, and paſſing by *Monden* and *Bremen*, falls into the *German* Sea below *Carlſtadt*.

The principal Mountains are thoſe of *Bohemia*; the *Reſen* Mountains in *Sileſia*; the Mountains of *Miſnia* and *Thuringia*; the *Kollenberg* in *Pomerania*; the *Brokſberg*, and the *Hartſberg*, in *Lower Saxony*; the Mountains of *Alſace*, *Lorain*, and *Saltzburg*; the Mountains of *Tyrol*, *Stiria*, *Carinthia*, and others, which contain Mines of Gold, Silver, Copper, Iron, Tin, Lead, and Quickſilver.

This

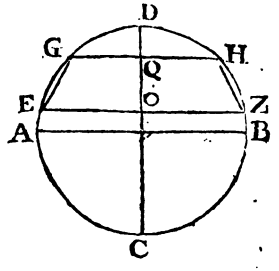
This Country, for divers good Reaſons, muſt challenge the ſpecial Notice and Study of the Curious; it being the Seat of a great People, and of many Sovereignties of different Denominations, and under various Forms of Government; a Country, not only of large Extent, but the Scene of many and great Actions; a Country, whoſe Affairs and Tranſactions are interwoven with thoſe of every Nation in *Europe*, of which it may be termed both the Head and Center; a Country, whoſe Princes are every Day forming Alliances of Marriage, *&c.* which pave their Way to the principal Thrones of *Europe*; ſeveral of which, *viz.* thoſe of *Great-Britain*, *Poland*, *Sweden*, and *Pruſſia*, we ſee filled at this Day by four of its Princes; a Country, which for the great Work of the Reformation begun there, the good Senſe, conſiderable Learning, and the many uſeful and ingenious Inventions of the Natives, highly deſerves of her Neighbours. To all this it may be added, that it is our original Country; that from hence came our Anceſtors, whoſe Language, Cuſtoms, and Laws, we in good Meaſure ſtill retain; together with what conſtitutes the chief Glory and Happineſs of the *Britiſh* Iſles, *viz.* their Form of Government.—Upon theſe Accounts, no *Engliſhman* can call this Country foreign, nor its Natives Foreigners to him. Indeed, moſt Nations in *Europe* have been either peopled from hence, or ſubdued by its Armies, as happened to this Iſland by the *Saxons*; to *Gaul* by the *Franks*; to *Italy*, *Spain*, *and Africa*, by the *Goths* and *Vandals*. To thoſe glorious People almoſt all *Europe*, and Part of *Aſia* and *Africa*, owed their Freedom from thoſe Chains, wherewith the *Roman* Power had ſo long bound them; and wherever any of their Colonies ſettled, they eſtabliſhed juſt and mild Government on the Ruins of Tyranny.

[*To be continued.*

MATHEMATICAL QUESTIONS *Anſwered.*

Queſtion 94, *anſwer'd by Mr.* STEPHEN HARTLEY.

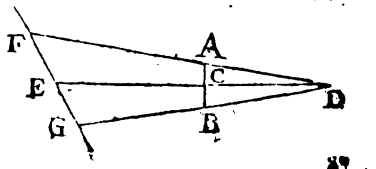
BY *Ward*'s Mathematics, p. 423, the verſed Sine DO is found equal $21\frac{3}{4} = a$, and by the Property of the Circle $\overline{CD - DO}$, multiplied into $CO = \overline{OF}$, let $d = 60$, then will $da - a^2 = \overline{OF}^2 \therefore OF = 28{,}8193$. Let $DQ = x$, then will $d - x = CQ$, and $dx - x^2 = \overline{QH}^2 \therefore GH = 2\sqrt{dx - x^2}$. Now put $DF = \frac{1}{2}\,6{,}7854 = c$, then (*per Ward*'s Mathematics, p. 419) $\frac{2b\sqrt{dx - x^2}}{3} + b^2 + 4dx - 4x^2 \times \left(\frac{a - x}{3}\right) OQ \times C =$ Fruſtum's Solidity; which fluxed (as *per* Queſtion) and reduced, gives the Dimenſions required.



This Queſtion was alſo anſwered by Mr. Wildbore, *Mr.* Cunningham, *Mr.* Goodhead, *Mr.* Allen, *Mr.* Smith, *Mr.* Langley, *and Mr.* Hudſon.

Queſtion 95, *anſwered by Mr.* ROBERT ELING.

MAKE AB = 3 Feet 8 Inches, the Height of the Window, which biſect at right Angles in C; let CD = 12; CE = 16, and the Angle FED = 120°; and draw DF and DG thro' the Points A and B; then $\sqrt{\square AC + \square CD} = AD = 12{,}1392$; and as AD : Radius :: AC : Sine ∠ ADC =



8° 41′ = ∠ BDC; conſequently, all the other ∠'s in the annexed Scheme are given, whence, by Trigonometry, DF = 3′,0637; DG = 26,0295; and FG = (the Length of the viſible Surface) 9,9,20. Laſtly, as AD : 2,5 (the Breadth of the Window) :: DF : 6,3073, the greateſt Breadth of the Surface :: DG : 5,3606, the laſt Breadth of the ſame; whence the Area 58½ Feet. W. W. R.

This Queſtion was alſo anſwered by Mr. Wildbore, *Mr.* Smith, *Mr.* R. Terry, *Mr.* R. Hudſon, *Mr.* Dodſon, *Mr.* Cunningham, *Mr.* S. Heartley, *and Mr.* J. Hudſon.

Queſtion 96, *anſwered by Mr.* JOHN GOODHEAD.

LET the Man whoſe Age is = 25, be put = A, 30 = B, 36 = C; now we have from the Valuation of ſingle and joint Lives the following Solution: From the Value of the Life A, which is 12,3, take half the Sum of the Values of the joint Lives A, B, (which is 9) and the Lives A, C, (which is 8,6) then to the Remainder add one Third of the Value of the three joint Lives A, B, C, (which is 6,8) and the Sum is found = 5,76 Years Purchaſe, which is the Value of the Right of A in the ſaid Annuity; and much after the ſame Manner the Reſt may be determined. J. G.

This Queſtion was alſo anſwered by Mr. Wildbore, *Mr.* Smith, *and Mr.* S. Heartley.—*Theſe Gentlemen have given elaborate Solutions to this Queſtion, and tho' they make uſe of the ſame Authors, yet are their Numbers very different from one another: The Propoſer, Mr.* Cunningham, *is therefore deſired to favour us with his own Solution.*

Mr. Wildbore *has diſcovered an Error in his Solution to Queſtion* 93; *but the Nature of this Queſtion ſeems not to be clearly apprehended by ſeveral of our Correſpondents; this makes us again intreat a clear Solution to every Queſtion that is ſent us for the future.*

New QUESTIONS *to be anſwered.*

Queſtion 117.

By Mr. BARNES, *of* Harby-School, Leiceſterſhire.

ON the 27th of *May* laſt, in the Latitude of 52° 45′, at Eleven o'Clock in the Forenoon, I ſaw but one Cloud, juſt 27° above the Horizon, and the Shadow of it reach'd 3611 Yards ſhort of the Place where I ſtood. Quere, the perpendicular Height of the Cloud?

Queſtion 118.

By Mr. JOHN HAMMOND.

IF a Sphere of Copper, *&c.* of one Foot Diameter, were to be beaten into a circular Plate, 1-20th of an Inch thick; quere, the Diameter of the ſame?

Queſtion 119.

By Mr. L. HOOLE.

TWO deſperate Gameſters, A and B, agreed to throw each of them two Guineas at a particular Point, or Mark, and then to toſs up the four Guineas fairly, and each Perſon to take up the Heads in the following Manner as they ariſe; that is, A's two Guineas happened to light the firſt and ſecond, or the two neareſt to the ſaid Point; ſo that if either one or two Heads ariſe, they muſt fall to A's Lot; but B's two Guineas being the third or fourth, or the two fartheſt from the Point, ſo that, if either three or four Heads ariſe, they are to be B's Property; moreover, if two Heads happen to ariſe in the firſt Toſs, then A gets all the four Guineas; and if three Heads come up firſt to B, then will the other Guinea be A's of Courſe. Quere, what is each Perſon's Probability of winning, and how much is the Value of A's Chance before they begin to toſs?

Calculation of the two viſible Eclipſes of the MOON *that will happen in the Year* 1757. *(By Dr.* Halley's *Tables.)*

February 4, *in the Morning, the Moon will be eclipſed in* ♌ 15° 48′.

	H.	′	″
Beginning at *Nottingham*	5	45	34
Ecliptic Oppoſition	7	00	00
Middle	7	7	17
End	8	29	2
Digits eclipſed	6°	20	00
Moon ſets	7	22	20

July

July 30, *in the Evening, the Moon will be eclipſed in* ♒ 19° 28′.

	H.	′	″
Beginning	10	9	3
Ecliptic Oppoſition	11	34	40
Middle	11	40	2
End	13	10	4
Duration	3	1	1
Digits	11°	15	00

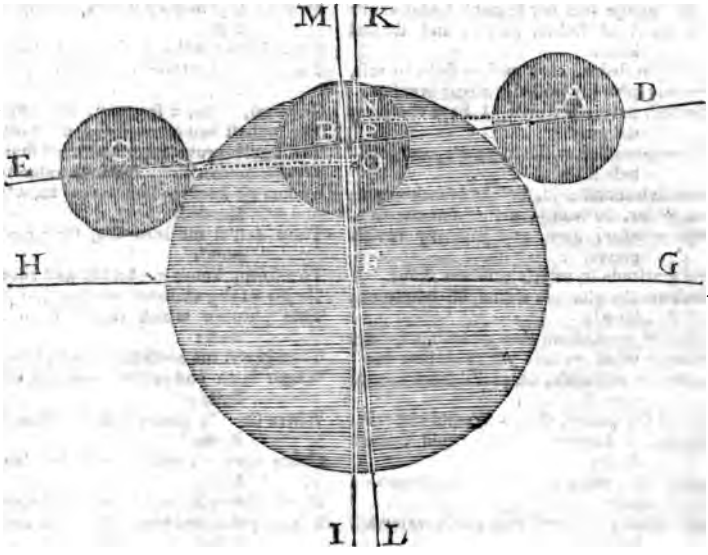
Nottingham, July 28, 1756. C. WILDBORE.

Calculation of the two Eclipſes of the Moon that happen A. D. 1757, *(from* Leadbetter's *Tables) by Mr.* THOMAS SMITH.

The firſt Eclipſe of the Moon in 1757.

			H.	′	″
According to apparent Time	Beginning	*February* 3	17	28	18
	Middle		18	44	34
	End		20	00	50
	Whole Duration		2	32	32
	Digits eclipſed		6°	44	00
	Moon ſets eclipſed.				

Note, The Time above ſpecified is for *Court-Lodge*, in *Lamberhurſt*, *Kent*, Latitude 51° 12′ North, Longitude, from *London*, 27′ 30″ Eaſt.



Explanation of the TYPE.

The dark Shade repreſents the Cone of the Earth's Shadow cut off at the Moon's Orbit; F its Center; H G the Ecliptic; I K its Axis; D E the Moon's Way; L M its Axis; ABC the Moon's Center at the Beginning, Middle, and End of the Eclipſe; NBP is the Latitude of the Moon, at the Beginning, Middle, and End of the Eclipſe.

N. B. *This Type, and the Explanation, belong to the following Calculation.*

The

The ſecond Eclipſe of the Moon in 1757. (for *Court Lodge*, in *Lamberhurſt, Kent.*)

		H.	′	″
According to apparent Time *July* 30.	Beginning	10	16	12
	Middle	11	48	33
	End —	13	20	54
Whole Duration		3	4	42
Digits eclipſed		11°	42	00

The PROSPECT.

WHEN tir'd with buſineſs, and litigious jar,
I quit the town, and ſhake off ſmoke and care,
Mount *Hampſtead* heights, and view with longing eyes,
The growing proſpect open as I riſe.
Here hill and dale, there woods and ſtreams ſurvey,
Gilt with new beauties by the vernal ray.
What rapture fills my breaſt! I ſoar above
The thirſt of riches, pow'r, and ſenſual love:
Each vain deſire, each paſſion ſinks to reſt,
And one calm joy poſſeſſes all my breaſt;
Through nature's works, I have the great deſign,
Where boundleſs wiſdom, pow'r, and goodneſs ſhine;
Beauties unnumber'd, ſenſe and fancy warm;
Uſe, order, harmony, my reaſon charm:
With wonder, love, and joy, my reaſon glows,
And gratitude in artleſs numbers flows.
Theſe are thy glorious works, all-bounteous king!
Parent of good, from thee all beings ſpring.
Amazing what we ſee! yet theſe how few
To worlds immenſe, conceal'd from mortal view?
Beyond thy ſphere, O Sun, beyond the way,
Remote, unknown, where rapid comets ſtray;
Beyond the utmoſt ſtar, which *Newton*'s ſight
Could reach; beyond that ſtar's extended light,
Worlds behind worlds, on Syſtems, Syſtems riſe,
'Till thought, in wonders loſt, and fancy dies:
Beyond all worlds, paſt ſtretch of ſeraph's mind,
Thou reign'ſt ſupreme, immortal, unconfin'd;
Thy preſence fills the void, pervades the maſs,
All-perfect God, in ev'ry point of ſpace;
Acting on all, impaſſive, not the ſoul,
But maker, guide, and monarch of the whole.
O high above all height, the vaulted ſky
Is but a point to thy immenſity;
Each ſyſtem but an atom, man much leſs
Than inſects, which elude the piercing glaſs;
Ev'n all thy mighty works, compar'd to thee,
Are leſs than nothing, ſhadows, vanity.
Thus high, yet thou deſcend'ſt to caſt an eye,
On angel, man, a ſparrow, and a fly:
The higheſt beings need thy conſtant care,
Thy tender providence the loweſt ſhare:
To me, unmeriting, thy love extends,
And ev'ry hour in bounteous ſhow'rs deſcends:
Thou call'ſt me into life, thou gav'ſt me pow'r
To reaſon, know my being, and adore;
To joy in thy almighty works, and feel
That pleaſure which reſults from acting well:
Thou gav'ſt me birth in *Britain*'s happy iſle,
Where faith and reaſon, law and freedom ſmile;
Where *Chriſt*'s pure word in native beauty ſhines,
Clears nature's mazes, and her laws refines;
Directs the path, and points the happy ſeat,
Where peace and joy, and virtue are complete.
O what ſhall I return; for all is thine;
Let my whole ſoul be fir'd with love divine!
Let ev'ry thought, and pow'r, itſelf employ
In hymns, in praiſes, and in pious joy!

Nor

Nor be my love to empty praiſe confin'd!
What is our praiſe to the all-perfect mind?
Let gratitude in acts of goodneſs flow,
My love to God, in love to man below!
Be this my joy, to calm the troubled breaſt,
Support the weak, and ſuccour the diſtreſt;
Direct the wand'ring, dry the widow's tear,
The orphan guard, the ſinking ſpirits cheer!
Tho weak my pow'r to act, tho' mean my ſkill,
Thou ſeeſt the heart, thou judgeſt by the will.
Still let me ſhun falſe pleaſures, vain pretence,
Nor loſe myſelf, to gratify my ſenſe!
To all thy precepts let my life extend,
In truth to man, and to myſelf a friend!
Then, in whatever path of life I tread,
I reſt in plenty, or I toil for bread;
If rais'd on high, if humbled to the duſt,
Thee will I laud, and in thy goodneſs truſt;
Nor poverty, nor age, nor pain ſhall move,
Convinc'd none wretched are that virtue love:
Ev'n in that hour, when nature's pow'rs decay,
Life's current ſtops, and clay returns to clay,
My ſoul ſhall truſt in thee, that ſpark divine,
The ſource of life, of action, of deſign,
Defies the tyrant, death, and mocks the tomb,
Springs with new vigour, ſhines with freſher bloom:
Eas'd of the clog of earth, it mounts above,
A ſpirit wing'd, and ever ſhall improve
In knowledge, virtue, happineſs, and love.

C. WHITHORNE.

Wrote in an Alcove ſoon after Miſs M——n *had left it.*

WHEN ſeated here, oh! what a pleaſing air,
How ſweet her looks! what ſoftneſs fills the fair!
See, how each flow'r, ambitious of her view,
Raiſes its head, and wears a livelier hue!
To greet each ſenſe, the willing odours riſe;
From bow'r to bow'r the waſted fragrance flies.
See, how the roſe, in all her beauty dreſt,
Invites her hand to grace her rival breaſt!
Preſumptuous flow'r! but go with all thy charms,
Reveal the flame which *Damon*'s boſom warms;
Say, tho' the period's ſhort of beauty's date,
(Thyſelf an emblem of its tranſient fate)
Tho' each enamour'd ſmile which gives deſire,
May (if Heav'n wills it) with the day expire,
Her ever-blooming mind will yet impart
Its pleaſing pow'r to faithful *Damon*'s heart;
Time vainly ſtrives his paſſion to controul;
While he admires the beauty of the ſoul.

Sept. 1756. M. T.

Reflections at an Inn, by the Sea-ſide, after a dangerous Voyage. By the Rev. Mr. JONES, *Vicar of* Caldicut.

Per varios caſus, per tot diſcrimina rerum,
Tendimus in Latium.

VIRGIL.

Illi robur et æs triplex, &c.

HOR.

BRING me, O bring me to my JULIET'S arms,
Whoſe *beauty glads* me, and whoſe *virtue charms*:
O ſnatch me ſwift from theſe tumultuous ſcenes,
To where love knows not what affliction means:
To where *religion*, *peace*, and *comfort* dwell,
And cheer with heav'nly rays my lonely cell:
To where no ruffling *winds*, no raging *ſeas*
Diſturb the muſe amidſt her penſive eaſe:
Each *paſſion* calm; each mild *affection* mine;
Each *ſocial* grace; each *human*; each *divine*;
Unknown in *private*, or in *public* ſtrife,
Soft *ſailing down* the placid *Stream* of life:
Aw'd by no terrors, with no cares perplex'd;
This life—my gentle *paſſage*—to the next;
Yet—if it pleaſe thee beſt—thou POW'R SUPREME!
My *bark* to *drive* thro' life's more *rapid ſtream*,
If low'ring *ſtorms* my *deſtin'd courſe* attend,
And *Ocean* rage till this *black voyage* end;
Let ocean rage—*let* ſtorms indignant roar;
I bow ſubmiſſive; and, reſign'd, adore:
Reſign'd, adore; in various changes try'd;
Thy own lov'd SON, my *anchor*, and my *guide*:
Reſign'd, adore; whate'er thy will decree,
My *Faith* in JESU, and my *Hope* in THEE.
O happieſt lot! if thro' a *Sea* of woes,
I reach that *Harbour* where the JUST repoſe.

To

To the Author of the foregoing Reflections. By a Gentleman of Canterbury.

ALL hail the muſe! and peace her ſteps attend!
Thy life unblemiſh'd, and ſerene thine end!
So ſhall each blaſt but waft thee to that ſhore,
Where ſtorms, and blaſts, and tempeſts are no more:
Where war's loud trump, and ocean's thunders ceaſe,
Where dwells fair wiſdom, and where banquets peace.
Where ſins, and ſighs, and griefs, are fled their way,
And darkneſs yields to everlaſting day!
Where ſaints and angels ſwell th' ethereal choir,
Extatic ſounds, and harmony on fire!
Blazing with love, their ſouls *ſeraphic* ſhines
Their ſong, their notes, their joy, their theme divine!

An ACROSTIC.

P hœbus, with thy wit inſpire me,
H eliconian ſiſters fire me;
E ach your ſweeteſt accents lend me,
B rother bards, all, all, befriend me;
E ach aſſiſt, while I am hailing

B eauteous *Phœbe*, all excelling;
O, ſhe's youthful as the morning!
L abour'd art has no adorning;
T riumphs like the native ſweetneſs
O f fair *Phœbe*, flow'r of neatneſs,
N ature's pride, and virtue's greatneſs.

J. RHODES.

An ODE, *alluding to the* 22*d in the firſt Book of* HORACE.

Integer Vitæ, &c.

THE man that daily minds his ſhop,
(Of tradeſmens wealth the chiefeſt prop)
That takes delight in his vocation,
Nor meddles with the ſtate, or nation;
That punctual pays his bills when due,
Nor ſits to Hazard, Put, or Loo;
Securely lives in innocence,
Nor needs he weapons of defence.

If down *Cheapſide* he chance to range,
Or walk from *Gar'way*'s to the '*Change*,
He ſtops not; ſtarts, nor no one ſhuns,
Or thinks he is beſet with duns,
Or if thro' *Newgate* he ſhould ſtroll,
No conſcious crimes diſturb his ſoul;
But home returning, free from care,
Smiles at diſhoneſty and fear.

Thus, as the other day I ſtray'd,
(Regardleſs where my footſteps led)
Humming—*Britannia rules the main*—
I wander'd into *Chanc'ry-lane*;
A bailiff, watching for his prey,
Survey'd me round, and—went away;
A look more fierce, or rougher mein,
In *F*——*d* — *g*'s ſhop was never ſeen,
And yet I careleſs paſs'd him by,
Nor fear'd the beaſt's ſuſpecting eye.

Place me with Tories, or with Whigs,
'Midſt *A*——*r*'s knaves, or city prigs;
Let meſſengers ſurround my gate, or
Tipſtaff ſeize me for a traitor;
Toſs o'er my papers without reaſon,
Or ſearch my pigeon-pye* for treaſon,
Still a true ſubject I'll remain,
In ſpite of party, pow'r, or gain;
Fill up the glaſs to GEORGE, my king,
And curſe ſuch coward-knaves as ——.†

M. T.

A SONG.

On Miſs S—— S——.

RASH ſwain, her charming graces ſhun,
Or thou'rt, as well as I, undone.
Alas! the wanton god of love
Has taught her all his art;
Her eyes too ſure a conqueſt prove
O'er ev'ry gazer's heart.

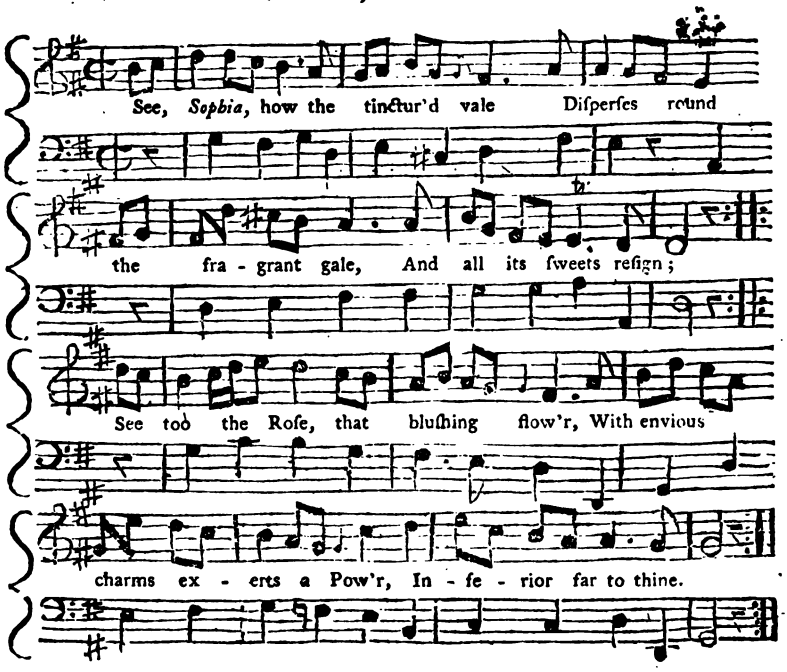
For ſhe promiſcuous round her throws,
Each ſhaft the god ſupplies;
But, oh! when felt the fatal blows,
Like him, away ſhe flies.
Raſh ſwain, then all her graces ſhun,
Or thou'rt, alas! like me, undone.

M. T.

A SONG

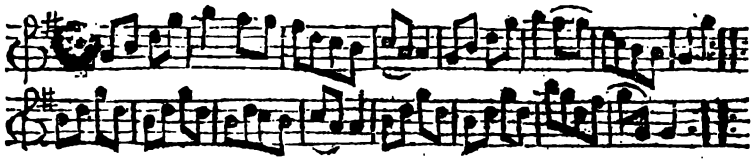
* *Vide the Biſhop of* Rocheſter's *Letter to Mr.* Pope.

† *Though the Conduct of the Perſon here alluded to, is, in the Judgment of all Men, very ſuſpicious; yet till he is legally convicted of Cowardice, Knavery, &c. we cannot juſtly ſtigmatize and curſe him for thoſe deteſtable Qualities and Crimes.*

A SONG *(see Page* 314*) set to Muſic, by* W. MEESON, *of* Windmill-Field, *near* Walſall.

See, *Sophia*, how the tinctur'd vale Diſperſes round
the fra - grant gale, And all its ſweets reſign;
See too the Roſe, that bluſhing flow'r, With envious
charms ex - erts a Pow'r, In - fe - rior far to thine.

The Pinch of Snuff. *An humble Imitation, or Parody, of Mr.* Pope's *Stile.*

OH Snuff! our faſhionable end and aim!
Straſburgh, *Rappee*, *Dutch*, *Scotch*, whate'er thy name!
Powder cæleſtial! quinteſſence divine!
New joys enwrap my ſoul while thou art mine.
Who takes? who takes thee not? where'er I range,
I ſmell thy ſweets, from *Pall-mall* to the *'Change*.
By thee aſſiſted, ladies kill the day,
And breathe, more freely, ſcandal o'er their tea:
Nor leſs they prize thy virtues when in bed;
One pinch of thee revives the vapour'd head;
Removes the ſpleen, removes the qualmiſh fit,
And gives a briſker turn to female wit;
Warms in the noſe, refreſhes like the breeze,
Glows in the head, and tickles in the ſneeze.
Without it, *Tinſel*, what would be thy lot?
What—but to ſtrut neglected, and forgot.
What boots it, for thee to have dipt thy hands
In odours waſted from *Arabian* lands?
Ah! what avails thy ſcented ſolitaire,
Thy careleſs ſwing, and pertly-tripping air;
The crimſon waſh, that blooms upon thy face,
Thy modiſh hat, and coat that flames with lace?
In vain thy cloaths, in vain thy trimmings ſhine,
If the *Pariſian* ſnuff-box be not thine.
Come to my noſe then, ſnuff, nor come alone,
Bring taſte with thee, for taſte is all thy own.
W. W—TY.

The *French in Confuſion.* A Country-Dance.

Firſt and ſecond Couple foot it, and Right and Left half round ; The ſame into their own Places ; Foot it, and Hands a-croſs, round ; The ſame back again ; Caſt off below the ſecond Couple, and turn your Partner ; The ſecond Couple caſt off, and turn the ſame ; The firſt Couple croſs over, and figure round the ſecond Couple ; Right and Left with the 2d Couple .

A CHRONOLOGICAL MEMOIR *of* Occurrences.

For *OCTOBER*, 1756.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Berlin, Sept. 21.

THE Reaſons which have forced the King to prevent the Deſigns of the Court of Vienna. are as follow.

" Ever ſince the Peace of Dreſden the Court of Vienna has induſtriouſly tried every Method to invalidate or break it. All her publick, as well as ſecret, Meaſures have tended to this End.

In the VIIIth Article of the Treaty of Preſlau, which was renewed by that of Dreſden, it is ſtipulated, that the Commerce of Auſtria and Sileſia ſhall remain as it was in 1739, before the War, till new Regulations be agreed on.

The Court of Vienna, who gives herſelf no farther Trouble about the Obſervance of Treaties, than ſhe is compelled to by main Force,* began in 1753 with laying a Duty of 30 *per Cent.* on all the Manufactures of Sileſia; and notwithſtanding the Repreſentations of different Pruſſian Commiſſaries, who were purpoſely ſent to Vienna, ſcarce had they concluded the late Treaty of Verſailles, before they raiſed this Duty to 60 *per Cent.*

Though this Proceeding was contrary to Treaty, as well as unfriendly and oppreſſive; and tho' a Prince of more Ambition than the King would have conſidered the Non-Obſervance of a Treaty guarantied by all the Powers of Europe, as a juſt Pretext for War, we paſs it over as a Trifle when compared with the other wrongs we have ſuffered from the Court of Vienna.

Laying aſide Declamation as unneceſſary, we ſhall content ourſelves with unfolding the vaſt Projects of the Court of Vienna, whoſe dangerous Deſigns are obvious in her ſecre Negociations, and in her public Conduct.

Scarce had the Imperial Crown returned to the Family of Auſtria, when that Houſe revived the ambitious Projects which the Emperor Ferdinand II. would have executed, had he not had a Cardinal Richelieu, Prime Miniſter of France, and a Guſtaphus Adolphus, King of Sweden, his two Cotemporaries, to oppoſe him.

To her Deſign of enſlaving the Princes of Germany, eſtabliſhing Deſpotiſm in the Empire, and aboliſhing the Proteſtant Religion, the Laws, the Government, and Immunities enjoyed by this Republick of Princes and Sovereigns, the Court of Vienna found Obſtacles, after the Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, in France, a Guarantee of the Treaty of Weſtphalia; in Pruſſia, obliged by every Motive not to ſuffer ſuch Enterpriſes;

* *The Dutch know how the Empreſs has executed the Barrier Treaty.*

prises; and in the Grand Signior, who by making a Diversion in Hungary might defeat the best-concerted Measures.

These were so many Barriers, which it was necessary to undermine successively: The Court of Vienna determined to begin with Prussia, that the Pretext of recovering a Province she had ceded by the Peace, might divert the Attention of the Public from more dangerous Designs, which she wished to keep impenetrably secret.

With this View the Treaty of Petersburgh was concluded. The Court of Vienna, not contented with a defensive Alliance, with which none could be offended, resolved to sow Dissention between the Courts of Petersburgh and Berlin, and to make a Treaty with the Empress of Russia against the Ottoman Porte.

Both these Designs succeeded; the Treaty against the Port was concluded; and by dint of Falsities and Calumnies, the Austrian Ministers set the Empress of Russia at Variance with the King, tho', in fact, there was nothing in dispute between them. The respective Plenipotentiaries were recalled, in order that the Austrian Ministers, delivered from such troublesome Observers of their Conduct, might more easily deceive.

They armed Russia, and induced her to make all those Demonstrations of War on the Frontiers of Prussia, which have been renewed from Year to Year, in hopes that Chance would furnish some Occasion of a Rupture between the two Powers.

This was the Thing wished for by the Court of Vienna, who flattered herself that she should appear in the War only as an Auxiliary to the Empress of Russia. The Desires of the Austrian Ministers might easily have been fulfilled. The Transition from Demonstrations of War to Hostilities is very short. And a War would actually have been kindled, had not the King, by a steady and moderate Conduct, carefully avoided any Disputes with the Court of Russia; as we remove from Flames which we want to extinguish, all combustible Matters that might serve to feed them.

Matters were in this Situation when the Affairs of America began to disturb the Peace of Europe. A general War suited the Court of Vienna. It was necessary that the more powerful Potentates should be occupied about their own Interests, that she might bring her Designs to the desired Issue.

The Projects of the Court of Vienna were not known at London. The King of England, finding himself engaged in a War with France, demanded of the Empress-Queen those Succours, which he thought he had a Right to expect from her good Faith and Gratitude. He persuaded himself, that after having lavished his Money and his Troops, after having sacrificed the Interests of his Kingdoms, and even exposed her own Person, to put that Princess in Possession of the Inheritance of her Fathers, her Gratitude would be proportioned to the Services done her.

What must have been his Surprize when he learnt that that Princess would hear of no Succours, unless England would enter into the Conspiracy formed by her against the Dominions of the King!

The King of England, whose Sentiments are too noble and generous for him to enter into Measures that clash with good Faith, rejected all the porposals that were made to him; and turning to the King, with whom he was united by the Ties of Blood, these two Princes, in order to lay the Storm that threatened Germany, concluded the Convention of Neutrality signed at London.

The Tranquillity of Germany being inconsistent with the Designs of the Court of Vienna, she employed her utmost Efforts to defeat the Measures which those Princes, who had their Country's Good at Heart, had taken to maintain it. New Intrigues were immediately set on foot at Petersburgh, where the Austrian Ministers drew up a Plan for dismembering all the King's Dominions.

But this was not enough. It was necessary also to put France out of the Question, in order to have their Hands entirely at Liberty in Germany; and this gave Rise to the Treaty of Versailles.

The King does not impute offensive Views to the Court of France, in the Conclusion of this Alliance. His Majesty does Justice to the Purity of the most Christian King's Intentions; but he is sorry he cannot say the same of the Court of Vienna, whose Conduct, since the Signing of that Treaty, has but too clearly proved the contrary.

From that Time Intrigues were redoubled in France; and as the End proposed at Vienna tended to nothing less, than insensibly to bring on a Rupture between France and Prussia; no Kind of sinister Methods, no malicious Insinuations, no Devices, nor fallacious Subterfuges, were spared, in order to attain it.

In so critical a Juncture as this, when the Court of Vienna was at Work all over Europe, in stirring up Enemies against the King, in calumniating his Proceedings, and in giving bad Interpretations to the most innocent Things; when they were endeavouring to dazzle, to seduce, and to lull a-

ſleep, the ſeveral Powers, according as they judged it uſeful to their Deſigns; when offenſive Meaſures are taken againſt the King; when the Court of Vienna are amaſſing warlike Stores and Proviſions in Moravia and Bohemia, making powerful Armaments, and forming Camps of 80,000 Men in their Dominions; when Lines of Hungarians and Croatians are poſted along the Frontiers of Sileſia, and Camps are marking out on the King's Limits; when Peace reſembles War, whilſt, at the ſame Time, the Pruſſian Troops were quiet, and there is not a ſingle Tent pitched; the King thought, that it was Time to break Silence.

His Majeſty ordered Mr. Klinggrafe, his Plenipotentiary Miniſter at the Imperial Court, to demand of the Empreſs-Queen, whether all theſe great Preparations of War, which were making on the Frontiers of Sileſia, were deſigned againſt the King, or what were the Intentions of her Imperial Majeſty? The Empreſs-Queen anſwered in expreſs Terms, 'That, in the preſent 'Juncture, ſhe had found it neceſſary to 'make Armaments, as well for her own 'Defence, as for that of her Allies, and 'which did not tend to the Prejudice of any 'Body.'

So vague an Anſwer, in ſo critical a Minute, required a more preciſe Explanation. Wherefore M. Klinggrafe received freſh Orders; and repreſented to the Empreſs: That, after the King had diſſembled as long as he thought conſiſtent with his Safety and his Glory; the bad Deſigns which were imputed to the Empreſs would not ſuffer him longer to diſguiſe any Thing; that he had Orders to inform her, That the King was acquainted with the offenſive Projects, which the two Courts had formed at Peterſburgh; that he knew they had engaged to attack him together unexpectedly, the Empreſs-Queen with 80,000, the Empreſs of Ruſſia with 120,000 Men; that this Deſign, which was to have been put in Execution in the Spring of this Year, was deferred till next Spring, on account of the Ruſſian Troops wanting Recruits, their Fleet Mariners, and Livonia Corn to ſupport them; that the King made the Empreſs Arbiter of Peace or War; that, if ſhe deſired Peace, he required of her a clear and formal Declaration, conſiſting of a poſitive Aſſurance, that ſhe had no Intention to attack the King either this Year or the next; but that he ſhould look upon any ambiguous Anſwer as a Declaration of War; and that he called Heaven to witneſs, that the Empreſs alone would be guilty of the innocent Blood that ſhould be ſpilt, and of the unhappy Conſequences of War.

To ſo juſt and equitable a Demand was given an Anſwer ſtill more haughty and leſs ſatisfactory than the former, the Purport whereof is ſufficient to convince the Publick of the ill Intentions of the Court of Vienna.

This Anſwer conveys in ſo many Words, 'That his Majeſty the King of Pruſſia had 'already been employed for ſome Time in 'all Kinds of the moſt conſiderable Prepa'rations of War, and the moſt diſquieting 'with regard to the publick Tranquility, 'when, on the 26th of laſt Month, that 'Prince had thought fit to order Explana'tions to be demanded of her Majeſty the 'Empreſs Queen, upon the military Diſ'poſitions which were making in her Do'minions, and which had not been re'ſolved upon, till after all the Preparations 'which his Pruſſian Majeſty had already 'made.

'That theſe were Facts known to all Europe.

'That her Majeſty the Empreſs-Queen 'might therefore have declined giving Ex'planations upon Objects which did not re'quire them; that however ſhe had been 'pleaſed to do it, and to declare with her 'own Mouth to M. Klinggrafe, in the Au'dience ſhe granted him on the 26th of 'July;

'That the critical State of publick Af'fairs made her look upon the Meaſures, 'which ſhe was taking, as neceſſary for 'her Safety and that of her Allies; and 'that, in other Reſpects, they did not tend 'to the Prejudice of any one.

'That her Majeſty, the Empreſs-Queen, 'had undoubtedly a Right to form what 'Judgment ſhe pleaſed on the Circum'ſtances of the Times; and that it belong'ed likewiſe to none but herſelf, to eſtimate 'her Dangers.

'That, beſides, her Declaration was ſo 'clear, that ſhe could never have imagined, 'that it could be thought otherwiſe.

'That being accuſtomed to receive, as 'well as to practiſe, the Attentions, which 'Sovereigns owe to each other; ſhe could 'not hear, without Aſtoniſhment and the 'juſteſt Senſibility, the Contents of the 'Memorial, preſented by M. Klinggrafe, 'the 20th Inſtant, an Account of which 'had been laid before her.

'That this Memorial was ſuch, both as 'to the Matter and the Expreſſions, that her 'Majeſty, the Empreſs-Queen, would find 'herſelf under a Neceſſity of tranſgreſſing 'the Bounds of that Moderation, which 'ſhe had preſcribed to herſelf, were ſhe to 'anſwer the Whole of its Contents.'

But

But yet, that, in Anſwer to it, ſhe was pleaſed, that M. Klinggrafe ſhould be further acquainted:

'That the Informations which had been 'given to his Pruſſian Majeſty, of an offenſive Alliance againſt him, between her 'Majeſty the Empreſs-Queen, and her 'Majeſty the Empreſs of Ruſſia; as alſo, 'all the Circumſtances and pretended Stipulations of the ſaid Alliance, were abſolutely falſe, and invented; and that no 'ſuch Treaty againſt his Pruſſian Majeſty 'did exiſt, or ever had exiſted.

'That this Declaration would enable all 'Europe to judge, of what Weight and 'Quality the dreadful Events are, which 'M. Klinggrafe's Memorial announces; 'and let them ſee, that, in all Events, they 'can never be imputed to her Majeſty the 'Empreſs-Queen.'

Such is the ſecond Anſwer of the Court of Vienna. A ſhort Recapitulation will ſhew the Inſufficiency and Incongruity of it.

The Facts, which that Court would have to be looked upon as known to all Europe, are ſo different from what they declare them to be, that this Article muſt be further cleared up. Upon the Ruſſian Armaments in the Month of June, the King cauſed four Regiments to paſs out of his Electorate into Pomerania; and his Majeſty gave Orders, that his Fortreſſes ſhould be put into a State of Defence: And this is what gave ſo great Umbrage to the Court of Vienna, that an Army of above 80,000 Men were ordered to aſſemble in Bohemia and Moravia. If the Empreſs had detached Troops out of Bohemia into Tuſcany, would the King have had Room for Apprehenſions for Sileſia, and for aſſembling a numerous Army there? It is plain then, that the March of theſe four Regiments for Pomerania, only ſerved the Court of Vienna, as a Pretext to palliate her ill Intentions.—Upon the News, that the Auſtrian Army was aſſembled in Bohemia, the King ordered three Regiments of Foot, which had been in Quarters in Weſtphalia, towards Halberſtadt; and, to avoid every Thing that could give Umbrage to the Court of Vienna, he did not ſend a ſingle Regiment into Sileſia; the Troops remained quiet in their Garriſons, without even Horſes, and the other Neceſſaries for an Army which is to encamp, or which has Deſigns of Invaſion. But the Court of Vienna continuing, on one Hand, to hold the Language of Peace, and, on the other, to take the moſt ſerious Meaſures for War; not content with all theſe Demonſtrations, cauſed another Camp to be marked out, near a Town named Holzenplotz, ſituate on a Spot, belonging indeed to them, but which lies directly between the Fortreſſes of Neiſſe and Coſel; and, moreover, her Army in Bohemia is preparing to occupy the Camp of Jaromirs, within four Miles of Sileſia. Upon all theſe Advices, the King thought it Time to make the Diſpoſitions which his Safety and his Dignity required of him, and he gave Orders for his Army to provide themſelves with Horſes, and to be in Readineſs to march, that he might not lie at the Diſcretion of a Court, ſo *well-intentioned* to his Intereſts as that of Vienna. If his Majeſty had had any formed Deſign againſt the Empreſs, he might, with Eaſe, have put it in Execution two Months ſooner, without giving her Time to aſſemble ſuch ſtrong Armies. But the King was negociating whilſt his Enemies were arming. He has done no more than follow the Meaſures of the Auſtrians; ſo that this Article, which the Court of Vienna lays ſo much Streſs upon, ſerves only to ſet their ill Deſigns in a full Light.

Another Paſſage of their Anſwer, which is equally inconcluſive, is, where Mention is made of that *ſo clear* Declaration, which was given to M. de Klinggrafe. This Declaration, tho' called ſo clear, ſtill remains unintelligible. Who are the Allies of the Empreſs, that are threatened with War? Is it the Court of France? Or that of Ruſſia? Really, one muſt be ſtrangely blinded, to attribute to the King a Deſign of attacking either of thoſe two Courts: And ſuch an Enterprize would ſurely require ſomewhat more than four Regiments being ſent into Pomerania. The Court of Vienna ſay, that they do not mean to attack any Body: Might not they as eaſily have ſaid, That they would not attack the King of Pruſſia, by Name?

M. Klinggrafe's Memorial, the Subject-Matter of which the Court of Vienna complains of, could not have appeared diſagreeable, but to a Court, which has no Mind to give their Neighbour Aſſurances of the Purity of their Intentions.

In fine, the Article on which the Court of Vienna inſiſts the moſt, in this Anſwer, is, her Alliance with Ruſſia, the Stipulations of which, as they ſay, are abſolutely falſe, and invented. It is eaſy for the Auſtrian Miniſters to deny this Convention; but beſides the Facts which are publiſhed about it, there are Circumſtances which ſeem ſufficiently to indicate, at leaſt, a Concert. In the Beginning of June the Ruſſian Troops approached the Frontiers of Pruſſia. An Army of 70,000 Men was formed in Li-

Livonia, at the ſame Time that they were preparing at Vienna to aſſemble a ſtrong Army in Bohemia, which was to appear there under the Name of an Army of Obſervation. Towards the Middle of that Month, the Ruſſian Troops received Orders to return into their Quarters, and the Auſtrian Camps were put off till the next Year. Notwithſtanding theſe Suſpicions and Indications; the King would have been glad to hear from the Court of Vienna, that they deny Projects which would do no Honour to their Moderation; if they had vouchſafed to add a Word of Anſwer to the Demand, which had been made them. The Point was, to give Aſſurances, that they would not attack the King, either this Year or the next. This was the moſt eſſential Article of M. Klinggrafe's Memorial; and 'tis preciſely to this, that no Manner of Anſwer is given. Does not this Silence ſufficiently ſhew what the Deſigns of the Court of Vienna tend to? And, indeed, the Contradiction between their Words, and their Actions is but too viſible. Let pacific Language on the one Hand, and numerous Armies on the Frontiers of Sileſia on the other; let a pretended Averſion to War, and at the ſame Time a Refuſal of thoſe poſitive Aſſurances, the King thought he had a Right to demand, be conſidered; and then let it be aſked, which of the two wiſhes for War, the Power whoſe Armies are encamped on his Neighbour's Frontiers, or that whoſe Troops are quiet in their Quarters?

'Tis plain then, by this haughty and diſdainful Anſwer, that the Court of Vienna, far from deſiring Peace, breathe nothing but War; and propoſe, by continual Artifices, and Haughtineſs, to drive the King into it, in order to have a Pretext for reclaiming the Aſſiſtance of their Allies; but it is not to be imagined, that thoſe Allies have promiſed Succours, to authorize the Injuſtice of ſuch Proceedings, and to hinder the King from preventing Deſigns, which are but too evident; ſince, by refuſing the Aſſurances which the King demanded, they ſhew plainly enough, that they are reſolved to diſturb the Peace and Tranquility, which Germany has hitherto enjoyed.

Although this Anſwer leaves no further Doubt about the Deſigns of the Empreſs-Queen; and altho' it lays the King under the Neceſſity of taking the only Part, which is conſiſtent with his Honour and Glory; his Majeſty has been pleaſed ſtill to make one laſt Attempt to ſhake the Inflexibility of the Court of Vienna: And, in taking the neceſſary Meaſures for his Security, thought he ought not to neglect the only Means of preſerving Peace. 'Tis with this View, that M. de Klinggrafe has had Orders to declare, a third Time, that, if the Empreſs would yet give a poſitive Aſſurance that ſhe would not attack the King, by Name, either this Year, or the next, in that Caſe his Majeſty would immediately withdraw his Troops, and would reſtore Things to the State wherein they ought to be. But this laſt Step having been as fruitleſs as the former ones, his Majeſty flatters himſelf, that, after having exhauſted all that could be expected from his Moderation, all Europe will render him the Juſtice which is his Due; and will be convinced, that it is not the King, but the Court of Vienna, that would have War.

If the Empreſs ſincerely deſired Peace, as ſhe would have it believed, why did ſhe not explain herſelf in clear Terms, and in a formal Manner, when it was left to her Option? But an Anſwer which is equivocal, and ſuſceptible of any Interpretation, and a conſtant Refuſal to give the only Explanation that could ſatisfy the King, are, properly ſpeaking, nothing but a tacit Avowal of the dangerous Projects of which ſhe is accuſed. This Conduct, on the Part of the Houſe of Auſtria, gives the King no Certainty for the future: On the contrary, his Majeſty, who has cloſely attended to the Conduct of that Court in all their Negotiations, is well acquainted with their Practices, and with the Inſinuations which they throw out to all the Princes of Europe, where they are actually at work to form Leagues againſt Pruſſia. 'Tis the Knowledge of theſe pernicious Deſigns which puts the King under the Neceſſity of preventing them.

It is certain that it is the King who begins *Hoſtilities*; but as that Term is often confounded with *Aggreſſion*, and as the Court of Vienna is moſt attentive to calumniate the King's Meaſures, it may be neceſſary to ſhew their Difference. By *Aggreſſion* is underſtood every Act diametrically oppoſite to the Senſe of a Treaty of Peace. An offenſive League; the ſtirring up Enemies, and inciting them to make War on another Power; Deſigns of invading the Territories of another Prince; a ſudden Irruption; all theſe are *Aggreſſions*, tho' the laſt only comes within the Term *Hoſtilities*.

Whoever prevents theſe *Aggreſſions* may commit *Hoſtilities*, but he is not the *Aggreſſor*. In the War for the Spaniſh Succeſſion, the Duke of Savoy made a Treaty with the Emperor againſt France, whilſt his Troops were in the French Army in Lombardy.

bardy. The French disarmed those Troops, and carried the War into Piedmont: In this Case the Duke of Savoy was the Aggressor, and the French committed the first Hostilities. The League of Cambray was an Aggression. Had the Venetians at that Time prevented their Enemies, they would have committed the first Hostilities, but they would not have been the Aggressors.

Since then the Court of Vienna wants to infringe Treaties guarantied by all the Powers of Europe; since her Ambition throws down with Impunity Barriers that have ever been respected by the greatest Lust of Power; since she wants to force her Way to the despotic Government of the German Empire, and her vast Designs tend to overturn that Republick of Princes which it is the Duty of the Emperors to support, the King hath generously resolved to oppose the Enemies of his Country, and prevent the fatal Consequences of this odious Project.

His Majesty declares, that Prussia shall be buried in the same Grave with the Liberties of the Germanick Body. He calls Heaven to witness, that having employed in vain the most proper Methods for preserving his own Dominions and all Germany from the Calamities of War with which they were threatened, he is forced to take up Arms in order to break a Conspiracy formed against his Dominions and his Crown, after having tried every Method of Conciliation, even to the making the Empress Arbiter of Peace and War.

If his Majesty departs from his wonted Moderation on this Occasion, it is because Moderation ceases to be a Virtue when his Honour, his Independency, his Country, and his Crown, are at Stake."

Extract of a Letter from Berlin.

According to the Account of the Battle in Bohemia, Oct. 1, brought to our Court by Col. Lentulus, Aid de Camp to his Prussian Majesty, the Prussians put the whole Austrian Army to Flight; after which Marshal Brown retired to the other Side of the Egra, and took his Camp at Budin. The King of Prussia not only gained the Field of Battle, but that Day established his Head Quarters at Lowoschutz. The Prince of Bevern has signalized himself beyond any Thing that can be said in his Praise. Never were such Instances of Valour seen, as well in the Cavalry as Infantry. The Enemy's Army was 60,000 strong; and, notwithstanding such a Superiority, our Infantry forced inclosed Vineyards and Stone-houses; and from Seven in the Morning till Three in the Afternoon, they sustained the Fire of the Cannon, and of the Infantry, and especially the Attack of Lowoschutz, which lasted, without Intermission, till the Enemy were drove out of it. Major Muller of the Artillery, behaved to Admiration. The Major-Generals of Cavalry, Luderitz and Oertz, are killed, as well as Colonel Holzendorff of the Gens d'Arms. General Quadt, of the Infantry, is also killed. The Loss of the Enemy is computed to amount to between 6 and 7000 Men, killed and wounded. We have taken 500 Prisoners; amongst whom is Prince Lobkowitz, five Pieces of Cannon, and three Pair of Colours are fallen into our Hands; and we have lost in all 2000 Men, killed and wounded.

From the London Gazette.

Dresden, Oct. 17. It is confirmed, that the Saxon Army passed the Elb unmolested, and without any Loss; but it now appears, that when the advanced Guard had got about half Way up a steep Mountain, overgainst Konigstein, they found that the Prussians were Masters of all the Defiles, and that it was impossible for them to force their Way; so the whole Saxon army, finding themselves surrounded on every Side, and being reduced to the greatest Extremity for want of Provisions, offered to capitulate.

His Polish Majesty, who is in the Fortress of Konigstein, has given Feldt Marshal Rotoski full Powers to treat for the Army; and we expect every Hour the News of the Capitulation's being signed.

Marshal Brown had arrived the 11th Instant at Litchtensdorf, near Schandau, and immediately acquainted the Saxons with his Arrival, letting them know, that he would stay there all the next Day, but no longer; however, he continued there till the 14th at Noon, and then retired towards Bohemia, and arrived Yesterday at Kamnitz. A Prussian Detachment fell in with his Rear, and killed and wounded 100 Men.

His Prussian Majesty, is at present, at Struppen, the King of Poland's former Head Quarters.

The Communication with Konigstein is now open.

LON-

LONDON,

Sept. 26.

MR. John Greggs, and Mr. Richard Garland, were elected Sheriffs of this City for the Year enſuing.

27. The Hornet Sloop arriv'd at Portſmouth from Ameriea: She brings an Account of Commodore Holmes's Action in the Grafton, in Company with the Nottingham, Capt. Marſhall, and the Jamaica Sloop, Capt. Hood, with M. Beauſſier in the Heros, with the Illuſtre, and two Frigates, off Louiſbourg. The Heros and Illuſtre were chaſed into Louiſbourg by the Commodore, and the next Day (reinforced by the Frigates) came to fight him. There being but little Wind, the Frigates did little; the Heat of the Engagement lay with the Men of War, which was deſperate and equal. At laſt, by ſome Misfortune, the French Commodore's Stern lay expoſed to Commodore Holmes, who raked her in that Poſition near an Hour, and killed him 80 Men, and wounded 150. The Grafton loſt ſeven Men, and had 30 wounded, five Guns diſmounted, and her Main-maſt ſhot thro'. She beat three of the French Man of War's Port-holes into one. At laſt the French fairly ran away, and Mr. Holmes went the next Day off Louiſbourg, and huzza'd to brave them out again, but in vain. The Commodore then proceeded for Halifax, and proceeded from thence in the Grafton, with the Nottingham, Fougueux, Centurion, Norwich, Litchfield, and Frigates, to cruize off Louiſbourg again.

Oct. 6. The Poll for Lord-Mayor of this City ended, when the Numbers ſtood thus,

For Mr. Alderman Dickenſon	1561
Sir Richard Glynn	528
Majority for Ald. Dickenſon	1033

Whereupon Mr. Dickenſon was declared duly elected.

28. The Unicorn, a ſecond Rate, was launched at Chatham.

On the 14th there was a terrible Storm of Thunder, Lightening, Hail, and Rain, at Brandebourg. A Dutch Gazette ſays, that ſome of the Hail-ſtones were ſix Inches round. The Outſide tranſparent; the Inſide pure Ice.

Another ſuch like Phænomenon happened at Genoa about the ſame Time.

A Regiſter *of* THEATRICAL ENTERTAINMENTS.

	Drury-Lane.	Covent-Garden.
Sept. 23.	*Suſpicious Huſband.—King and the Miller.*	*Miſer.—Virgin unmaſk'd.*
24.	*Henry* VIII.—*Ditto.*	*Ditto.—King and the Millar.*
25.	*Ditto.—Oracle.*	*Funeral.—Virgin unmaſk'd.*
27.	*Fair Quaker of Deal.—Fortunatus.*	*Ditto.*
28.	*Ditto.*	*Ditto.*
29.	*Hamlet.*	*Stratagem.—What d'ye call it.*
30.	*Ditto.—Anatomiſt.*	*Way of the World.—Lover his own Rival.*
Oct. 1.	*Merope.—Engliſhman in Paris.*	*Ditto.*
2.	*Ditto.*	*Romeo and Juliet.—Damon and Phillida.*
4.	*Relapſe.—Fortunatus.*	*Macbeth. Lying Valet.*
5.	*Stratagem.—Intrig. Chambermaid.*	*Ditto.*
6.	*Ditto.*	*Henry* IV.—*Damon and Phillida.*
8.	*Romeo and Juliet.—Lying Valet.*	*Ditto.*
9.	*Ditto.—Anatomiſt.*	*Othello.—Engliſhman in Paris.*
11.	*Ditto.—King and the Millar.*	*Ditto.*
12.	*Ditto.—Devil to pay.*	*Nonjuror.—Ditto*
13.	*Gameſter.*	*Orphan.—Orpheus and Euridice.*
14.	*Old Batchelor.—Engl. at Paris.*	*Wonder a Woman keeps a Secret.—Ditto.*
15.	*Romeo and Juliet.—Apprentice.*	*Lear.—Engliſhman from Paris.*
16.	*Macbeth.—Fortunatus.*	*Romeo and Juliet.*
18.	*Fair Quaker of Deal.—Genii.*	*Double Dealer.—Orpheus.*
19.	*Much ado about nothing.—Chaplet.*	*Country Laſſes.—Engliſhman from Paris.*
20.	*Romeo and Juliet.—Devil to pay.*	*Committee.—Orpheus.*
21.	*Provok'd Huſband.—Intriguing Chambermaid.*	*Love for Love.—Harlequin Skeleton.*
22.	*Richard* III.—*Genii.*	*Conſtant Couple.—Orpheus.*
23.	*Careleſs Huſband.—Mock Orators.*	*Spaniſh Friar.—Harlequin Skeleton.*

Liſt

LIST *of* SHIPS *taken from the* French.

A Martinico Man, Name unknown, by the Amazon Man of War.

Two St. Domingo-Men, by the True Briton Privateer.

Two ſmall Privateers, ſent into Vigo by the Porcupine Man of War.

A Portugueze Ship, ſent into Gibraltar by the Goſport.

Le Griffon, Caduſee, from Leagonne for Bourdeaux, ſent into Madeira, by the Virginia Letter of Marque, Capt. Sinclair.

The Experiment Man of War, arrived at Gibraltar, adviſes, that Adm. Hawke had taken 70 Tartans, bound to Mahon with Proviſions.

A Swediſh Ship, of 200 Tons, laden with Iron, by the Endeavour Privateer of Weymouth.

A Privateer, of 20 Guns and 129 Men, with a Ranſomer on board for 5000*l.* ſent into Kinſale by the Tyger Privateer of Briſtol.

Two Ships, reckoned worth 30,000*l.* by the St. George and Amazon Privateers.

Elizabeth, retaken by Capt. Dyer; alſo the Roman Emperor.

Vierge de la Garde, ſent into Leghorn by the Deal-Caſtle.

Allen, Hewet, retaken.

Bacchalia, from Pool, ditto.

Falmouth, Anderſon, from Antigua for Glaſgow, retaken.

A Privateer, of 18 Carriage Guns and 200 Men, by the Unicorn Man of War of 20 Guns, Capt. Galbreth, after a moſt obſtinate Engagement.

Friendſhip, Bull, retaken.

An Antigua Snow, laden with Sugar, and the Letitia, Curlet, from Antigua to London, retaken,

A Dutch Ship, bound to Bourdeaux, and another Prize, by the Revenge Privateer of Liverpool.

Four Martinico-Men out of ſeven, (three run away) by the Eſſex Man of War, Capt. Harland, after they had drawn up in a Line of Battle to fight him. The largeſt had 36 Guns, but upon the Diſcharge of his lower Port Guns, 32 Pounders, they all ſtruck, and were carried into Portſmouth.

York, Fowkes, from Jamaica, retaken.

A large Ship from St. Domingo for Nantz, of 14 Guns and 40 Men, laden with 368 Hogſheads of Sugar, 38,000lb. of Indico, 14,000lb. of Coffee, and 30,000lb of Cotton, ſent into Liverpool by the Anſon Privateer of that Place.

The Cumberland Privateer, of Guernſey, Capt. Le Meſſimer, has ſent into the ſaid Port, the Neptune, from Bourdeaux to Martinico. The Cumberland took likewiſe the Dauphin, bound from Rochelle to Louiſbourg, and ranſomed her; but ſhe being met by the Boſcawen Privateer of Topſham, this Privateer took her to bring her into Port: However ſhe was afterwards met by a French Privateer of 10 Guns, who retook her; and ſome Time afterwards was again met by the Tartar Man of War, who retook both her and the Privateer.

Gracieux, from Quebec for Nantz, a Letter of Marque Ship, who had taken the Suſannah, Wright, from Newfoundland for Youghall, and ranſomed her, by the Tyger Privateer of Briſtol.

Count de Noailles, from Martinico for Bourdeaux, laden with 477 Hogſheads, 19 Tierces, and 12 Caſks of Sugar, 33 large and 69 ſmall Hogſheads, 96 Tierces, and 123 Quarter Caſks of Coffee, 44 Bales of Cotton, 13002 Caſſia, and 6012 Coffee in Bulk.

Neſtor, laden with 309 Hogſheads of Sugar, 245 large Bales of Coffee, 43 Hogſheads, 22 Tierces, 111 Quarter Caſks, 1133 Bags of Coffee. And

The Counteſs of Conflans, Dein, from Nants for St. Domingo, with Stores, all by the Tyger Privateer of Briſtol.

Ships taken by the French.

The Hermes, Scryvener, a Dutch Ship, from Scanderoon and Cyprus to Amſterdam, by a Privateer of St. Malo, on Suſpicion of being Engliſh Property.

Charming Sukey, Roberts, for London.

John, Maſingal, from Galipoly.

Elizabeth, King, from St. Euſtatia for Rotterdam.

A Ship of 300 Tons and 16 Guns, Name unknown, by the Ant Privateer of St. Malo.

Molly, Slothards, from London to Leghorn, ſent into Marſeilles.

Adventure, Orrok, of Leith.

Betty and Peggy, Kenny, from the Straits, ranſomed for 430*l.*

Elizabeth, Walleſward, a Daniſh Dogger, from Guernſey to Falmouth.

Dolphin, Williams, from Pool to Newfoundland.

A Carolina Ship, ranſom'd for 530*l.*

Lewes, Maſley, from London to Newhaven, with Grocery, *&c.*

Edward and Mary, Swan, from Little-Hampton, with Timber.

Phœnix, from Dundee for Liſbon.

Adventure, of 10 Guns and 52 Men.

Fame, Trump, from London, and the Penelope, Chubbard, from Dublin, carried to Morlaix.

Hull Merchant, Dobbin, ranſomed for 870*l.*

A Veſſel, Name unknown, carried into Chriſtianſand.

DEATHS.

DEATHS.

Oct. 4. Thomas Pritchard, Esq; at Bath. He hath bequeathed large Sums to release poor Debtors, and also great Sums to Hospitals.

8. Beverly Usher, Knight of the Shire for the County of Waterford.

Lady Lucretia Ladlow, at Dunstable

Stephen Beckingham, of Kent; who bequeathed very large Legacies to the Foundling Hospital, of which he was one of the Governors, and to many other public Charities.

Benj. Cobb, Esq; Mayor of Romney.

Rev. Orator Mr. Henly, aged 64.

16. Right Hon. the Lord Visc. Grimston, Baron of Dunboyne, &c.

Geo. Abbott, Esq; Computer of Off-Reckonings in the Pay-master General's Office.

Oct. 20. John Sharpe, Esq; Member of Parliament for Callington, and Sollicitor to the Treasury.

24. Right Hon. Lady Ailmer.

30. Hon. Lady Phipps, at her Seat at Haywood.

Sir Robt. Denham, Bart.

BIRTHS.

Sept. 25. The Wife of Mr. Sommers, a Carpenter in Piccadilly, safely delivered of a Son and Daughter, both likely to live. She is near 55 Years of Age, and has not had a Child for 18 Years.

Oct. 8. The Right Hon. the Lady Monson was safely delivered of a Son.

10. The Lady Esther Pit, Sister to Earl Temple, of a Son.

MARRIAGES.

Oct. 16. —— Wilson, Esq; to the Hon. Miss Evans, Daughter to the Right Hon. Lord Carbery Elmer, Esq; of St. George's Hanover-square, to Miss Mathews, of Albemarle-street.

Civil and military Preferments.

The Right Hon. Lord Bathurst, to be Captain of the Band of Gentlemen Pensioners, in the room of the E. of Buckingham

Capt. Galbraith, Capt. of the Union.

The Right Hon. the Lords Limerick, and Bellfield, are created Earls.

Lord Forbes, Governor of Longford.

The Earl of Huntingdon appointed Master of the Horse. — The Hon. Samuel Masham, the Hon. Geo. Monson, Charles Ingram, and Edward Nugent, Esqrs. Grooms of the Bed Chamber. — The Hon. James Brudenel, Esq; Privy Purse; Simon Fanshaw, Esq; Comptroller of the Houshold. — And Right. Hon. Lord Bathurst Treasurer, to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

The Hon. William Murray, Esq; Attorney-General, appointed Lord Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench; and created a Baron of Great Britain, by the Stile and Title of Lord Mansfield, Baron of Mansfield, in the County of Nottingham.

B——KR——TS.

Sept. 21. Cha. Pearson, of York, Taylor.

25. John Hosier, of Denbigh, Salesman.

28. John Mundy, of Houndsditch, Woollen-draper.

Oct. 2. G. Surridge, of Chancery-lane, Vintner.

Josiah Sheppard, of London, Tallow-Chandler.

5. Tho. Charles, of St. George, London, Chapman.

Robert Hamilton, of Leeds, Linnen-draper.

John Gouldsmith, of Dickleburgh, Grocer.

9. James Turner, of Bell-Savage-Inn-Yard, London, Innholder.

Hans Bellman, of Old-Fish-street, London, Sugar-Refiner.

16. Tho. Withered, of Cotham, Surrey, Butcher.

Jos. Taylor, of Scarborough, Merchant,

Thomas Barry, of May's Buildings, Mercer.

John Woolford, jun. of Ipswich, Weaver.

Edw. Howes, of Norwich, Butcher.

19. John Braddock, of St. George, Hanover-square, Farrier.

BOOKS, published since our last.

EXposé des Motifs qui ont obligé sa Majesté le Roi de *Prusse* à prevenir les Desseins de la Cour de Vienne. *Berlin.*——*See a Translation of these Motives*, p. 394, *&c.*

Artificial Dearth, or the Iniquity of withholding Corn. By a Clergyman. 6*d. Dodsley.*

A Lyric Poem, with a Pindaric, and an Episode, on the present Times. 1*s. Cooper.*

An Appeal to the People of *England* on the present Posture of Affairs. 1*s. Hookham.*

A Letter from a Member of Parliament in the Country to his Friend in *London*, relating to Adm. *Byng.* 6*d. Cooke.*

An Appeal to the People, containing the genuine and entire Letter of Admiral *Byng.* 1*s. Morgan.*——*The two foregoing Pamphlets endeavour to excuse Mr.* Byng, *and lay the Loss of* M——a *on the* M——y. *We, choose to be silent till after the Trial, when we shall give a Review of this Affair.*

An Answer to the Misrepresentations of the 4th Letter to the People of *England.* 1*s. Harris.*

A Play-thing for Children; or the Alphabet beautifully illustrated by little, curious, emblematic Devices. 6*d. Wm. Owen.*

Me-

Memoirs of the noted *Buckhorſe*. 2 Vols. 12mo. 6*s*. *Crowder* and *Woodgate*.

Some Obſervations on the Militia Bill. 4*d*. *Robinſon*.

The Cadet; a military Treatiſe, by an Officer. *Octavo*. 5*s*. *Johnſton*.

Morality and Religion eſſential to Society. By *Ralph Heathcote*. 6*d*. *Payne*.

Eſſays on divine and moral Subjects. By *Wm. Richardſon*. 2*s*. 6*d*. *Hodges*.

No Proof in the Scriptures of an intermediate State of Happineſs or Miſery. 1*s*. *Bladon*.

The School-Boy in Politicks. 6*d*. *Hooper*.

Minorca, a Tragedy. 1*s*.

Uſeful Remarks on Privateering. 6*d*. *Hooper*.

Mr. *Cornelius le Brun*'s Travels into *Muſcovy*, *Perſia*, and the *Eaſt-Indies*; in weekly Numbers, at 6*d*. each. *Wm. Owen*.

A Letter to Admiral *B*—*g*, with a Form of Confeſſion ſuited to his Circumſtances. 6*d*. *Cooper*.

A Letter from *N. Jerſey*, giving an Account of *America*. *Cooper*.

The Hiſtory of Two Orphans, by Mr. *Toldervy*, with the Songs ſet to Muſick. 4 Vols. 12*s*. *Owen*.

The Hiſtory of *Reynard*, the Fox; *Bruin*, the Bear, *&c*. a ſatirical Novel on the Times. 2*s*. 6*d*. *Smith*.

Impartial Reflections on Mr. *B*—*g*. 1*s*. *Hooper*.

The Monitor; or, Britiſh Freeholder, from *Aug*. 9, 1755, to *July* 31, 1756. 6*s*. *Scot*.

COURSE of EXCHANGE.

London, October 26, 1756.

Amſterdam,	36	5 2½ Uſ.
Ditto at Sight,	36	2½
Rotterdam,	36	6 2½ Uſ.
Antwerp,	no Price	
Hamburgh,	36	5 2½ Uſ.
Paris, 1 Day's Date,	30	⅛
Ditto, 2 Uſance,	30	
Bourdeaux Ditto,	30	
Cadiz,	38	
Madrid,	38	
Bilboa,	37	⅞
Leghorn,	47	⅝
Naples,	no Price	
Genoa,	46	¾
Venice,	49	½
Liſbon,	5*s*	4*d*
Porto,	5*s*	4*d* ⅛
Dublin,	8	⅛

BILL *of Mortality from Sept*. 21. *to Oct*. 19.

Buried			Chriſtened		
Males	828	1634	Males	535	1045
Females	806		Females	506	
Under 2 years old	680				
Between 2 and 5	185		Buried,		
5 and 10 —	54		Within the walls		114
10 and 20 —	35		Without		394
20 and 30 —	117		*Mid*. and *Surry*		796
30 and 40 —	142		City & Sub. *Weſt*.		330
40 and 50 —	130				1634
50 and 60 —	109				
60 and 70 —	96				
70 and 80 —	56		Weekly *Sept*. 28.		401
80 and 90 —	29		*Oct*. 5.		401
90 and 100 —	1		12.		420
100 and 109 —	0		19.		412
	1634				1634

Obſervat. on the Weather, at Temple Bar.

		Barometer.	Therm.	Pluviameter.	Hygrometer.
Sept	25	30 : 1	27¼	0 : 8	47 D.
	26	30 : 2	29½	18 : 6	36
	27	30 : 3	30	0 : 3	41
	28	30 : 3	31	0 : 0	44
	29	29 : 5¼	28¼	0 : 0	47
	30	29 : 7½	27½	22 : 0	44
Oct.	1	29 : 9½	28	0 : 0	49
	2	29 : 9	27⅓	0 : 0	47
	3	29 : 8¼	27¼	25 : 7	49
	4	29 : 7	26	0 : 0	48
	5	29 : 6	24⅔	0 : 0	76
	6	29 : 6	25	3 : 0	37 M.
	7	29 : 7	26	12 : 0	20
	8	29 : 9½	24½	0 : 0	
	9	29 : 8¼	25¾	0 : 0	39 D.
	10	29 : 7	26½	0 : 0	47
	11	29 : 4	28	5 : 2	47
	12	29 : 5	28⅛	13 : 0	45 M.
	13	29 : 5½	24	0 : 0	
	14	29 : 5	26½	2 : 8	38 D.
	15	29 : 4	27½	10 : 7	47
	16	29 : 6	27	19 : 6	55
	17	29 : 6	26	0 : 0	57
	18	29 : 7	26	78 : 4	54
	19	29 : 7	25¾	0 : 0	41
	20	29 : 9½	26	26 : 2	49
	21	29 : 8¼	25¾	0 : 0	46
	22	29 : 9½	25	0 : 2	44
	23	30 : 0½	25	0 : 3	41
	24	30 : 0½	25	0 : 4	35
	25	30 : 0¼	24¾	0 : 0	37

EACH DAY's Price of STOCKS, *in* OCTOBER 1756.

☞ Books shut, is signified thus, ——

	Bank Stock.	E.-India.	South Sea	S. Sea old An. 1ſt Su	S. Sea old A. 2d Sub.	S. Sea An. new 1ſt S.	S. Sea An 2d Subſc.	3½ Ba. An 1ſt Subſc.	3 Ba. An. 2d Subſc.	3 per Cent Bank An.	3 per Cent An. 1751.	3 per C. India An.	3½ per Cen B. A 1756	India Bon prem.	B. Cir. per l. s. d.	
25		No Price.	No Prite.	91	90	90⅛	89⅞			89⅜	89¼		96⅛	55s	4 15 0	25
27		Do	Do	91⅛	Do	Do	Do			89⅜	89⅜		96⅜	Do	Do	27
28		133¼	100	91⅛	No Price.	90⅛	No Price.			89⅜	No Price.		96⅛	56s	Do	28
29		133¼	No Price.	91	Do	90⅛	Do			89⅜	89⅛		96⅛	48s	Do	29
30		No Price.	Do	No Price	Do	90⅛	19⅛			Do	89⅛		96	35s	Do	30
1		Do	Do	90⅛	Do	90⅛	No Price.			89⅜	Do		96⅛	42s	Do	1
2		Do	Do	Do	89½	Do	89⅛			Do	Do		96	44s	Do	2
3	Sunday.															3
4		Do	Do	Do	Do	Do	Do			Do	Do		Do	46s	Do	4
5		133½	99¼	90½	Do	90	89⅛			89	89		95⅞	45s	Do	5
6		No Price.	No Price.		89⅜	Do	89⅛			89⅛	Do		95⅞	44s	Do	6
7		Do	Do		No Price.	Do	89			89⅛	88⅞		95⅞	Do	Do	7
8		133	99⅜			Do	Do			89⅜	89		Do	Do	Do	8
9		No Price.	No Price.			Do	89⅜			Do	88¾		Do	43s	Do	9
10	Sunday.															10
11		Do	Do			Do	89			89⅛	89		Do	Do	4 17 6	11
12		Do	Do			90⅛	89⅛			89⅜	89⅛		Do	42s	Do	12
13		Do	Do			Do	Do			89⅛	89		Do	43s	Do	13
14		Do	Do			90	89			89⅜	Do		Do	42s	Do	14
15		Do	Do			Do	Do			89	Do	86⅛	Do	39s	Do	15
16		Do	Do			Do	88⅝			88⅞	88⅞	Do	95⅛	Do	Do	16
17	Sunday.															17
18		Do	Do			89⅞	Do			89	Do	Do	Do	37s	Do	18
19	117¼	133¼	Do			89⅛	88½			88⅞	88½	86⅝	Do	Do	Do	19
20	Do	Do	99⅝			Do	Do			88¼	No Price.	86⅞	No Price.	Do	Do	20
21	115¼	133¼	99½			89⅛	88⅛			Do	88½	86⅜	95½	Do	Do	21
22	115	Do	99⅜			89⅜	Do			Do	88⅝	86¼	Do	38s	Do	22
23	Do	Do	99¼			89⅜	88⅛	89⅜		Do	Do	Do	95¼	37s	Do	23
24	Sunday.															24
25	115	Do	Do			89⅞	Do			88¼	Do	86⅜	Do	39s	Do	25

	London.	W. Per. Loaf 2s. 5d.	Prices Com.	Mark-Lane.	Baſingſtoke.	Reading.	Farnham.	Henley.	Guilkford.	Warminſter.	Devizes.	Glouceſter.
				Wheat 32s to 37s qr.	6l 17s load.	1el 10s to 23 1sl.	10l 2s 6d load	10l to 13l 5s l.	9l 5s load.	27s to 34s qr.	24s to 35s qr.	6s 6d buſhel.
				Barley 18s to 19s od	14s to 17s qr.	20s to 22s qr	17s to 20s od qr	14s to 17s qur.	16s to 16s 6d qr	13s to 16s	12s to 16s	3s 3d
				Oats 12s to 15s od	14s to 16s od	17s od to 20s od	20s od to 22s	15s to 21s 3d	11s to 14s od	11s to 12s	12s to 13s	2s 6d to 3s od
				Beans 22s to 24s od	20s to 22s od	22s od to 00s od	22s to 00s od	20s to 22s od	24s to 26s	23s to 27s	22s to 25s	2s 8d to 3s 3d

EACH DAY's *Price of* STOCKS, *in* OCTOBER 1756. ☞ Books shut, is signified thus, ———

Days	Bank Stock.	E.-India.	South Sea	S. Sea old An. 1st Su	S. Sea old A. 2d Sub.	S. Sea An. new 1st S.	S. Sea An 2d Subsc.	3½ Ba. An 1st Subsc.	3 Ba. An. 2d Subsc.	3 per Cent Bank An.	3 per Cent An. 1751.	3 per C. India An.	3½ per Cen B. A 1756	India Bon præm.	B. Cir. per l. s. d.	Days
25		No Price.	No Price.	91	90	90⅜	89⅜			89⅜	89¼		96⅞	55s	4 15 0	25
27		Do	Do	91⅛	Do	Do	Do			89⅜	89½		96⅝	Do	Do	27
28		133¾	100	91⅛	No Price.	90¼	No Price.			89⅜	No Price.		96½	56s	Do	28
29		133½	No Price.	91	Do	90⅜	Do			89⅜	89⅜		96¾	48s	Do	29
30		No Price.	Do	No Price	Do	90¼	19¼			Do	89⅜		96	35s	Do	30
1		Do	Do	90⅝	Do	90⅜	No Price.			89⅜	Do		96⅛	42s	Do	1
2		Do	Do	Do	89½	Do	89⅛			Do	Do		96	44s	Do	2
3	Sunday.															3
4		Do	Do	Do	Do	Do	Do			Do	Do		Do	46s	Do	4
5		133⅜	99¾	90½	Do	90	89½			89	89		95¾	45s	Do	5
6		No Price.	No Price.		89⅜	Do	89⅜			98⅛	Do		95⅞	44s	Do	6
7		Do	Do		No Price.	Do	89			89¼	88⅞		95¾	Do	Do	7
8		133	99⅜			Do	Do			89¼	89		Do	Do	Do	8
9		No Price.	No Price.			Do	89⅛			Do	88¾		Do	43s	Do	9
10	Sunday.															10
11		Do	Do			Do	89			89¼	89		Do	Do	4 17 6	11
12		Do	Do			90⅛	89⅛			89⅜	89⅛		Do	42s	Do	12
13		Do	Do			Do	Do			89¼	89		Do	43s	Do	13
14		Do	Do			90	89			89⅛	Do		Do	42s	Do	14
15		Do	Do			Do	Do			89	Do	86⅛	Do	39s	Do	15
16		Do	Do			Do	88⅝			88⅞	88⅞	Do	95⅝	Do	Do	16
17	Sunday.															17
18		Do	Do			89⅞	Do			89	Do	Do	Do	37s	Do	18
19	117¼	133¼	Do			89½	88½			88⅞	88¾	86½	Do	Do	Do	19
20	Do	Do	99⅝			Do	Do			88¼	No Price.	86⅝	No Price.	Do	Do	20
21	115¾	133¾	99½			89⅛	88¼			Do	88¾	86⅝	95½	Do	Do	21
22	115	Do	99⅝			89⅜	Do			Do	88½	86½	Do	38s	Do	22
23	Do	Do	99¼			89⅛	88⅛	89⅛		Do	Do	Do	95¾	37s	Do	23
24	Sunday.															24
25	115	Do	Do			89¾	Do			88¼	Do	86⅜	Do	39s	Do	25

		Mark-Lane.	Basingstoke.	Reading.	Farnham.	Henley.	Guildford.	Warminster.	Devizes.	Gloucester.
London. W. Pec. Loaf 2s. 5d.	Prices Corn.	Wheat 32s to 37s qr.	61 17s load.	121 10s to 131 15s l.	101 2s 6d load	101 to 131 5s l.	91 5s load.	27s to 34s qr.	24s to 35s qr.	6s 6d bushel.
		Barley 18s to 19s od	14s to 17s qr.	20s to 22s qr	17s to 20s od qr	14s to 17s qur.	16s to 16s 6d qr	13s to 16s	12s to 16s	3s 3d
		Oats 12s to 15s od	14s to 16s od	17s od to 20s od	20s od to 22s	15s to 21s 3d	11s to 14s od	11s to 12s	12s to 13s	2s 6d to 3s od
		Beans 22s to 24s od	20s to 21s od	22s od to 00s od	22s to 00s od	20s to 22s od	24s to 26s	23s to 27s	22s to 25s	2s 8d to 3s 3d

Landscroon
Schamberg
Hohenstat
Freyberg
Hohemauth
Leitomischel
Neustat
Olmutz
Weiskirch
Pistra
Dittaw
Mestoritz
Sternburg
Domasin
Schonberg
Potiskua
Zwittau
Wildstein
Rosnthal
from
Pollon

Miſcellaneous Correſpondence, in Proſe and Verſe.

For *NOVEMBER*, 1756.

A GENERAL HISTORY *of* GERMANY, *continued from Page* 387.

WE ſhall now proceed to give a Deſcription of this auguſt Empire, of its Conſtitution and Government, the Dignity and Power of the Emperor, and of the ſeveral Electors, Dukedoms, *&c.* more particularly of ſome conſiderable Places, remarkable Tranſactions, and intereſting Circumſtances of the preſent Juncture: And to aſſiſt in the geographical Part, proper Maps are annexed.

With reſpect to the Power and Dignity of the Emperor, we ſhall firſt premiſe, that this has been ſomewhat reſtrained by ſeveral Capitularies, or Agreements, between the Emperors and Princes. According to the moſt authentic Accounts, the Emperor hath not the legiſlative Power. The general Law is the Civil, or *Roman*, mixed with the Cannon, and the antient Cuſtoms of the *Germans*. To theſe are added, the Statutes of the Diets, by whom alone new Laws can be introduced, and ſuch Sanction given to any particular Laws, as to oblige the Emperor, as well as the ſeveral Princes and States of the Empire.

Next, the Emperor cannot levy Taxes out of his own Dominion, this is the Prerogative of the Diet; nor make War, or form an Alliance with Foreigners, without the Conſent of the Electors; nor deprive any Prince or State of their Dignity or Dominions, nor expel any Man, though guilty of a Crime againſt the State, without the Diet; neither can he declare War, or make Peace, without the Conſent and Concurrence of the Diet; neither can he aſſemble a Diet without their Conſent, or give any new created Prince a Right to vote in it, without their Approbation; and when he grants Inveſtiture, it is in the Name of the Empire. He cannot introduce Foreign Troops, nor alienate the Lands of the Crown; neither can he levy Taxes, *&c.* without conſulting the Electors.

But this Limitation of the Emperor's Power, is to be underſtood of him as Emperor; for in his own hereditary Dominions he can act as he pleaſes, with reſpect to the particular Laws there.

The Emperor is dignified with all the Titles of the antient Emperors of the Weſt, addreſſed by the Titles of *Semper Auguſtus Cæſar*, and *Sacred Majeſty*, eſteemed the Fountain of Honour in *Germany*, whoſe Dignity gives him the firſt Rank among all Chriſtian Princes. He is ſerved by the greateſt Princes in *Germany*; and his Embaſſadors in Foreign Courts take Place of thoſe of all crowned Heads in *Europe*. He diſpoſes of all Places, civil and military, except thoſe that are hereditary. He can prohibit the over-rating of the Cuſtoms, to prevent the Ruin of the Trade of *Germany*, which is thought

the moſt remarkable Inſtance of his Power, for the Promotion of the public Good. This Dignity commenced with *Charles the Great*, *Anno* 800.

The next Perſon in Dignity is the King of the *Romans*, who is choſen by the Electors in the Emperor's Life-time, to have the Direction of Affairs in his Abſence, or Indiſpoſition, as a Kind of Vicar-General of the Empire. He ſucceeds to the Imperial Dignity, without any other Election or Ceremony. This Dignity has been generally conferred on a Son, or near Kinſman of the Emperor, and but ſeldom on others, great Intereſt being neceſſary to that End; and it is uſual for the King of the *Romans* to be firſt made King of *Bohemia* and *Hungary*; for it is to the firſt of theſe Kingdoms that the Electoral Dignity is annexed. It is to be obſerved, that every Emperor is not fond of having a King of the *Romans*, that is, a Succeſſor, named in his Life-time.

We ſhould here take Notice of the Electoral Princes, but as we have taken no Notice of the Situation and Extent of the ſeveral Circles, in the Diviſion of *Germany*, from whence the Electors ſeverally acquire and ſupport that Dignity, *&c.* we think proper to introduce it here.

The Empire is divided into nine Circles, which are as follow:

In the Circle of *Lower-Saxony* are comprehended

The Dukedoms of
- *Mecklemburg*, to the E. divided into the Territories of
  - *Mecklemburg*,
  - *Schwerin*,
  - *Guſtrow*,
  - *Roſtock*,
  - *Weiſmar*.
- *Saxe Lawenburg*, and County of *Ratzeburgh* in the Centre.

Part of the Dutchy of *Holſtein*, in the N. wherein ſtand
- *Hamburg*,
- *Lubeck*,
- *Ploen*.

The Dukedoms of
- *Bremen*, to the W.
- *Brunſwick*, divided into
  - *Brunſwick*,
  - *Wolfenbuttle*,
  - *Hanover*.
- *Lunenburg*, divided into
  - *Lunenburg*,
  - *Zell*, D.
  - *Daneberg*, C.

  To the S.
- *Magdeburg*,

The Biſhoprick of *Hildeſheim*.
The Principality of *Halberſtadt*.

In the Circle of the *Upper-Saxony* are,

Pomerania, divided into
- *Royal*, ſubject to the *Swedes*, divided into the Territories of
  - *Bardt*,
  - *Gutzkow*,
  - *Wolgaſt*,
  - *Stetin*.
- *Ducal*, under the Elector of *Brandenburgh*, in which are the Territories of
  - *Pomerania*,
  - *Caſſubes*,
  - *Verden*,
  - *Butow*,
  - *Lawenburg*.

Brand-

Brandenburg, divided into
- *Altmark.*
- *Middlemark*, divided into: *Middlemark*, *Prignitz*, *Rugen*, *Ukerana.*
- *Newark*, divided into: *Newark*, *Sternberg.*

The Dukedom of *Saxony.*

Principality of *Anhalt*, divided into: *Deſſaw*, *Bramburg*, *Zerbſt*, *Koten*, *Plotzka.*

Earldom of *Mansfield*, divided into the Branches of: *Arnſtein*, *Vipran*, *Wetinſ*, *Querurt.*

The Counties of: *Schwartzburg*, *Hohenſtein.*

Landgraviate of *Thuringen.*

The Territories of: *Erfurt*, *Eiſchfeld.*

Subject to ſeveral Branches of the Houſe of *Saxony.* The Counties of: *Hall*, *Merſburg*, *Naumburg*, *Weimar*, *Gotha*, *Eyſenach*, *Altenburg*, and *Coburg.*

The Marquiſate of *Miſnia*, divided into the Territories of: *Meiſſen*, *Ertſburg*, *Leipſick.*

In the Circle of *Weſtphalia.*

The County of *Embden*, or *Eaſt-Frieſland.*

The County of *Oldenburg*, with *Delmenhorſt.*

The Biſhopricks of
- *Munſter*, divided into the: Upper. Lower.
- *Oſnabrug.*
- *Paderborn.*

The County of *Bentheim.*

The Principality of *Minden.*

The Dutchy of *Verden.*

The Counties of: *Raveſtein*, *Papenheim*, *Bentheim*, *Bronchroſt*, *Manderſheit*, *Mullendonch*, *Nettlered*, *Pyrmont*, *Rockheim*, *Diepholt*, *Hoye*, *Lemgow*, *Schaumburg*, *Lippe*, *Steinfort*, *Ravenſburg*, *Rheda*, *Spigelburg*, *Ritberg*, *Tecklenburg.*

The Dutchy of *Weſtphalia*, under the Elector of *Cologn.*
The County of *Mark.*
The Dutchies of { *Berg*, *Juliers*, *Cleve.*
The Counties of *Meurs* and *Engern.*
The Biſhoprick of *Liege.*
Several Imperial Cities.

In the Circle of the *Lower-Rhine.*

The Archbiſhoprics and Electorates of { *Mentz*, *Triers.*

The Electorate of the *Rhine*, in which are included { The Palatinate of the *Rhine*, *Sponheim*, the twelve Bailiwicks of *Simmeren*, *Creutſnach*, *Oppenheim*, &c. The Biſhopric of *Worms.*

In the Circle of the *Upper-Rhine.*

Heſſe, divided into the Landgraviates of { *Caſſel*, *Marpurg*, *Darmſtadt.*

The Abbeys of { *Fuld*, *Hirſcheld.*

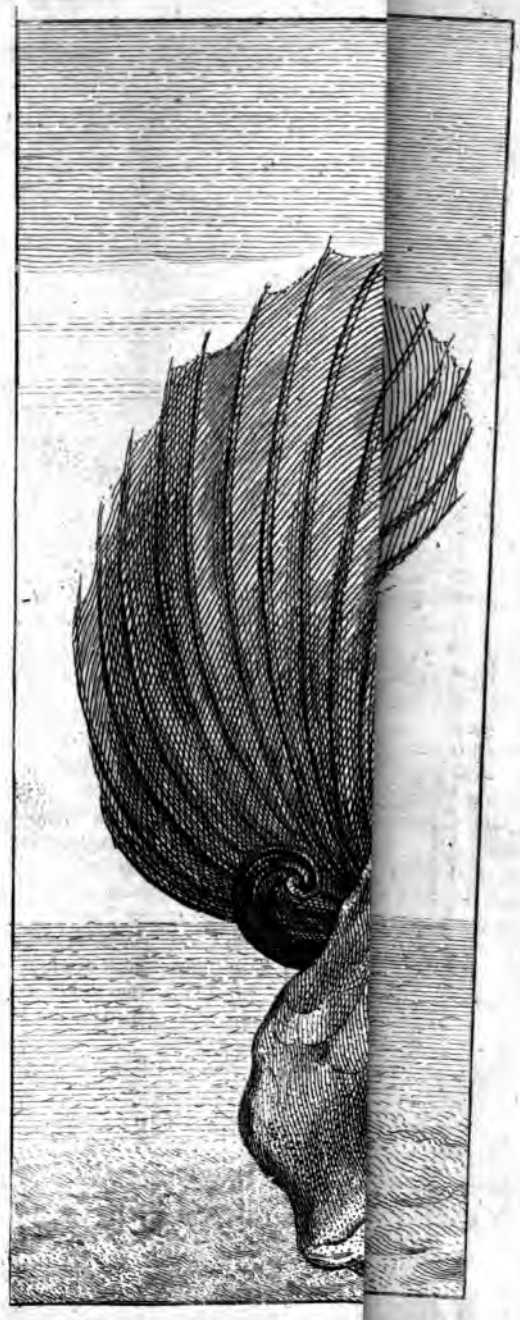
The County of *Waldeck.*

The *Wetteraw*, containeth the Counties of { *Naſſaw*, divided into theſe Branches, { *Dillemberg*, *Dietz*, *Hadamar*, *Kerberg*, *Sigen*, *Ideſtein*, *Weilburg*, *Wiſbaden*, *Beilſtein.*
Solms, *Hanaw*, *Eyſenberg*, *Sayn*, *Weid*, *Witgenſtein*, *Hatzfeld*, *Weſterberg.*

The County of *Arparch.*
The Biſhopric of *Spire.*
The Dutchy of *Zweibruggen*, or *Deux-ponts.*
The County of *Catzenellebogen.*
Landgraviate of *Alſatia*, divided into { Upper, Lower.
The Territory of the City of *Frankfort.*
The Biſhopric of *Baſil.*
Dutchy of *Montbelliard.*
Sundgaw.
Auſtratia, or the *Lower Palatinate.*

(To be continued.)

HIRUNDO



HIRUNDO. *The* FLYING-FISH.

THIS Fiſh had a ſmall Mouth, without Teeth; the Body ſomewhat long and round; the two Fins behind the Gills are extraordinary large, and ſpread very wide: On the hind Part of the Back was another ſmall Fin, and under it, on the Belly, was a fourth: The Tail large and forked; the Scales like thoſe of a Herring, but of a darker Colour.—Theſe Fiſh are ſeen in moſt Parts of the *Torrid Zone*, and inhabit not the Northern Climates, yet in Summer ſome few wander to the Latitude of 40 Degrees.

As they are a Prey to both Fiſh and Fowl, Nature has given them thoſe large Fins, which ſerve them not only for ſwimming, but likewiſe for Flight. They are a good-eating Fiſh, and are caught plentifully on the Coaſt of *Barbadoes*, where at certain Seaſons of the Year the Markets are ſupplied with them.

This Account is taken from *Cateſby*'s Natural Hiſtory of *Carolina*, and as it was taken from a Fiſh which he had ſeen, we wonder it ſhould differ ſo much from that of which we have given a Copper-plate Print; for the Mouth of ours is not ſmall, but full large, in Proportion to its Body; and ſo far from being without Teeth, that in ours, both the upper and lower Jaw are ſet with ſeveral Rows of Teeth, of that Sort called *Molares*, or Grinders, by which it ſeems to have been a Fiſh of Prey; and under it, on the Belly, inſtead of one, are two Fins immediately under the large ones. The Scales of this Fiſh are every way unlike thoſe of the Herring, being of a different Figure, placed in a different Manner, and exceeding ſtrong and hard, more reſembling the larger Scales of a Sturgeon than thoſe of a Herring.

Mr. *Cateſby* has taken no Notice of the wonderful Armature, or Mail, on the Head and fore Part of this Fiſh, which terminate in two hard, long, and ſharp Points, both upon the upper and fore Part of the Back; as alſo of two others below, of the ſame Kind, under the large Fins. He has likewiſe omitted to mention, two curious Fins that ſtand erect between the Eye, and the large ones; as alſo another of a curious Nature on the fore Part of the Back.

This Fiſh, for its ſingular Structure, is worthy the Notice of every Enquirer into Nature, and more eſpecially as it is a wonderful Tranſition from the feathered to the finny Tribe, and can live a conſiderable Time in the Element of Air as well as Water. It has its *Latin* Name from the Reſemblance of its finny, membraneous Wings to thoſe of a Bat, which likewiſe connects two other Genius of Animals, *viz.* Birds and Quadrupedes.

MATHEMATICAL QUESTIONS *Anſwered.*

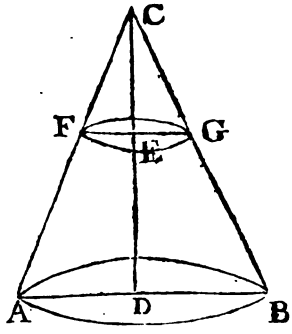
Queſtion 97, *anſwered by Mr.* WILLIAM SMITH, *of* Irthlingborough.

LET x be $=$ F G, and $b = ,2618$; then A B $= c - x$, and by ſimilar $\angle$'s, $x : d :: c - x : \frac{dc - dx}{x} =$ C D, alſo $\frac{dc - 2dx}{x} =$ ED; now by well known Theo-

rems,

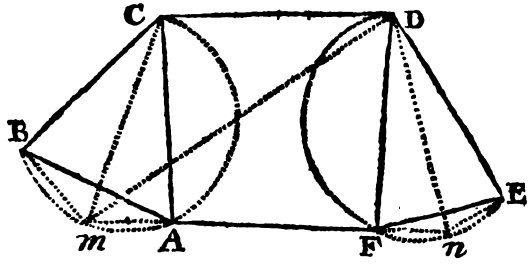
rems. $\overline{x^2 + c^2 - cx} \times b \frac{dc - 2dx}{x} =$ Solidity of the Fruſtum ABFG, and $b x^2 d =$ Solidity of the Conic Section FCG; whence by the Queſtion, $b \frac{3dcx^2 + dc^3 - 2dx^3 - 3dc^2x}{x} : a :: bdx^2 : b$;

∴ by multiplying Means and Extremes, and Reduction $adx^3 + 2bdx^3 - 3bcdx^2 + 3bc^3dx = bc^3d$; from whence x is determined, and thence the reſt. Q. E. F.



This Queſtion was alſo anſwered by Mr. J. Hudſon, *Mr.* Allen, *Mr.* Smith, *Mr.* Barker, *Mr.* Langley, *Mr.* Hartley, *and Mr.* Cunningham.

Queſtion 98, *anſwered by Mr.* JOHN GOODHEAD.



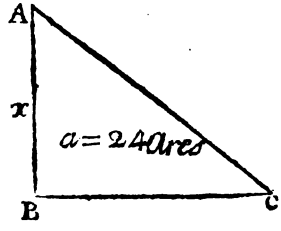
LET the three given Sides be B C = 402, C D = 485, D E = 460, and the Angles BCD = 136° 15′, CDE = 138° 0′; then upon BC deſcribe a Segment containing an ∠ = obſerved ∠ BAC, make ∠ BC m = Suplement of the obſerved ∠ BAE. Alſo upon DF deſcribe a Segment containing an ∠ = obſerved ∠ DEF, make the Angle FD n = Sup. of the obſerved ∠ AEF; join m n, cutting the two Circles, and draw AB, AC, ED, and EF, then the ∠ B m C = ∠ BCA = 60°, and ∠ BA m = ∠ BC m = 23° 45′; therefore the Angle CB m = 96° 15′, the ∠ D n F = ∠ DEF = 72° 45′, and ∠ FE n = ∠ FD n = 16°, therefore the Angle DF n = 91° 15′.

Then *per* Trigonometry we have, as Sine ∠ B m C : BC :: S. ∠ BC m : C m = 462, and as mC + C D : mC — C D :: Tang. ½ Sum ∠'s C m D, and D C m : Tangent ½ Difference = 56′ ∴ the Angle D m C = 34° 41′, and DC m = 32° 49′. Hence by the ſame Way of Reaſoning, the Diſtance AF will be found = 419, BA = 319; DF = 494.

N. B. It would take up too much Room to ſend the whole Calculation at large.

This Queſtion was alſo anſwered by Mr. Wildbore.

Queſtion 99, *anſwered by Mr.* J. APPLIN, *of* Sturminſter Newton, *in* Dorſetſhire.

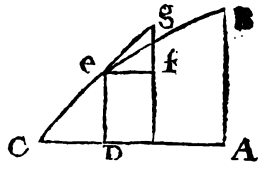


PUT x = AB, then B C will be $\frac{2a}{x}$, and AC, in geometrical Progreſſion, $\frac{4a^2}{x^3}$; by *Euclid* 47 $x^2 + \frac{4a^2}{x^2} = \frac{16a^4}{x^6}$, conſequently $x^8 + 4a^2x^4 = 16a^4$, which properly depreſſed gives $x = \sqrt{r^4 \sqrt{r^2 20a^4} - 2a^2}$, from whence A B will be found = 19 Chains, 42,55 Links; B C = 24 Chains, 70,97 Links; and A C = 31 Chains, 43,18 Links.

The

The preceding Queſtion was alſo anſwered by Mr. Wildbore, *Mr.* W. Wallis, *Mr.* Goodhead, *Mr.* Carter, *Mr.* Langley, *Mr.* C. Cave, *Mr.* J. Hudſon, *Mr.* Marſhall, *Mr.* Hartley, *Mr.* Barker, *Mr.* Hicks, *Mr.* H. Farley, *Mr.* R. Hudſon, *Mr.* W. Reeves, *Mr.* Terry, *and Mr.* Eling.

Queſtion 100, *anſwered by Mr.* CHA. WILDBORE.



LET $x = DC$, $y = eD$, $fe = \dot{x}$, $fg = \dot{y}$, now the Force of a Particle of Wind acting at e, is as $\frac{gf^2}{eg^2} = \frac{\dot{y}^2}{\dot{x}^2 + \dot{y}^2}$ = the Segment of the Sine of the Angle of Incidence, and the Number of ſuch Particles being as y, the Fluxion of the whole Force will be $\frac{\overline{\dot{x}^2 + \dot{y}^2}^{-1}}{\dot{y}^{-3}}$, the Fluent of which is to be a Minimum, when that of $\dot{x}$ becomes equal to a given Quantity, which it is known will be when the Relation of the Fluents is ſuch, that $\frac{\overline{\dot{x}^2 + \dot{y}^2}^{-2} \times \dot{x}}{\dot{y}^{-3}}$ may be every where the ſame, or equal to a conſtant Quantity; but becauſe $\frac{g f^3}{g e^3} \times \frac{fe}{ge}$ is conſtant, the Angle gef muſt be conſtant, and BC a right Line: And the Wind will have the leaſt Effect when AC is = the whole given Breadth of the Roof, (becauſe then BA will bear the leaſt Proportion to AC) and will require a greater Quantity of Materials, in Proportion as AB + BC is greater than the Sum of the equal Sides of an Iſoſecles Triangle, whoſe Baſe is AC, and Perpendicular BA.

Note, I at firſt imagined, (which was the Reaſon of my wording the Queſtion in the Manner I did) that B e C would have been ſome Curve, which I find will only be the Caſe when the Fluid impinges with a Velocity, varying according to ſome given Function F, of the Diſtance (D C) from C, (as in a Storm of Hail, Rain, *&c.*) in which Caſe $\frac{F\dot{x} \times \overline{\dot{x}^2 + \dot{y}^2}^{-2}}{\dot{y}^{-3}} = a$, a conſtant Quantity; therefore ſubſtituting for the Ratio of theſe Fluxions, the general Relation of x and y will immediately be had in Terms of this Ratio, which is always determinate.

This Queſtion was alſo anſwered by Mr. Hartley.

New QUESTIONS *to be anſwered.*

Queſtion 120.

By Mr. WILLIAM MEESONN, *of* Walſall, Staffordſhire.

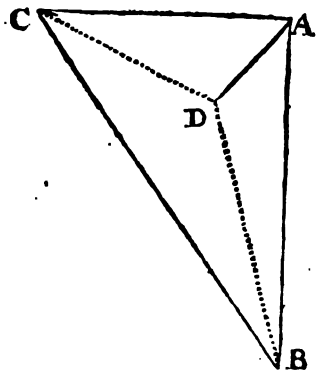
A Statue, 10 Feet high, being placed on a Pedeſtal 45 Feet high; quære, at what Diſtance will the Statue appear in the greateſt Proportion, the Obſerver's Eye being five Feet from the Ground?

Queſtion 121.

By Mr. J. TODD.

A Current of Water is driven over the Summit of a Rock, riſing perpendicularly to an horizontal Plane, with a ſufficient Force to drive an over-ſhot Wheel about, of 20 Feet Diameter, within the Space the Water deſcribes. Quære, the Altitude of the Rock, with the Diſtance the Water is projected from its Side upon the horizontal Plane, ſuppoſing the Water deſcribes a parabolic Curve, and the Wheel the greateſt the *Data* will admit?

Queſtion



Queſtion 122.

By Mr. WM. REEVES, *of* Bourton on the Water.

A Surveyor being deſired to meaſure a right-angled triangular Field, placed his Inſtrument at D, a Tree within the Field, diſtant from A the Space of 12 Chains, and found the Angle A D B = 130°, and A D C = 103° 51′ $\frac{5}{8}$; and by making another Obſervation, he found the Diſtance of the Sides AB and AC = 10 Chains. Required the Area of the Field?

HABAKKUK, Chap. III. *By* T——s S——s.

OF heav'n and earth in pow'r above compare
Sov'reign, ſupreme, thy awful voice I heard
Aſtounded.—Lord, remember in thine ire
Mercy benign.——From *Teman* bent his courſe,
And from the height of *Paran*, ſacred mount,
Majeſtic came the dread omnipotent.
A ſudden bluſh inflames the conſcious heav'ns,
And beams of glory ſtream effulgent round;
The earth is fill'd by his tranſcendent praiſe.
Before him rag'd the waſteful peſtilence,
(Precedent fell!) and as he march'd his ſteps
Pale deſolation bath'd in blood. — He ſtood
And meaſur'd o'er the vaſt extent of earth.
His pow'rful aſpect ſtruck a dreary chaſm
'Tween nations erſt contiguous, and diſmay'd,
The mounts were ſcatter'd, the perpetual hills
Nodded, ſubmiſſive, and rever'd his ſway.
Groaning beneath a weight of dire diſtreſs,
I *Cuſhan*'s tents beheld, and *Midian*'s curtains
Trembling convuls'd at the ſtupendous fight.—
Almighty father, was thy waſteful wrath,
Thy baneful indignation full incens'd
Againſt the rivers and the ſurging main?
While thou ruſh'd forth with formidable ſound
Seated ſublime upon the radiant car
Of thy ſalvation, and with arm out-ſtretch'd
(Awful expanſion) held thy naked bow.
The rivers fly their priſtine channels, taught
By thy dread hand to roll their ductile ſtreams
Erring, impetuous.—At thy preſence mov'd
The conſcious mountains their aerial height,
And from his dark abyſs loud roar'd the deep.
The ſun and moon, reſplendent lamps of heaven,
Now ceas'd to roll their parent orbs of light.
Smote by the luſtre of thy glitt'ring ſpear,
With terror fraught, in deep diſmay they fled.
Indignant ſpreading thro' the heathen land
Depopulation dire thy courſe was bent.
Propitious came thou forth to ſave thy race
(O happy race!) from ſtern oppreſſion's jaws,
And whelm in ruin thy preſumptuous foe.
His people felt the vengeance of thine arm,
By juſt diſpleaſure fir'd. They whirlwind-like
Ruſh'd forth tempeſtuous, to infeſt my peace;
With ſecret joy they doom'd the poor to bleed,
Unhappy vaſſals of tyrannic rage!
Thy chariot fled tremendous through the ſea.
Soon as I heard, my belly trembled ſore,
My lips grew pale, and quiver'd at the voice,
A putrid ſickneſs ſeiz'd my ſhudd'ring bones.
Reſiſtleſs terror thrill'd thro' ev'ry vein,
And ev'ry member ſpake oppreſſive woe;
If in the day, which darkſome gloom o'erſpreads,
Of rueful horror, I might haply find

Reſt

Reſt (heav'nly bliſs!) — The lord arriv'd will glow
With vengeful ire, nor bid deſtruction ceaſe
Her baleful revels, till with human gore
(Ah ghaſtly tide!) he drench his gorged ſword.
But tho' no more the fig her bloſſoms boaſt,
Nectareous, nor the purple vine diſplay
Her fruit luxuriant, and the olive fail,
Ungrateful to the toiling ſwain; no more
The verdant meads their pleaſing herbage yield.
While ſhepherds mourn their fleecy care deſtroy'd,
And ev'ry ſtall its lowing herds ſhall looſe.
Maugre theſe evils I ſhall know no grief;
My gracious God, firm anchor of my hope,
Shall thro' my ſoul beam gladd'ning rays of joy.

Yorkſhire, Sept. 13, 1756.

To Miſs B——Y C——H.

OFT tries, in humble lines, my muſe,
To paint thy beauty's rays;
But charms, that beams like thine diffuſe,
Demand ſublimer lays.

Thus the young lark, to cleave the ſkies,
Forſakes the fields below;
To hail the riſing ſun, he flies,
That bids the mountains glow.

Strength fails him, as he mounting ſings
A tender, twitt'ring ſtrain,
Deſcending quick on quiv'ring wings,
He ſeeks his native plain.

Fowey. J. W.

Verſes to a fair young Lady, undeſervedly aſperſed, &c. by a Perſon, or Perſons, unknown.

Dat veniam Corvis, vex at Cenſura Columbas.

SOme men there are ſo wond'rous prone to evil,
Gratis, they'll act as factors to the devil;
Like him, whate'er is lovely they deteſt,
And ſtrive to harm the faireſt and the beſt.
(So nipping froſts the tend'reſt flow'rs deſtroy,
So buſy waſps the fineſt fruit annoy.)
No charms, no virtues, their aſperſions ſpare,
A *Helen*'s black, and *Venus* is not fair.
Let ſuch thy ſcorn, and not thy anger raiſe,
Their praiſe is cenſure—and their cenſure, praiſe.
Scandal's a tax upon the great and fair,
And what ſuperior Merit's doom'd to bear:
The calumny your triumph plainly ſhows;
Envy and ſcandal never ſhoot at crows.
To goats and fitchews, the perfumer's art
May fragrant ſcents, and od'rous ſweets impart;
And duſky colours may by art aſſume,
A dazzling brightneſs, or a borrow'd bloom:
But who e'er ſtudies to perfume a roſe,
To bleach ſwans, lillies, or the mountain-ſnows?
As vain would be the taſk to whiten thee:
What can more perfect, than what's perfect, be?
Yet, whether 'twas ſome antiquated maid,
Or giggling wanton, by her rake betray'd,
Or ſome diſcarded lover of thy train,
In baſe revenge for merited diſdain,
Or prating goſſip, drunk with ſugar'd ale,
Or envious prude,—that broach'd th' opprobious tale—
May they ſtill wiſh, but ne'er their wiſh obtain,
May they ſtill love, and ever love in vain.
May all, in ſhort, who made, or ſpread the lie,
Live unefteem'd, and unlamented die.
Whilſt thou, fair maid, at ſuch reports unmov'd,
By all the worthy and the good art lov'd.

To CLARINDA.

SURE ſome ſweet pow'r my pen to verſe excites!
Believe, *Clarinda*, what the poet writes;
I'll ſpeak of love; I, who have felt its flame,
And glow'd in high degrees beyond a name:
Its ſilent ſmother'd pangs, its ſtrong deſires,
Its eager bliſs, and all its ſmother'd fires;
Deſpair itſelf has clung around this heart,
Than which diſtraction acts a milder part.
O love! thou bliſs! thou curſe! thou balm! thou bane!
Pain bleſt with pleaſure! pleaſure curſt with pain!
All contradictions at thy altars meet,
The living death, dum voice, and bitter ſweet:
Thou know'ſt my ſoul can all thy torments tell,
What various fate attends on loving well:
But from the fair I will thy terrors hide,
And paint thy bleſſings to a future bride.
Know then, *Clarinda!* that the bliſs of love,
Is all the heav'n that men expect above;

The ſaints, the ſeraphim, and all the bleſt,
All burn with love; and thus is GOD expreſt:
'Tis love cements the whole, love governs all,
And nature liſtens, and obeys his call:
If once ſo happy, why not happy ſtill?
We mix the paſſion, that creates the ill:
In youth the blood flows faſt, and clogs the mind,
And ſenſual pleaſure leaves pure love behind;
In elder years we bow to gems and gold,
And purchas'd hearts are bought, for fortune's ſold;
Advancing ſtill, we mix in the next ſtage,
More avarice, revenge, more zealous rage;
Grown old, we wiſh to call back long paſt hours,
And inclination out-lives all our pow'rs:
Chuſe none of theſe, *Clarinda!* but ſome youth,
In vice unpractic'd, and of honeſt truth,
Whoſe generous ſoul may know thy value well,
And learn from thee to pleaſe, and to excel:
Let not his breaſt a former paſſion know;
The object, dead or living, proves a foe;
In love, who once love well, have done their part,
They cannot act it with another heart.
If you have lov'd, and yet by ſighs purſu'd,
By merit urg'd, or by reſpect ſubdued;
Join hands, or wed, thus much you'll only prove,
Pity, or gratitude, but never love:
But, ſhould all obſerve the temper well;
It makes the difference of the bleſt, and hell;
And add to this one more unerring Rule;
The man of ſenſe, but never hear a fool:
Then may your joy prove great as my diſtreſs,
Without allay, for that would make it leſs.
And if my eyes e'er meet the pleaſing ſight,
The bridegroom and the bride in virgin white;
My prophecy fulfill'd, I'll praiſe your choice,
Bleſs without envy, and with you rejoice.

An ODE *to* BRITONS.

ROUZE, *Britons*, rouze, and let your fame reſound,
To diſtant lands, and *Gallia*'s utmoſt bound;
Your country calls you to prepare for war,
And make your cannon's roar be heard afar.

Britons unite,
And bravely fight,
Great GEORGE and *England* calls;
With ſpeed attend,
And quickly ſend,
To *France* your cannon balls.

Let *Frenchmen* know that they in vain contend,
To make *Britannia*'s ſons on *France* depend;
Britons, whoſe glory 'tis they were born free,
Will never ſtoop to abject ſlavery.

No, rather die,
United cry,
Than be the dupes of *France*:
Then *Frenchmen* know,
We'll fight our foe,
Our glory to enhance.

While royal *George* with wiſdom rules the land,
And *William* under him bears chief command;
While *Hawke*, *Boſcawen*, and *Anſon* guard the ſea,
And *England*'s flag with honour there diſplay,

We've nought to fear,
Tho' *France* is near,
With her gigantic hoſt:
'Tis Heav'n defends,
And vict'ry ſends,
On Heav'n we'll therefore truſt.

On FRIENDSHIP.

YE ſacred muſes, aid my ſong,
And ſay to whom theſe joys belong,
That now inſpire my breaſt;
Friendſhip! 'tis yours this joy to give,
O may it here for ever live,
Since 'tis by me poſſeſt.

'Tis gen'rous friendſhip that inſpires,
And warms my breaſt with ſacred fires,
To ſing the bliſsful joys
That here in rich profuſion reign,
To diſſipate each anxious pain,
That elſe might here ariſe.

Thus while I tread this earthly ſtage,
Let not deſpair, or envious rage,
Diſturb my peaceful ſoul;
I'll cultivate the heav'nly joy,
That ſhall my leiſure-hours employ,
In this terreſtrial world.

But,

But, oh! what balm can cure the ſmart,
Which will ariſe when friends muſt part,
And take their laſt farewell;
When death, grim tyrant, ſhall arreſt,
And lie our friends in humble duſt,
That horrid, gloomy cell.

Nought but the thought that we ſhall join
In gen'rous friendſhip more divine,
When diſpoſſeſt of clay;
In that bright world where friendſhip reigns,
Where angels in melodious ſtrains,
Warble its gen'rous lay.

Ode *for his Majeſty*'s Birth-Day.

By Colley Cibber, *Eſq; Poet-Laureat, and ſet to Muſic by Dr.* Boyce. *The Vocal Parts by the following Gentlemen, and Meſſ. Gates, Vaudenaude, and the Boys of the Chapel Royal: The Inſtrumental by his Majeſty's Band of Muſicians, and ſeveral additional Hands.*

Recitative and Air. Mr. Waſs.

WHEN Cæſar's Natal Day
Demands our annual Lay,
What Empire of the Earth explor'd
Can hope to raiſe
A Pyramid of Praiſe
Superior to Britannia's Lord?

AIR.

If Length of Life lifts up to Heaven our Prayer,
'Tis that we place our greateſt Bleſſing there.

Recitative. Mr. Waſs.

In Europe then, where reigns the King can ſay,
Longer than Cæſar he has liv'd a Day?

Trio. Meſſ. Beard, Baildon, and Waſs.

Such high Diſtinction, ſure, from Heaven,
Can only be to Royal Virtues given:
What higher Joys, from Heaven,
Could pious Prayers procure,
What dearer Pledge be given,
Than ſuch a Grandſon, Prince mature?

Recitative and Air. Mr. Savage.

Not in Great Edward's Days renown'd
Could be a greater Bleſſing found;
Tho' from the hard-fought Field of Creſſy won
The Monarch from a Hill beheld his Son,
Againſt ſuperior preſſing Force, preſs on,
And ſtem the Torrent of the Fray;
Yet he conceiv'd the Joy more glorious
To ſee that Son alone victorious,
Than that his royal Aid ſhould ſhare the Day.

AIR.

Thus lives, to Britons ever dear,
Our Black Prince fam'd in Story;
Reſerve, kind Heaven, for George the Fair
An equal Blaze of Glory.

Recitative and Air. Mr. Beard.

What once has been, again may be:
Should then our Neighbours burn,
His hoſtile Viſit to return,
Let them ſtill know our far-fam'd Sire
Has left a Race of equal Fire,
Whoſe martial Boſoms glow,
With Britiſh Bands, o'er conquer'd Lands,
Again to drive the Foe.

AIR.

Refulgent thus in Cæſar's Line
May ſtill ſucceſſive Glory ſhine,
That Truth may ſay, when Cæſar reign'd
Then were our higheſt Hopes obtain'd.

Air and Chorus.

In Days ſo bleſt, his Realm ſhall ring
With, Long and Glorious live the King.

An univerſal Prayer.

TO thee, jehovah, father, lord, and god,
Who rules the world with thy commanding nod,
At whoſe dread touch the lofty mountains quake,
At whoſe diſpleaſure earth's foundation ſhake,
At whoſe command the dreaded thunders roll,
And lightnings flaſh along from pole to pole;
Thou giv'ſt the word, again the thunders ceaſe,
And to th' affrighted world diſtributes peace;
To thee my ſoul in ſupplication bends,
You kindeſt father, and thou beſt of friends.
My chief, my firſt requeſt, O god, to you,
Is how to pay the adoration due;
Next how to act with juſtice to mankind,
And give ſuch treatment as I wiſh to find;
O hear me ever when to thee I cry,
Let daily food my daily wants ſupply,
Give me the means, jehovah, to relieve
The poor, diſtreſt, and comfort thoſe that grieve;
Give me, O lord, tranquillity of mind,
And let me peace in my own boſom find;
Let me poſſeſs a true and faithful friend,
Who to each fault may admonition lend,
Then laſt, O dread jehovah, father, lord,
Ruler of all things, whoſe tremendous word
Millions of ſaints, that in thy preſence ſtand,
With joy obey, performing each command;
With ſpeed to thee, I recommend my ſoul,
Thou judge of all, ſupreme without controul.

H. W.

A CHRONOLOGICAL MEMOIR *of* Occurrences.

For *NOVEMBER*, 1756.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Dresden, Oct. 20.

THE Saxon Army having been surrounded by the King of Prussia, capitulated on the following Conditions:

ART. 1. The Army of the King of Poland, Elector of Saxony, just as it is actually posted at Ebenhart, at the Foot of Lilienstein, shall surrender to the King of Prussia Prisoners of War.

ANS. If the King will give me that army, 'tis needless to make them Prisoners of War.

2. The Generals, the Field Officers, the Persons employed as Commissaries and Purveyors, and all the other Officers of the Army, shall keep their Baggage and Effects, as well those which they have actually with them, as what they have left in other Places, and the subaltern Officers and Soldiers shall be allowed to keep their Cloathing, Arms, and Knapsacks.

ANS. All that can be preserved or recovered of their Baggage, shall be faithfully restored to them.

3. His Prussian Majesty is chiefly requested to cause the Army to be furnished with the necessary Provisions and forage; and that he would be pleased to give proper Orders for this Purpose.

ANS. Granted, and rather To-day than To-morrow.

4. The Generals, Commandants, and all Persons ranking as Officers, engage themself, in Writing, not to bear arms against his Majesty the King of Prussia till Peace be restored; and they shall be left at Liberty to stay in Saxony, or to retire whithersoever they think proper.

ANS. Those that intend to enter into my Service, must, from this very Moment, have Liberty to do so.

5. The Life Guards and the Grenadier-Guards shall not be included in the first Article; and his Prussian Majesty will be pleased to appoint the Place in the Electorate of Saxony, or in the Territories depending thereon, where the said two Corps shall be distributed. The Field Marshal Count Rutowski, as Captain of the Grenadier-guards, the Chevalier de Saxe, in Quality of Commandant of the Life-guards, and all the other Officers of those two Corps, verbally engage, and even in writing if desired, not to make, under any Pretext whatever, nor without the Approbation of the King of Prussia, any Change in the Quarters that may be assigned them.

ANS. There is no Exception to be made; because it is known that the King of Poland did give Orders for that Part of his Troops which is in the said Kingdom, to join the Russians, and to march, for this Purpose, to the Frontiers of Silesia; and a Man must be a Fool to let Troops go which he holds fast; to see them make Head against him a second Time, and to be obliged to take them Prisoners again.

6. The Generals and Field Officers, and all the Officers, shall keep their Swords; but the Arms, Belts, and Cartridges, both of the Subalterns and Soldiers, Horse and Dragoons, &c. shall be carried to the Castle of Konigstein, together with the Colours, Standards, and Kettle-drums.

ANS. Kettle-drums, Standards and Colours may be carried to Konigstein; but not the Arms, no more than the Cannon belonging to the Regiments, the warlike Stores, and the Tents. The Officers, no Doubt, shall keep their Swords; and I hope that such of them as are of a willing Mind, will make use of them in my Service.

7. The same Thing shall take Place with Regard to the Field-artillery and the Provision-Waggons.

ANS. Granted.

8. His Prussian Majesty shall give Assurances that no Officer or Soldier shall be obliged, against his Will, to take on in his Army; and that, after Peace is restored, they shall all be sent back to the King of Poland: And, on the other Hand, his Polish Majesty may not refuse Dismission to the Generals and other Officers of his Army, who may engage in any other Service.

ANS. Nobody need trouble his Head about this. No General shall be forced to serve against his Will: That's sufficient.

9. As

9. As to what is to be furniſhed to the Life-guards and Grenadier-guards, if his Pruſſian Majeſty pleaſes we ſhall agree about the Manner of Proceeding therein, and ſettle at the ſame Time with that Monarch the Funds out of which the Salaries of the Generals, Officers, and other Perſons attendant on the Army, are to be paid monthly, according to the Eſtimates that ſhall be drawn up by Major-general Zeutſch, Commiſſary at War.

Ans. It is very reaſonable I ſhould pay thoſe who will ſerve; and this Payment ſhall be made out of the cleareſt Receipts of the Contributions. As to the Generals, they ſhall be treated like Men who have honourably ſerved, and it will be very eaſy to provide for their Subſiſtence.

10. His ſaid Majeſty ſhould alſo explain himſelf about the Quarters and Subſiſtence to be granted to the ſeveral Regiments of Cavalry and Infantry, as well as to the Engineers and the Artillery-corps.

Ans. I take upon me the Maintenance of the Army; and it ſhall be paid more regularly than heretofore, on the ſame Footing as my own Troops.

11. The King of Pruſſia will be ſo good as to order when and how the Generals, and the whole Army without Exception, with the Baggage, ſhall file off from the Poſt in which they are at preſent.

Ans. This Point may be ſettled in a Quarter of an Hour. One muſt chuſe the moſt commodious Road, and the Places neareſt at Hand for giving them Subſiſtence.

12. His Pruſſian Majeſty will be pleaſed to allow the neceſſary Meaſures to be taken for removing and lodging the Sick that are incapable of following the Army, and that they may be properly attended.

Ans. Granted.

13. The Generals, the Field and Subaltern Officers, as alſo the Soldiers, who have hitherto been made Priſoners, or have been left behind, ſhall be included in the preſent Capitulation.

Ans. Granted.

Done at Ebenbert, at the Foot of Lienſtein.

Signed, RUTOWSKI.

Art. 14, and ſeparate. I am authorized to oblige the Army to lay down their Arms; but I have no Authority to free them from the Oath of Allegiance they have taken, nor to oblige them to take another. As for all the reſt, it is left to his Pruſſian Majeſty's Diſpoſal. Lieutenant-general Winterfeld made me hope this Monarch would have made no Difficulty to grant one Squadron more of the Life-guards. His Majeſty will be ſo good as to reſolve about the Fortreſs of Konigſtein, where the Company of Cadets and the Grenadier-guards are at preſent with his Poliſh Majeſty.

Done the 16th October, 1756.

Signed, RUTOWSKI.

Ans. Konigſtein muſt be a neutral Place during the Courſe of the preſent War.

Signed, FREDERICK.

Hague, Nov. 7. His Excellency Col. Yorke has raiſed ſuch a Spirit in the People, that all now cry out for the Engliſh. It is generally wiſhed his Royal Highneſs the Duke would accept of being Capt. General as the Duke of Marlborough was. It is ſaid, the Republic will take 4000 German and Swiſs Proteſtants into Pay; which joined with the Engliſh and Hanoverians will make 100,000.

Paris, Nov. 1. The Trouble and Expence of our late Armaments are ſufficiently recompenſed by the Conqueſt of Minorca and the taking of Oſwego; and in general we have abundant Reaſon to be ſatisfied with our Situation abroad. But Affairs at home give us no ſmall Uneaſineſs. The Diviſion between the Clergy and Parliament, which, inſtead of being healed up, grows every Day worſe and worſe; and the Complaints concerning the Adminiſtration of the Finances, are ſuch important and ſerious Objects, that it is feared all the Attention of our Miniſtry will ſcarce be ſufficient to calm our domeſtic Troubles, and extinguiſh the Flames of War abroad.

"Can we believe (ſay the Parliament of Toulouſe, in their Remonſtrances to the King of the 27th of September) that the enormous Produce of the *Twentieth Penny* ſince the Peace was not ſufficient to diſcharge the National Debt? No; this Impoſt, which, like a Conflagration devours every Thing in its Progreſs, and which hath already been increaſed to be almoſt equal to the *Tenth Penny*, ſupported by that noble Oeconomy whereby great Princes gain themſelves Honour, removes from you and your People the Neceſſity of freſh Supplies.

"Be pleaſed, Sire, be graciouſly pleaſed to conſider their Diſtreſs; you can do every Thing, but they cannot perform Impoſſibilities. What Burthens have been heaped upon them! The *Tailles*, which carry away a great Part of Eſtates; the *Capitation*, that Impoſt of Servitude, which Means were found to eſtabliſh at a Time of extreme Neceſſity; but which even the Glory of our Kings is concerned to aboliſh for ever; the *Hundreth Penny*, which often abſorbs the cleareſt Rent of an Inheritance; the *Droits de Controles*, of which the Tariff is ſo obſcure, and the Laws relating to it ſo uncertain, that they daily authorize the moſt

grie-

grievous Extortions; the *Clergy's Tythes*, ſo ſcrupulouſly exacted; the *Rentes fonacres*, the *Donanes*, *the Octrois*, formerly granted to the Cities for their Relief, but now become the fruitful Seeds of much Vexation and Abuſe.

"Beſides theſe Burdens, common to all the People within our Juriſdiction, Languedoc has ſome peculiar to itſelf: The *Equivalent*, which renders the Conſumption of Wine and Proviſions ſo dear; the *Leudes*, of which ſo ſhameful a Traffic is made; the *Gabelles*, which make ſuch a ſtrange and odious Difference between the Subjects of the ſame King. In ſhort, Sire, every poſſible Species of Duties and Impoſts are accumulated upon your Subjects. The Country People ſink under them. Nothing favours them, every Thing concurs to oppreſs them. Beſet with legal Demands and undue Exactions, they ſee the Fruits of Tillage and Induſtry vaniſh out of their Hands. They would think themſelves happy if they could keep for themſelves a Portion equal to the Tenth that is expected from them.

"We declare it with Horror to your Majeſty, that the *Tenth Penny* will give the finiſhing Blow to Agriculture: It declines daily. It is in vain to be buſied about improving it, when it is almoſt deſtroyed. The Miniſters who approach your Perſon are deceived by curious Speculations. The Machines preſented to your Majeſty, and the Experiments made in your Preſence, will not till our Lands. Our Fields are not to be judged of by the Park of Verſailles. Give them Labourers, we will anſwer for the Harveſt. If a Scarcity often happens, it is becauſe the Huſbandmen are diſcouraged. They no longer ſow or reap for themſelves: And how ſhould they, if they had a Mind? They are taken from the Plough to be employed whole Months on the Roads; and treated with leſs Commiſeration than Felons, being denied the Allowance which theſe enjoy. Languedoc is, God be thanked, exempted from that inhuman Labour; but in the other Provinces of our Juriſdiction it is carried to the greateſt Exceſs. The Groans uttered by the *Corvees* [Men compelled by Statute to work on the Roads] are heard from every Corner: They would have reached the Throne, had they not been ſtifled by barbarous Voices. Our Remonſtrances will not have that Fate. Being addreſſed to faithful Miniſters, they will be delivered to your Hands. You will know, Sire, that there are *Corvees*, and there will no longer be any."

LONDON,

Oct. 30. PUrſuant to Agreement at a Court of Common Council held at Guildhall, Inſtructions were preſented to their Repreſentatives in Parliament on the preſent State of Affairs.

By an Expreſs from Lord Viſcount Stormont we hear, that the Saxon Army, amounting to 16000, having ſurrendered to the King of Pruſſia, by Permiſſion, entered themſelves into his Service.

Nov. 2. A Proclamation is iſſued at Dublin, prohibiting the Exportation of all Corn except to that Part of Great Britain called England.

The Paris Gazette informs us, that an Enterprize being formed, and proper Meaſures long concerted, by the French, for the taking Oſwego, the Execution of their Plan was attended with Succeſs, to the great Deſtruction and Loſs of many Lives, both Americans and Engliſh, to the imminent Loſs and Danger of the American Trade, and the Encouragement of our Enemies to triumph. It is heartily to be wiſhed, that proper Meaſures be concerted at home and executed by our Forces in America, to ſtem the Torrent of Cruelty and Devaſtation that has of late ſo greatly prevailed there.

10. Being his Majeſty's Birth-day, who then entered into the 74th Year of his Age, it was obſerved with Demonſtrations of Joy.

16. Letters received this Day from Liſbon mention another violent Earthquake, felt there the 29th of laſt Month, in the Morning.

18. Advice was received, that Col. Armſtrong, with a Party of 300 Men had defeated a great Number of Indians in Cumberland County in Penſylvania, killed the famous Capt. Jacob, and burnt one of their chief Towns in that Province.

notwithſtanding the Severity of the Weather.

24. The Tranſports, to the Number of 28, being ready, four Battalions of the Hanoverians embarked at Chatham, in Order to their going home; and as ſoon as theſe Tranſports return they will take the ſame Number, ſo that in three Voyages they will be carried from hence. Four Battalions are ſtill encamped on Cox's Heath.

Portſmouth, *Nov.* 19. Yeſterday Morning arrived the Deptford, Colcheſter, and Tranſports with the Garriſon of Minorca, Admiral Byng's Witneſſes, and the Colonels

Corn-

Cornwallis and Earl of Effingham; the Tranſports are ordered for the River: In the Evening the brave General Blackney arrived, landed amidſt great Acclamations of Joy, and afterwards went to the Aſſembly.

Admiralty-Office, Nov. 9. By letters from Vice-Admiral Watſon, dated the 15th of February and 10th of *March* laſt, in Geriah Harbour, we have an Account, that he arrived off that Place the 11th of February, with the Ships undermentioned,* where he was informed *Tullagee Angria* was treating with the Morattoes to ſurrender the Place to them.

In Conſequence of this Intelligence, the Vice-Admiral ſent him a Summons the next Morning to ſurrender the Town and Fort to him, but receiving no Anſwer in the Time he propoſed, and finding the Morattoes (from whom he received no Aſſiſtance) were trifling with him, he weighed in the Afternoon, and ſtood into the Harbour in two Diviſions, in the order as undermentioned: The Enemy fired at the Ships as they paſſed their Batteries; but as ſoon as they were got by them, and were properly placed, they began ſuch a Fire as ſoon ſilenced their Batteries, and likewiſe the Fire from their Grabs. Soon after four o'Clock a Shell was thrown into the Reſtoration, an armed Ship which Angria ſome Time ago took from the Eaſt India Company, which ſet her on Fire, and very ſoon after his whole Fleet ſhared the ſame Fate, and are all entirely deſtroyed. In the Night the Vice Admiral landed all his Troops, ſuſpecting the Enemy would endeavour to let in the Morattoes, which Suſpicion was verified by a Deſerter, who informed Mr. Watſon that Angria (who himſelf was not in the Fort) had ſent Orders to his Brother-in-law, who commanded the Garriſon, on no Account to ſuffer the Engliſh to come in.

On the 13th in the Afternoon, after ſeveral Meſſages had paſſed to no Purpoſe, the Vice Admiral renewed the Attack, and in about twenty Minutes they hung out a Flag of Truce, but the Admiral inſiſting that his Troops ſhould be let in, and their Colours hawled down, and they not complying with this Demand, he repeated his Attack with great Vigour, and the Enemy very ſoon called out for Mercy, which our Troops were near enough to hear very diſtinctly. An Officer with ſixty Men marched into the Fort that Night, and next Morning, all our Forces.

The Vice Admiral reports, that his Officers and Men behaved with great Spirit; that our Loſs is very inconſiderable, as well with reſpect to Men as to the Damage done to the Ships, inſomuch that he ſhould have been able to proceed to Sea again in 24 Hours, had there been a Neceſſity for ſo doing.

They found upwards of 200 Guns in the Place, ſix braſs Mortars and a very large Quantity of Ammunition of all Kinds; and in Money and Effects about 120,000 or 130,000 l.

The Grabs which were burnt conſiſted of eight ketches and one Ship, beſides two others which were building, one of which was to carry 40 Guns; and a conſiderable Number of ſmall Veſſels called Gallivatts.

There were in the Fort about 2000 People, 300 of whom bore Arms. Among the Priſoners are Angria's Wife and Children, his Mother, his Brother-in-law, and the Commander in Chief of his Grabs.

The Vice Admiral has left about 300 of the Eaſt India Company's European Troops in the Garriſon, and as many Seapoys, and three or four of the Company's armed Veſſels in the Harbour, for the Defence of the Place, as it is judged to be extremely well ſituated for the Intereſt of the Company, and very tenable.

* His Majeſty's Diviſion.
Kingsfiſher Sloop.
Bridgwater, 24 Guns.
Tyger, 60.
Kent, 70.
Cumberland, 66.
Saliſbury, 50.
Protector, E. India Ship, 40 Guns.

Company's Diviſ.
Revenge.
Bombay Grab.
Guardian.
Drake Bomb.
Warren Bomb.
Triumph Bomb.
Viper Bomb.

Ships taken from the French.

A French Ship run down by a large Engliſh Ship.

The Thompſon, Black, from Newcaſtle, retaken.

The Glory and the Juſte, 2 St. Domingo Ships, by the Blakeney Privateer of Liverpool.

The Weſter, Weſt, retaken.

A French Coaſting Veſſel, and one Tranſport Ship, by a Guernſey Privateer.

A French Snow Privateer, and carried into Dover, with a Britiſh Herring Buſs retook.

The Maria Thereſa, from Martinico to Bourdeaux, by the Antigallican Privateer.

The King David, from Martinico, ſent to Cork.

A Swediſh Snow, from Marſeilles, by the Endeavour Privateer, and carried to Weymouth.

The Grand Jewedon, of 22 Guns, 190 Men, off Granville, by the Mermaid and Tartar.

A French Merchantman, the Nancy, from St. Domingo, carrying 22 Guns, by the St. George Privateer, carried to Portſmouth, worth 20,000 l.

A French Privateer, deſtroy'd by the Blakeney, Ditto.

The Amiable Martha, from Rochelle, by the Britannia Privateer, and carried into Briſtol.

The Amiable Suſannah, for Nantz, from St. Domingo, by Capt. Steward, and carried into Cork.

The Lilly, from St. Domingo to Bourdeaux, by the St. Andrew Privateer of Briſtol.

A Brig, from Liſbon to Havre, by the Anſon Privateer.

The Glorie Privateer of Rochelle, 8 Car. 18 Swivel.

The Dove, Leigh, retaken.

Capt. Fortunatus Wright, taken 2 French Prizes, viz. the Immaculate, Rampell, from St. John D'Airi, and l'Eſperance, Richards, from Sallenica, both bound to Marſelles, reckon'd worth 15,000 l.

Capt. Collingwood, in a Sloop of War, took a French Zebeck, valu'd at 5000 l. and carried her into Malaga.

The Amiable of Bourdeaux, by the Biddeford.

A French Privateer, by the Dover, Capt. Hill.

The Marquis de Tournars, Martinico Ship, by the Defiance and Briſtol Privateer.

The Defiance has alſo taken a French Snow from Martinico, and a Daniſh Ship from the Weſt Indies.

The Lague de Boux, from St. Domingo to Bourdeaux, by the Jenny, Capt. Brown, carried into the Maderia.

Ships taken by the French.

The Pretty Betſey, Edwards, from London to New York, carried into St. Sebaſtian.

The Beaver, Curlet, ditto.

The Iſabella, Henderſon, carried into Portmahon.

An Engliſh Veſſel cut out of Gibraltar Bay.

The Scipio, Dews, from Newfoundland and Good Intent, Moon, from St. Euſtatia and carried into Malaga.

The Triton, La Meſſereur, from Virginia for Guernſey, carried into Morlaix.

The Uncertain, Brown, from Pool.

The Dolly, Cole, from Lippary for London.

The Nancy, Todd, from Gottenburg for Leith.

The Greyhound, Morris, from Oporto to Algiers.

The Noſtria Signora, a Spaniſh Ship for London, carried into Vigo.

An Engliſh Sloop of War, by a French Privateer of 36 Guns, ſuppoſed to be the Alderney.

The Lucretia, Davis, from New England.

The Good Intent, Hammond, for Hamburg.

The Cumberland, Ruſſel, from Newfoundland, carried to Rochelle.

The Concord, Oſlin, and carried to Rochelle.

The Eſther, John, from New England for Jerſey, by the Graſshopper Privateer, and carried to Morlaix.

The Endeavour, Gray, from Newfoundland.

The Helen, loaden with Salmon, and ranſom'd for 200 l.

The Friendſhip, Bully, from Newfoundland.

The Hybernia, Anſon, from Penzance.

The Royal George Privateer of Guernſey.

The Lydia, Riddell, from London for Philadelphia.

The Lady, ditto.

The Whiting, Finch, from Virginia.

The Lark, Culloden, from Philadelphia.

The Milford Privateer of Guernſey.

The Auguſta, Peterborough, from Cork.

The Preſwick and Suſannah, Waugh, from London, and the Expedition, ditto.

DEATHS.

Oct. 27. Thomas Airy, Eſq; of York, ſuddenly.

Lord Drumlanrig, his Grace's only Son.

29. Mrs. Lancaſhire, in Nicholas-Lane, upwards of a 100 Years old.

Nov. 1. Mrs. Goddard, Relict of Henry Goddard, Eſq; Member of Parliament for Tregony in Cornwall.

The Lady of Sir Edward Hawke, in Hants.

The moſt noble Charles Noel Somerſet, Duke of Beauford, and High Steward of the City of Hereford, aged 47.

7. Mr. John Freke, many Years ſenior Surgeon at St. Bartholomew's Hoſpital.

Richard Hughes, Eſq; late Commiſſioner at Portſmouth, aged 84, had been Captain 55 Years.

Rev. Mr. Norman, aged 80.

16. Capt. James Shaw, aged 86, many Years in the Weſt India and African Trade.

Mr. Tho. Hart, Merchant.

Mr. Rich. Berow, of Peterborough.

19. Mr. Glimer, an eminent Attorney at Law, at Kingſton, who was univerſally beloved.

Capt. Catford, of the Captain, on his Cruize off Minorca.

MARRIAGES.

October 30. Capt. Charles Shelwin, to Miſs Jane Philipſon, of Greenwich.

Nov. 2. Lord Feverſham, to Miſs Frances Bathurſt, of Clarendon.

6. Dr. Hinchley, one of the Phyſicians to Guy's Hoſpital, to Miſs Marcon, of Ludgate-ſtreet.

9. Tho. Jukes, Eſq; of Wigmore-hall, Kent, to Miſs Probing, of Newland.

11. —— Commyns, Eſq; to the Hon. Miſs Weſt, Siſter to Sir John Tyrrell, Bart.

Capt. Smith, of the firſt Regiment of Foot-Guards, to Miſs Weſt, Daughter to Lord Delaware.

13. The Rev. Dr. Hunt, of Northamptonſhire, to Miſs Adams, of Shrewſbury.

Tho. Noel, Eſq; to the Right Hon. the Counteſs of Gainſborough.

21. Mr. Rich. Cooke, of Newport in the Iſle of Wight, Merchant, to Miſs Pickering, of St. Botolph, Alderſgate.

—— Harvey, Eſq; of Leiceſterr Fields, to Miſs Benyon, of Giddy-hall.

Civil and military Preferments.

Lord Viſcount Limerick, Earl of Clenperazel.

His Grace the Duke of Devonſhire, firſt Lord of the Treaſury.

Hon. Henry Legge, Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Timothy Caſwell, Eſq; Lieutenant in the Coldſtream Regiment.

Philip Carteret Webb, Eſq; Solicitor of the Treaſury.

Hon. Charles Yorke, Eſq; Solicitor-General.

Sir Robt. Henley, Knt. Attorney-General; alſo Treaſurer to the Hon. Society of the Inner-Temple.

Mr. Turner, Train-bearer to the Rt. Hon. Arthur Onſlow, Speaker of the Houſe of Commons, in the Room of Henry Hill, appointed Deputy-Serjeant of that Houſe.

Charles Peat, Eſq; Attorney-General to the Prince of Wales.

Capt. Holwall, made Captain of the Roebuck. —— Whitewell, of the St. Alban's. —— Gordon, of the Cambridge. Sir Piercy Brett, of the Royal George. And Campbell, of the Eſſex.

Hon. George Grenville, Paymaſter of the Forces.

Hon. James Grenville, Treaſurer of the Navy.

Earl Temple, 1ſt Lord of the Admiralty.

The Admirals Smith and Weſt, Dr. Geo. Hay, John Pitt, Tho. Orby Hunter, and Gilbert Elliott, Eſqrs. together with Adm. Boſcawen, appointed his Majeſty's Commiſſioners for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral.

Earl of Waldgrave, one of the four Tellers of his Majeſty's Exchequer, to commence on the Deceaſe of one of the four.

Sir George Littleton, created a Peer of Great Britain, by the Title of Lord Littleton, Baron of Frankley.

Edw. Willes, Eſq; one of his Majeſty's Council learned in the Law.

Capt. Robt. Mann, who performed the Voyage round the World, Commander of the Charlotte.

Lord Viſcount Bateman, Treaſurer of his Majeſty's Houſhold.

Lord Berkeley, Captain of the Band of Gentlemen Penſioners.

Capt. Buckle, of the Invincible, appointed Capt. of the Namur, and Capt. Proby, of the Namur, Capt. of the Invincible.

Earl of Buckingham, a Lord of the Bedchamber.

His Grace Tho. Holles, Duke of Newcaſtle upon Tyne, the Dignity of a Duke of the Kingdom of Great Britain, by the Title of the Duke of Newcaſtle under Line, in the County of Stafford, to him and his Heirs.

Hon. Mr. Barrington, a Welch Judge, in the Room of Taylor White, Eſq; promoted to be ſecond Juſtice in Cheſter.

Dr. Hay, one of the Advocates of Doctors Commons, appointed Advocate General to his Majeſty.

The following Gentlemen are appointed Captains in the Marines.

Companies.	
33.	*Wm. Bolton*, Eſq;
18.	*Wm. Farmar*, Eſq;
27.	*Geo. Manley*, Eſq;
78.	*Robt. Brown*, Eſq;
50.	*S. Ravenſcroft*, Eſq;
30.	Sir *Wm. Weſcombe*.
25.	*Henry Gore*, Eſq;
49.	*John Tupper*, Eſq;
73.	*John Blinkhorne*, Eſq;
32.	*Charles Fletcher*, Eſq;
26.	*Griffith Williams*, Eſq;

15 1ſt Lieutenants, 15 2d Lieutenants, one Adjutant, and two Quarter-Maſters.

Samuel Martin, Esq; one of the joint Secretaries of the Treasury, in the Room of James West, Esq;

His Grace the Duke of Devonshire, and the Earls of Carlisle, Hertford, and Northumberland, created Knights of the most noble Order of the Garter.

Tho. Bury, and Carlton Hayward, Esqrs. the Office of making, writing, and engrossing all Writs of Subpœna, issuing out of his Majesty's high Court of Chancery, commonly called the Subpœna Office in Chancery.

Earl Temple, Lord Mansfield, Lord Bateman, and the Hon. Richard Edgecombe, Esq; were sworn Privy Counsellers at St. James's.

Lord Chief Justice Willes, Baron Smythe, and Judge Willmot, Commissioners for keeping the Great Seal.

The Duke of Devonshire, the Right Hon. Henry Legge, Robt. Nugent, Esq; the Hon. Wm. Ponsonby, commonly called Lord Viscount Duncannon, and the Hon. James Grenville, Commissioners for executing the Office of Treasurer of his Majesty's Exchequer.

Earl of Ilchester, and James Cresset, Esq; the Office of Comptroller of his Majesty's Army.

Ecclesiastical Preferments.

Rev. Dr. Rutherford, Archdeacon of Essex, Regius Professor of Divinity in the University of Cambridge.

Rev. Mr. Brownrigg Leake, to the Rectory of Haughton, Suffolk.

Rev. Dr. Hammond, Prebendary of Norwich.

Nath. Wills, Chaplain to the Earl of Harcourt, to the Rectory of St. Andrew; also the Consolodating Rectory of Llandoug, in Glamorganshire.

Rev. Mr. Smart, to the Rectory of St. John, Cornwall.

Rev. Mr. James Baldwin, to the Rectory of Little Crandon, Norfolk.

Rev. Mr. Plumtree, to the Prebendary of Norwich.

Rev. Mr. Samuel Thompson, to the Living of Ditchley.

Rev. Dr. Salter, to the Living of St. Bartholomew, behind the Exchange, said to be worth 400*l. per Ann.*

Rev. Dr. John Brown, to the Rectory of Great Horkesley, Essex.

Rev. Mr. Rich. Reece, to the Living of Little Birch, Herefordshire.

Rev. Mr. Sam. Andrews, to the Vicarage and Parish Church of Dunster, in the Diocese of Lincoln.

Rev. John Blair, L. L. D. to the Rectory of Burton-College in the Diocese of Lincoln.

B——KR——TS.

October 26. Michael Tovey, of Virginia-street, Dealer.

John Dale, of Princes-street, Rotherhithe, Dealer.

William Lyon, of Staines, Middlesex, Vintner.

Nov. 6. James Broders, of Drury-lane, Carpenter.

Frederick Bloom, of Addle-hill, Sugarbaker.

9. Ralph Buck, of Norwich, Dealer.

Tho. Holiday of Minchinhampton, Gloucestershire, Clothier.

Rich. Turner, of St. James's, Westminster, Cardmaker.

Robt. and Wm. Kaines, of Wareham, Dorsetshire, Merchants.

16. John Steward, of Wribbenhall, Kidderminster, Vintner.

Sam. Philips, of Norwich, Butcher.

John Markham, of Reepham, Norfolk, Money-Scrivener.

Henry Short, of Chichester, Malster.

20. Alex. Scott, of St. Martin's le Grand, Merchant.

Edw. Wilson, of George-yard, Tower-hill, Dealer.

Sarah Roberts, of Castle-street, St. Martin's, Pawnbroker.

Gilbert Merewood, of Long-lane, Haberdasher.

Samuel Williams, of Middlesex, Undertaker.

23. William Savage, of Wolverhampton, Innholder.

Wm. Louth, of Kirklington, Yorkshire, Stapler.

BOOKS, published since our last.

OBservations on the Embargo lately laid on the Exports of Beef, Pork, and Butter, from *Ireland*. 6*d. Griffiths.*

The Conduct of the Ministry impartially examined. 1*s. Bladon.*

Regulations for the *Prussian* Cavalry. 5*s. in Boards. Dodsley.*

Impartial Reflections on the Case of Mr. *Byng*. 1*s. Hooper.*

Select Parts of Professor *Sanderson*'s Algebra. 6*s. Millar.*

The juvenile Adventures of *David Ranger*, Esq; 2 Vols. 6*s. Stevens.*

The Apparition, or Female Cavalier, by Adolphus Bannac, Esq; 3 Vols. 12mo. 9*s. Noble.*

The Parson's Parlour, a Poem. 6*d. Baldwin.*

The

The Reſignation. 6*d*. *Scott*.

A Letter to the Hon. *William Pitt*. 1*s*. *Hodges*.

A new Hiſtory of *England*, an entire original Work. By an *Engliſh man*. Publiſhed in Numbers, at Sixpence each. *Owen*.

Philoſophical Viſions, by the Author of the *Jewiſh* Letters. 3*s*. *Griffiths*.

The four important and intereſting Pieces, containing a full Vindication of his *Pruſſian* Majeſty's Conduct. 4to. 3*s*. *Owen*.

Sheepey's Gentleman's and Tradeſman's Pocket-Aſſiſtant. 1*s*. 6*d*.

The Lady's complete Pocket-book for 1757. 1*s*. *Newbery*.

The new Memorandum-Book, or Pocket Journal for 1757. 1*s*. 6*d*. *J. Dodſley*.

The Lady's Memorandum-Book for the Year 1757. 1*s* *Dodſley*.

The Gentleman and Lady's Diary and Palladium, for the Year 1757. 1*s*. *Crowder and Woodgate*.

Conſiderations on the preſent State of Affairs. 1*s*. *Hooper*.

The Memorial of his Pruſſian Majeſty, 1*s*. 6*d*. *Bixet*.

A Letter to the Duke, concerning the Standing Army neceſſary to keep this Kingdom in a Poſture of Defence. 6*d*. *Baldwin*.

The Gentleman and Tradeſman's Daily-Pocket-Companion for 1757 with the Traveller's Director thro' *Great Britain*, &c. not in any other Book of the Kind. 1*s*. 6*d*. *Harris*.

COURSE of EXCHANGE.

London, November 23, 1756.

Amſterdam,	36	6 2½ Uſ.
Ditto at Sight,	36	3
Rotterdam,	36	6
Antwerp,	no Price	
Hamburgh,	36	6
Paris, 1 Day's Date,	30	
Ditto, 2 Uſance,	29	⅞
Bourdeaux Ditto,	29	⅞
Cadiz,	37	⅞
Madrid,	37	⅞
Bilboa,	37	¼
Leghorn,	47	⅜
Naples,	no Price	
Genoa,	46	⅜
Venice,	49	⅜
Liſbon,	5*s*	5d ⅜
Porto,	5*s*	4d ⅛
Dublin,	⅛	

BILL *of Mortality from* Oct. 19 *to* Nov. 23.

Buried			Chriſtened		
Males 1093	2244		Males 787	1486	
Females 1151			Females 699		
Under 2 years old	819		Buried,		
Between 2 and 5	281		Within the walls	192	
5 and 10 —	76		Without	529	
10 and 20 —	63		*Mid.* and *Surry*	1063	
20 and 30 —	168		City & Sub. *Weſt.*	460	
30 and 40 —	201				
40 and 50 —	212			2244	
50 and 60 —	289				
60 and 70 —	137		Weekly *Oct.* 26.	434	
70 and 80 —	98		*Nov.* 2.	433	
80 and 90 —	43		9.	400	
90 and 100 —	9		16.	465	
100 and 109 —	0		23.	512	
	2244			2244	

Obſervat. on the Weather, at Temple Bar.

		Barometer.	Therm.	Pluviameter.	Hygrometer.
Oct.	26	29 : 9½	24	1 : 9	40 D.
	27	30 : 1¼	24¼	0 : 0	53
	28	30 : 2½	24	0 : 0	58
	29	30 : 1	23¾	0 : 0	49
	30	30 : 9½	24	0 : 0	
	31				
Nov	1	30 : 0¼	24	0 : 0	
	2	29 : 8	23¾	0 : 0	47
	3	29 : 5	25	14 : 7	37
	4	30 : 0¼	22½	0 : 0	
	5	29 : 7	22¼	0 : 0	49
	6	29 : 9	22	1 : 6	
	7	30 : 2¼	21	0 : 8	
	8	30 : 3	20	0 : 0	47
	9	30 : 2½	20	0 : 0	48
	10	30 : 0	18	0 : 0	51
	11	29 : 9½	18½	0 : 0	53
	12	29 : 9	19	0 : 0	42
	13	29 : 9½	20½	0 : 0	40
	14	29 : 7½	21	1 : 6	38
	15	29 : 7	22½	0 : 0	36
	16	29 : 4	24¾	12 : 7	30
	17	29 : 3¾	24½	11 : 8	38
	18	29 : 7	24	6 : 3	86
	19	29 : 8¾	21	0 : 8	
	20	29 : 9¾	16	0 : 0	
	21	29 : 8½	20¼	0 : 0	
	22	29 : 7	17	0 : 0	57
	23	29 : 4½	17½	0 : 0	49
	24	29 : 8½	16½	0 : 0	
	25	29 : 9	17	0 : 0	52

EACH DAY's *Price of* STOCKS, *in* NOVEMBER 1756.

☞ Books shut, is signified thus, ——

1756	Bank Stock.	E.-India	South Sea	S. Sea old Ap. 1st Su	S. Sea old A. 2d Sub.	S. Sea An. new 1st S.	S. Sea An. 2d Subsc.	3½ Ba. An. 1st Subsc.	3½ Ba. An. 2d Subsc.	3 per Cent Bank An.	3 per Cent An. 1751.	3 per Cent India An.	3½ B. An. 1756	India Bonds prem.	B. Cir. per l. s. d.	1756
26	115	133¼	99¾	——	——	88⅛	No Price.	——	——	88⅛	88⅜	86⅜	95	37s	4 17 6	26
27	115¼	Do	Do	——	——	88⅛	88	——	——	88⅛	88¼	Do	Do	Do	Do	27
28	Do	Do	99⅞	——	——	Do	Do	——	——	Do	Do	Do	Do	38s	Do	28
29	Do	Do	99¾	——	——	Do	Do	——	——	88¼	Do	Do	Do	Do	Do	29
30	No Price.	No Price.	No Price.	——	——	Do	88⅛	——	——	Do	88⅞	Do	Do	Do	Do	30
31	Sunday.															31
1	No Price.	No Price.	No Price.	——	——	88¼	Do	——	——	88¼	88¼	Do	Do	Do	Do	1
2	115	133¼	99¼	——	——	Do	Do	89⅛	——	Do	Do	Do	Do	De	Do	2
3	115¼	133¼	Do	——	——	Do	88⅛	——	——	88⅛	Do	Do	Do	Do	Do	3
4	Do	134	Do	——	——	Do	Do	89⅝	——	Do	88⅛	86½	Do	39s	Do	4
5	Do	133¾	Do	——	——	Do	Do	Do	——	Do	88⅛	Do	Do	Do	Do	5
6	No Price.	No Price.	No Price.	——	——	Do	Do	89¼	——	88¼	88⅜	Do	Do	Do	Do	6
7	Sunday.															7
8	115¼	134¼	99¼	——	——	Do	88⅛	87⅞	——	88⅛	88¼	Do	Do	38s	Do	8
9	Do	Do	Do	——	——	89		88⅛	——	Do	Do	Do	Do	39s	Do	9
10	No Price.	134¼	99⅞	87⅛	——	Do	88⅛	88⅝	87⅞	88¼	Do	Do	95¼	Do	No Price.	10
11	115½	134⅜	Do	——	No Price.	88⅞	Do	Do	87½	88¼	88¼	Do	95	40s	Do	11
12	115	134½	Do	88⅛	Do	Do	No Price.	88⅛	Do	88⅛	Do	86⅛	95⅞	41s	Do	12
13	115¼	135	Do	88¾	87¼	Do	88⅛	Do	87⅛	Do	Do	Do	95	Do	Do	13
14	Sunday.															14
15	115¼	Do	Do	Do	Do	88¼	87⅞	Do	87½	Do	Do	Do	95⅞	Do	Do	15
16	Do	134¼	99½	88¼	Do	88⅞	88⅛	Do	Do	88¼	Do	86¼	95⅛	42s	Do	16
17	Do	135	99⅞	88¼	Do	Do	88	88⅝	Do	88⅜	88⅛	86⅝	95⅞	43s	Do	17
18	115½	135¼	No Price.	88⅜	87¼	89⅛	88⅛	88⅞	Do	88¼	88¼	Do	95⅞	Do	Do	18
19	Do	Do	99⅞	88¾	No Price.	Do	No Price.	88⅞	87¼	88⅜	88⅜	Do	95⅝	42s	Do	19
20	Do	Do	Do	Do	87¼	Do	88¼	Do	Do	88⅛	Do	Do	95⅝	Do	Do	20
21	Sunday.															21
22	115½	Do	Do	Do	No Price.	Do	Do	89	87⅞	88⅞	88¾	Do	Do	43s	Do	22
23	Do	Do	99¼	88⅞	Do	89⅛	No Price.	Do	Do	Do	Do	87½	95⅞	44s	Do	23
24	115¼	Do	Do	88¼	87¼	Do	88¼	88⅛	No Price.	89	88⅞	86⅜	Do	47s	Do	24

	Mark-Lane.	Basingstoke.	Reading.	Farnham.	Henley.	Guildford.	Warminster.	Devizes.	Gloucester.
London. W. Pec. Loaf 2l. 3d.									
Prices Corn.	Wheat 38s to 44s qr.	111 to 01 load.	131 0s 0d load.	121 2s 6d load.	151 0s 0d l.	91 5s load.	27s to 34s qr.	24s to 35s qr.	5s 0d bushel
	Barley 21s to 24s 0d	20s to 24s qr.	20s to 25s 0d qr	19s to 23s 0d qr	20s to 27s qr.	16s to 16s 6d qr	13s to 16s	12s to 16s	2s to 2s 4d
	Oats 16s to 19s 0d	14s to 16s 0d	17s 0d to 21s 0d	19s 0d to 20s	17s to 20s 6d	11s to 14s 0d	11s to 12s	12s to 13s	1s 6d to 3s 0d
	Beans 26s to 30s 0d	28s to 38s 0d	30s 0d to 37s 0d	27s to 28s 0d	25s to 34s 0d	24s to 26s	23s to 27s	22s to 25s	2s 8d to 3s 3d

Pubd. the General Magazine of Arts and Sciences for W. Owen at Temple Bar 1756.

Miſcellaneous Correſpondence, in Proſe and Verſe.

For *DECEMBER*, 1756.

GENERAL HISTORY *of* GERMANY, *continued from Page* 408.

In the Circle of *Franconia* are theſe States.

The Biſhoprics of { *Wurtzberg*, *Bamberg*, *Aichſtat*.

The State of the Great Maſter of the *Teutonic* Order.

The Marquiſates of { *Culembach*, *Anſpach*, and *Bareith*.

The Principality of *Henneberg*.

The Dutchy of *Hildburghauſen*.

The Marquiſate of *Nuremburg*.

The Counties of { *Holach*, *Caſſel*, *Schwartzenberg*, *Reineck*, *Wertheim*, *Papenheim*, *Senſheim*, *Limpurg*, *Erpach*, *Dernbach*, *Geyer*, *Giech*, *Grevenitz*, *Hohenlohe*, *Noſtitz*, *Schoenborn*, *Windiſchgratz*.

Several Imperial Cities.

In the Circle of *Suabia* are,

The Dutchy of *Wirtemberg*, with the Counties of { *Loeberſtein*, *Hohenberg*.

And the Principality of *Hoenzollern*.

Baden,

Baden, divided into the Marquiſates of { *Baden*, *Durlach*.
Marquiſate of *Ortenaw*.
Territory of *Briſgow*.
The *Black Foreſt*, wherein are, { Principality of *Furſtemberg*, The County of *Rheinfelden*.
Territory of *Hegow*, comprising { The Biſhopric of *Conſtance*. Landgrayiate of *Nellenburg*.
The Biſhopric of *Augſburg*.
The Abbeys of { *Kempten*, *Buchaw*, *Lindaw*,
The Marquiſate of *Burgaw*.
The Counties of { *Oetengen*, *Pappenheim*, *Koningſeck*, *Hohenrechburg*, *Mindelheim*, *Tanhauſen*, *Sultz*, *Reckenburg*, *Montfort*, *Limpurg*, *Lichtenſtein*, *Juſtingen*, *Gravèneſk*, *Geroldſeck*.
The Barony of *Walburg*.
The Eſtate of the Family of the *Fuggers*.
The Territory of the City of *Ulm*.
And many Imperial Cities.

The Circle of *Bavaria*.

Nortgow, or the Upper Palatinate, wherein are alſo included the { Landg. *Leuchtenburg*. County of *Chamb*. Territory of *Amberg*.
The Dutchy and Electorate of *Bavaria*, divided into the Territories of { *Munich*, *Ingoldſtadt*.
Together with the Biſhopric of { *Frieſingen*, County of *Partenkirk*.
The Lower *Bavaria*, divided into the three Territories of { *Straubing*, *Landſhot*, *Burkhauſen*.
The Archbiſhopric of *Saltzburg*.
The Biſhoprics of { *Ratiſbon*, *Paſſaw*.

The

The Dutchy of *Newburg*.
The Provoſtſhip of *Bergtelſgarden*.
The County of *Sultzback*.

In the Circle of *Auſtria*.

The Archdutchy of *Auſtria*, divided into
- Higher, divided into the Territories of: *Muhl*, *Schartz*, *Hauſs*, *Traun*.
- Lower, divided into the Territories of: Upper *Viennarwald*, Lower *Viennarwald*, Upper *Manhartſberg*, Lower *Manhartſberg*.

The Dutchy of *Stiria*, with
The County of *Cilly*.
The Dutchy of *Carniola*, or *Crain*; with
The Marquiſate of *Windeſmarck*; and
The County of *Goritz*.
The Dutchy of *Carinthia*.
The County of *Tirol*.
The Biſhopric of *Brixen*.
The Biſhoprick of *Trent*.

The Kingdom of *Bohemia* is divided into 16 Circles.
The Dutchy of *Sileſia* into Higher and Lower.
The Marquiſate of *Moravia* into Eaſtern and Weſtern.

The Electoral Princes are,

I. The Archbiſhop of *Mentz*, who is ſtiled Arch-Chancellor of *Germany*, and Dean of the Electoral College, ſits on the Emperor's Right-hand in the Diet, and had formerly the Right of crowning the King of *Bohemia*.

II. The Archbiſhop of *Triers*, who is called Arch-chancellor of *France* and the Kingdom of *Arles*, and claims the firſt Vote in the Election of the Emperor.

III. The Archbiſhop of *Cologne*, who has the Title of Arch-chancellor of *Italy*, claims the firſt Vote in chuſing the King of the *Romans*, and the Prerogative of ſetting the Crown on his Head.

IV. The King of *Bohemia*, who is chief Cup-bearer to the Emperor, firſt of the ſecular Electors, and in a public Proceſſion, walks next the Emperor, or King of the *Romans*.

V. The Elector of *Bavaria*, who is high Sewer, and carries the Globe before the Emperor in thoſe Proceſſions.

VI. The Elector of *Saxony*, who is grand Marſhal of the Empire, and carries the naked Sword before the Emperor.

VII. The Elector of *Brandenburg*, great Chamberlain, and in Proceſſions carries the Sceptre before the Emperor.

VIII. The Elector *Palatine*, who is high Steward, and carries the Crown.

IX. The Elector of *Brunſwick-Lunenburg-Hanover*, who is Arch-treaſurer, and bears the Standard.

Germany is full of ſovereign Princes, every one of whom is more free and abſolute than ſeveral crowned Heads; in ſo much, that Emperors have looked on it with an evil Eye, but dared not riſk the Conſequence of attempting to diſſolve, or impair it; and therefore every Emperor at his Coronation does not ſcruple to confirm all theſe Rights and Privileges to the Empire.

Their Number cannot exactly be fixed; becauſe upon the Death or Extinction of one Family, their Eſtate and Right devolves to others; ſo that it is no extraordinary Thing for one Prince to have two or three Votes in a Diet. The Number of thoſe who have a Right at this Day to ſit in the Diet of *Ratiſbon*, are computed to be at leaſt 200. Some of them hold of the Electors; others hold of one another; and ſome, whoſe Eſtates lie in the hereditary Countries, hold of the Emperor; but all of them, as the Electors themſelves, have their general Inveſtitures from the Emperor and Empire. It is this which chiefly knits them into one collective Body, under a double Head, and hinders them from being broken or diſmembered; and 'tis in this, that that Strength of the *German* Empire chiefly conſiſts.

Theſe Princes, or Counts of the Empire, are not only Subjects, but Allies of the Emperor. The Subjects of each particular Prince ſwear Allegiance to them. They make War and Leagues without the Emperor: They exerciſe the Power of Life and Death, coin Money, lay on what Taxes they pleaſe, appoint Magiſtrates, and can make Laws within their own Dominions if they pleaſe, contrary to the common Laws of *Germany*. They alſo make what Changes they pleaſe in Religion.

The Oath they take to the Emperor is underſtood with a ſaving to their Rights and Privileges.

The Electoral Princes have much greater Authority, and enjoy much greater Privileges and Rights than the other Princes of *Germany*: As they chuſe the Emperor, and King of the *Romans*, they have a Power of depoſing him: In ſome Caſes, they exclude the Emperor, Princes, and the reſt of the States; and conſult by themſelves Matters of the utmoſt Importance. They treat the Emperor as their Equal, and never aſk his Pardon for Acts of Hoſtility; ſo that in caſe of Quarrels, or even Blows, the Matter is made up by a mutual Amneſty. They make and annul Laws for the Empire, without the Emperor's Conſent; ſo that the whole Empire is obliged to ſubmit to their Deciſions. 'Tis high Treaſon for Prince, or People, to conſpire againſt the Life of an Elector.

If an Electorate becomes vacant for want of Heirs, or otherwiſe, it is at the Diſpoſal of the Emperor and Empire.

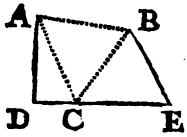
In an Interregnum, the Elector of *Saxony*, and the Elector *Palatine* of the *Rhine*, govern the Empire, as Palatines of *Saxony* and the *Rhine*; in which Caſe, the Juriſdiction of the former extends over all the Northern Part, and the latter governs all the Countries on the *Rhine*, the Circle of *Suabia*, &c. But the Duke of *Bavaria* diſputes this Right.

[*To be continued.*]

MATHEMATICAL

MATHEMATICAL QUESTIONS *Answered.*

Question 101, *answered by Mr.* POWIS LILLIEMAN.



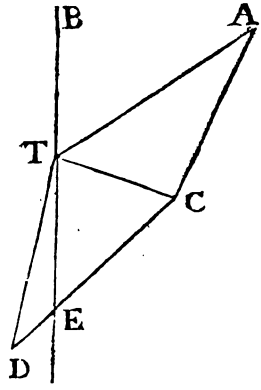
PUT AB $= a$, S. $\angle$ ACB $= s$, Cofine $= c$, S $\angle$ CAB $= m$, S. $\angle$ ABC $= n$, S. $\angle$ CEB $= p$, S. $\angle$ DCA $= x$, and Cofine $= y$; then S. $\angle$ ACE $= x$, Cofine $= -y$, and S. $\angle$ BCE $= cx + sy$; by Trigonometry, $s : a :: m : \frac{am}{s} =$ BC, and $s : a :: n : \frac{an}{s} =$ AC; alſo $1 : \frac{an}{s} :: x : \frac{anx}{s} =$ AD, and $p : \frac{am}{s} :: cx + sy :$ BE $= \frac{am \times cx + sy}{ps} = \frac{anx}{s}$ by the Queſtion, $\because pnx - mcx = msy$, and $\frac{x}{y} = \frac{ms}{pn - mc}$, which determines the Poſition of the Line DE required.

This Queſtion was alſo anſwered by Mr. Wildbore, *Mr.* J. Kennedy, *and Mr.* J. Hudſon.

Question 102, *answered by Mr.* THO. ALLEN, *of* Spalding.

LET BE repreſent the Meridian, TA the Object, TC the Horizon, and let CA be ſuppoſed perpendicular thereto; then will CD and TD repreſent the Shadows of AC and AT reſpectively. Now it is obvious, that, ſince the $\angle$ TED (the Sun's Azimuth from the North) is conſtant, when the $\angle$ TDE is a Maximum, the $\angle$ DTE is a Minimum..

This being premiſed; let the Length of the Object TA $= 1$, then will AC $=$,809017, TC $=$,5877853 $= b$, and CD $=$,8843415 $= a$. Put x and y for the Sine and Cofine of the $\angle$ TCD, v and z for thoſe of the $\angle$ D; then $xz + vy =$ the Sine of the $\angle$ DTC; and *per* Trigonometry, $xz + vy : a :: v : b \therefore bxz + bvy = av$, whence $av - bvy = bxz$, or $\frac{bx}{a - by} = \frac{v}{z} = \frac{bx}{a - b\sqrt{1 - x^2}}$ = Tangent of the $\angle$ D, a Maximum; in Fluxions, $ba\dot{x} - b^2\dot{x}\sqrt{1-x^2} = \frac{b^2x^2\dot{x}}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} = 0 \therefore ba\dot{x}\sqrt{1-x^2} - b^2\dot{x} + b^2x^2\dot{x} - b^2x^2\dot{x} = 0$, reduced



$\sqrt{1 - x^2} = \frac{-}{a} =$,6646587 $=$ Cofine of 48° 20′ 38″ $=$ $\angle$ TCD, whence the $\angle$ D is found $=$ 49° 7′ 55″, the $\angle$ DTE $=$ 14° 48′ 35″, and laſtly, the required Angle ETC $=$ 67° 42′ 52″. Q. E. F.

This Queſtion was alſo anſwered by Mr. Goodhead, *Mr.* Wildbore, *Mr.* Reeves, *and Mr.* Hartley.

Queſtion

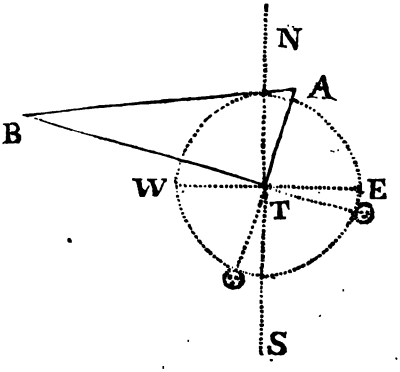
Queſtion 103, *anſwered by Mr.* R. ELING, *of* Henley.

LET x = the Length, z = the Breadth of the Meadow; then, if $x = z$, $5x = 3z + 2x = 32{,}40$ Chains, and $x = 6{,}48$, whence an Anſwer may be had. But if the Length and Breadth are not equal, 'tis evident x muſt be greater than 6,48 Chains, but leſs than 16,20 Chains; for $3z = 32{,}40 - 2x$; ſo that x may be any Number between 6,48 and 16,20, whence many other Anſwers may be had. Laſtly, when twice the Length is = thrice the Breadth, there may be 35 Gardens nearly made, being the greateſt Number poſſible.

This Queſtion was alſo anſwered by Mr. J. Hudſon, *Mr.* Wildbore, *Mr.* Hartley, *Mr.* Allen, *Mr.* Antrobus, *Mr.* Marſhall, *Mr.* Wallis, *Mr* R. Hudſon, *Mr.* Terry, *Mr.* Hicks, *and Mr.* Farley.

Queſtion 104, *anſwered by Mr.* WM. RICHARDSON, *in* Durham.

PER Spherics, I find the Sun's Altitude at Eight o'Clock in the Morning = 17° 56′; his Azimuth, from the Eaſt towards the South, = 21° 30′ 2″, and the Length of the Shadow = 318,4 = TB. Again, the Sun's Altitude at One o'Clock = 36° 29′; his Azimuth, from the Weſt towards the South = 71° 13′, and Length of the Shadow = 139,3 = TA: Then in the Triangle TAB, there is given TA = 139,3; TB = 318,4, and the included Angle ATB = 87° 16′ 2″ = Angle ☉ T ☉, *per* 15 *Euc.* 1. Hence AB = 341,4, and Area = 22151,3428 Feet, or 2 R. 1,363 P.



The ſame anſwered by Mr. J. Hudſon, *Mr.* Reeves, *Mr.* Wallis, *Mr.* R. Hudſon, *Mr.* Dodſon, *Mr.* Harris, *Mr.* Storer, *Mr.* Peacock, *and Mr.* Butler.

New QUESTIONS *to be anſwered.*

Queſtion 123.

By Mr. F. Butcher, *of* Eckington, Derbyſhire.

IN an oblique-angled plain Triangle (ABC) there is given the greater ſide, (BC = 303) and the Difference between the Baſe (AC) and the leſſer Side (AC — AB = 224); alſo within the Triangle is given a Line (BD = 192) perpendicular to the leſſer Side (AB) drawn from the Vertical (B) to the Baſe (AC). Quære the Reſt?

Queſtion 124.

By Mr. R. LANGLEY, *of* Orlingbury.

GIVEN three Lines, drawn from the three Angles of a triangular Field, to the Middle of the Sides oppoſite, 68,70 and 72 Poles: Required the Fences, and Acres contained?

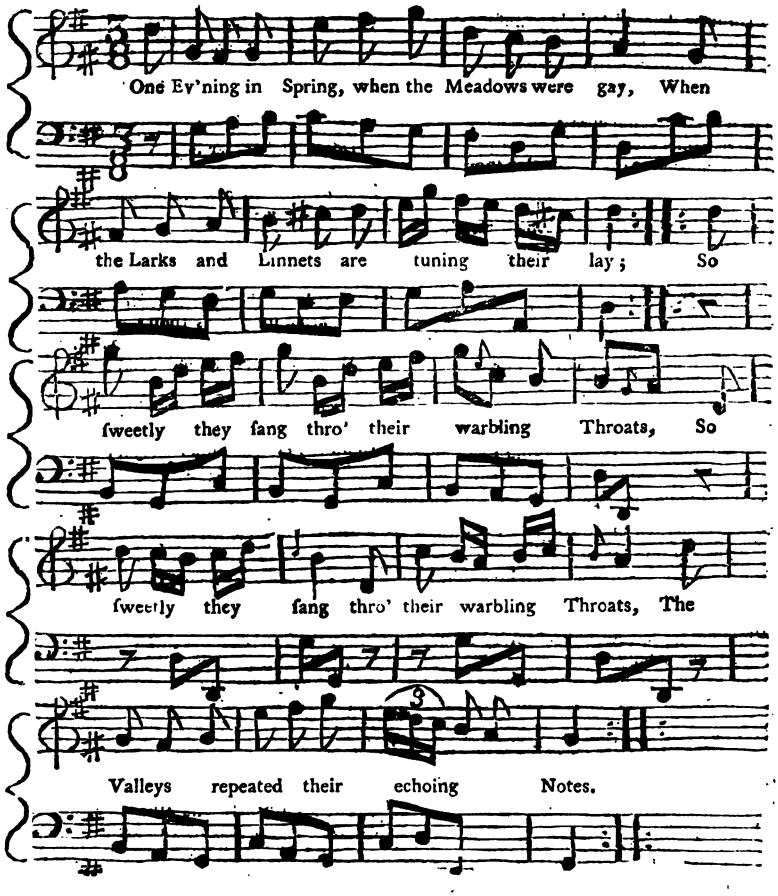
Queſtion 125.

By Mr. J. SHIPMAN, *of* Hull.

BEING at a certain Place upon the Coaſt of *Greenland*, and deſirous of knowing the Latitude, but having no mathematical Inſtrument, I erected my Cane perpendicular to the Horizon, the Shadow of which, at Noon, was 1 1-5th the Length of the Cane; and 12 Hours after that, the Shadow was 8½ its Length. Required the Latitude of the Place of Obſervation?

A New

A New SONG, *ſet to Muſic by Mr.* WILLIAM ATKINSON, *of* Lincoln.

ANDANTE MODERATO.

One Ev'ning in Spring, when the Meadows were gay, When
the Larks and Linnets are tuning their lay; So
ſweetly they ſang thro' their warbling Throats, So
ſweetly they ſang thro' their warbling Throats, The
3
Valleys repeated their echoing Notes.

II.

'Twas then the young *Damon* the *Woodlands* drew near,
To breathe the cool breezes with *Phillis* the fair:
Where nightingales notes ſo enchanted the grove,
The ſhepherd there melted his *Phillis*, to love.

III.

Young *Damon* then tuned his pipe to her ſong.
And around the aërial choriſters throng,
And ceaſed their notes. In attention pro-found,
Their lambkins (from ſporting) ſtood gaz-ing the ſound.

SCIENCE

SCIENCE. *An* ODE.

SCIENCE, thou grand celeſtial ray,
By thy propitious might,
Embell.ſh'd is the genial lay,
Thou all refulgent light.

Then now deſcend to help a muſe,
That would her tribute bring,
Who gladly does all ſtrains refuſe,
For thee alone to ſing.

To me thy potent charms diſcloſe;
What bliſs e'er waits on thee;
The light to thee that truth e'er ſhows,
Will e'er attendant be.

In virtue's paths thou'rt ſeen to tread,
In virtue's peaceful way;
Canſt them ſet right that are miſled
By giddy fancy's ſway.

Thou canſt the clouds and gloom diſmiſs,
That do the mind invade;
Thou'rt found to be a laſting bliſs,
In all diſtreſs an aid.

By thee, my thoughts illumin'd well,
Can trace the firſt great cauſe;
Can numbers, motions, figures tell,
And find out rightful laws,

By which I ſhall ideas catch,
As to my mind they riſe,
And well my mental ſight ſhall watch,
And know it how to prize.

When nature's view'd thro' ev'ry maze,
By fancy's buſy eye,
How much the proſpect thou doſt raiſe,
When, Science, thou art nigh!

Hail, Science, queen of genial truth,
Thou refuge in diſtreſs;
Of age, thou joy; thou charm of youth,
Thy bleſſings all confeſs.

By thee I can my paſſions trace,
And all their motions weigh,
Quick from my breaſt their poiſon chace,
And fix the doubtful ſway.

Thou canſt content and harmony,
Thou ſon of genius, give;
In thee does ſoft tranquility
With peaceful boſom live.

Thou, rais'd above the vulgar throng,
And all in life that's mean,
Canſt pleaſure give, and bliſs prolong,
Thro' ev'ry ſhifting ſcene.

Whilſt genius laſts, thou ſhalt remain,
Beloved and careſs'd;
Thou doſt true reaſon e'er contain,
The ſoul with thought inveſt.

Imagination, rais'd by thee
To the ſublimeſt height,
Can, ſoaring, form eternity,
And dread its wond'rous might.

In thee is ſolid bliſs e'er found,
With learning's ev'ry joy;
Who court thee is with merit crown'd,
Does comfort e'er enjoy.

Such comfort as can clouds diſpel
In ſad adverſity.
Philoſophy does with thee dwell,
To ſooth each miſery.

Of freedom, thou the bliſsful cauſe,
Of arts, inventreſs thou;
Without thee, what were human laws,
What mean ones, and what few?

Retirement thou canſt delight,
Suſpenſion lend to grief;
In all the erring mind ſet right;
To ſorrow bring relief.

O then but, ſcience, wiſdom lend,
Let fortune others ſway;
But deign to be your vot'ry's friend,
He'll gladly you obey.

For what's the wealth of *Peru*'s bay
To thy intrinſic worth?
Compar'd to that, what's all, I ſay,
That is poſſeſs'd on Earth?

W. P.

A SONG.

BEneath a beech, the other day,
Of *Stella*'s charms I thought;
Then tun'd my pipe with am'rous lay,
And, wand'ring, *Stella* ſought.

The bleating plain, the ſilent grove,
I travers'd for my fair;
Methought I 'ſpy'd the queen of love;
By *Jove*, ſays I, 'tis her.

'Tis her, by that celeſtial mien,
That dimpled, ſmiling face;
'Tis her, by *Jove*, the *Paphian* queen
Wants *Stella*'s ſofter grace.

But

But, oh! ye gods, how great my bliſs,
'Twas *Stella* did appear;
I dropp'd my pipe, and ſtole a kiſs,
Then baniſh'd all my care.

W. P.

The RESOLUTION.

I.

SHall thoſe by nature form'd to riſe,
In thought above the milky way,
To him who ſpread the vaulted ſkies,
Whoſe law their rolling orbs obey,

II.

Vilely detain'd by ſenſual luſt,
Theſe ſoul-refining pleaſures ſhun?
Hence, I diſclaim the bonds unjuſt;
Here, be my better life begun.

III.

The ſun, refulgent globe of day,
The moon, pale empreſs of the night,
Shall duly wake my hallow'd lay
To God, whoſe garment is the light.

IV.

Hail, wond'rous pow'r! ſole great! ſole good!
The mute's melodious in-thy praiſe:
Deign to accept my ſtrain, tho' rude,
The theme, angelic ſkill out-weighs.

W. S. *jun.*

The 14*th* ELEGY *of Dr.* DONNE *modernized.*

SINCE ſhe muſt go, and I with grief abound,
Come, darkeſt night, environ me around;
Let hell's black ſhades before my Eye-ſight roll,
That I may know, what 'tis to loſe my ſoul.
Have we for this ſo oft ſat ſpies to hear,
And give us notice when the ſpy was near;
Have we for this ſo often ſtole the bliſs
Of dear embracements, and the rapt'rous kiſs,
Shadow'd our loves, beneath a falſe diſguiſe,
And only ſpoke the language of the eyes;
And after all this am'rous cunning paſt,
Say, lovely *Delia*, muſt we part at laſt?
Muſt ſad divorce make us the public tale?
No—fortune do thy worſt—love ſhall prevail
Againſt the fury of thy pointed darts,
Which torture may, but not divide our hearts;
For we have ſtill one gleam of comfort left,
Of thoughts, and dreams, we are not yet bereft.
When *Delia*'s gone, when e'er I view the light,
Her heav'nly charms ſhall crowd upon my ſight;
The gentleſt breezes of the fanning wind,
Shall note her gentle, lovely, ſoft, and kind.
The ſtreams tranſparent clearneſs I'll compare,
With the pure virtue that adorns my fair.
The ſeaſons too ſhall, in their annual race,
Show me ſome beauty, ſome diſtinguiſh'd grace,
That in the lovely virgin did appear,
And to my paſſion I'll compare the year.
Firſt ſpring the freſhneſs of my love ſhall ſhow,
When firſt the flame did in my boſom glow;
The ſummer, how it ripen'd in my breaſt;
And autumn, of what fruits it was poſſeſt:
But the cold wintry months, with tempeſts fraught,
Shall not be added, leſt they chill my thought.
And this, dear *Delia*, is my ardent vow,
My love ſhall e'er be conſtant, as 'tis now:
Sooner the Earth ſhall from her centre move,
Than I, or change, or waver in my love.
Much more I could to prove my paſſion true,
But feweſt words do beſt the lover ſhew:
Take therefore all in this, I love ſo well,
Nought can my paſſion equal, nought excel.

Barkhamſtead. J. GLASSE.

ODE *for* CHRISTMAS-DAY.

YE choirs angelic, wake the lyre,
Be yours the taſk—with heav'nly fire
To ſing the joyful theme.
Ye pow'rs ſeraphic, join the ſong;
Y' attending hoſts each note prolong,
To laud your God ſupreme.

Hark! the pleaſing theme begins;
Hark! th' enrob'd *Gabriel* ſings.

Happy, happy, happy morn!
Happy man, a ſaviour's born;
Born to cruſh the pow'r of ſin,
And raiſe his empire all benign.

Now baniſh'd happineſs again takes place;
Now ſmiles Jehovah on the race
Of man, no more accurſt.
God now appears in mercy's ſeat,
And now his godhead ſhines complete,
Complete—*as man at firſt.*

Your grateful voices, mankind, raiſe,
And ſtrive to ſing Jehovah's praiſe.

Praiſe him for us, ye heav'nly hoſt,
Praiſe father, ſon, and holy ghoſt.

J. S.

A FABLE *of* ÆSOP, *familiarized.*

A *Wolf* and *Lamb*, one ſultry day,
To the ſame meadow chanc'd to ſtray:
By thirſt conſtrain'd, they ſought the rill
That iſſues from a neighb'ring hill.
The *Wolf* ſtood near the fountain-head,
The *Lamb*, far diſtant, down the mead.
Ilgrim, who dearly lov'd diſputes,
With fell intent, the *Lamb* ſalutes:
" You, Sir! ſtand off! you tread the brink in,
" And mud the ſtream ſo, there's no drinking."

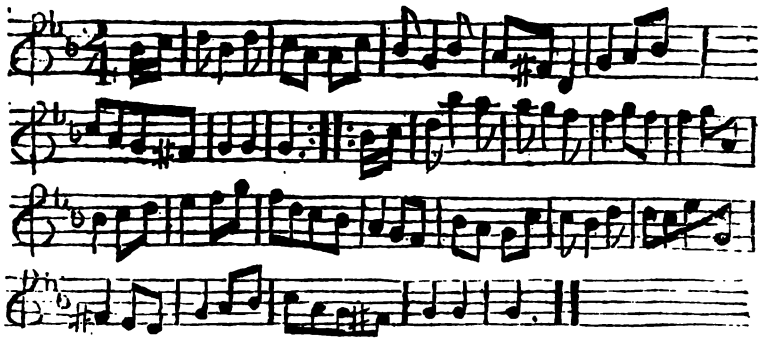
The harmleſs *Lamb*, with much ſurprize,
Looks up, and, trembling, thus replies.
I can't think, Sir, how that can be:
The ſtream runs down from you to me.

" You can't think, ſcoundrel, don't be ſaucy;
" I'll tell you, raſcal, what the laws ſay.
" Beſides, you mutter'd ſo and ſo,
" Behind my back, ſix months ago."

Upon my word, Sir! you miſtake;
(But don't be angry, for heav'n's ſake;)
I never could have ſuch intention:
Nor was I born the time you mention.

The *Wolf*, by force of truth repell'd,
With ſhame and anger, foam'd and ſwell'd:
" It was your father then, cries he,
" And that's the very ſame to me."

He ſaid—and ſeiz'd the helpleſs victim;
Then to the bones the villain pick'd him.

The BRICK-MAKERS. *A* COUNTRY-DANCE.

Set all four. Half Right and Left. The ſame back again. Croſs over two Couple. Lead up to the Top, and caſt off. Hands round with the third Couple. Right and Left, at Top.

A CHRO-

A CHRONOLOGICAL MEMOIR *of* Occurrences.

For *DECEMBER*, 1756.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Paris, Nov. 22.

SAturday an Expreſs arrived at Verſailles, that the Dutch have ſigned a Treaty of Neutrality.

Franckfort, Nov. 19. Laſt Saturday the imperial Decree againſt the King of Pruſſia was publiſhed at Worms; forbidding the raiſing of Recruits for his Pruſſian Majeſty.

Florence, Nov. 10. A violent Earthquake was felt the 20th of laſt Month at Meſſina, and ſome Parts of Sicily, and alſo in the Morea, which produced ſeveral ſurprizing Phœnomena.

Conſtantinople, Oct. 22. A Treaty of Commerce is juſt concluded between this Empire and Denmark.

Dreſden, Nov. 30. The King of Pruſſia having heard great Encomiums of the Superintendant of the Lutherans, as a Preacher, went the 12th Inſt. accompanied by the Prince of Pruſſia, the Princes Henry and Ferdinand, Marſhal Keith, and ſeveral other general Officers, to hear him. The Superintendant, tho' he knew nothing of his Coming, nevertheleſs adapted his Diſcourſe to the Occaſion, without entering into thoſe political Views which are foreign to the Pulpit; he conſidered the Invaſion and preſent Situation of Saxony as the Conſequence of the Almighty's Decrees, who, when he ſtretches out his Hand over the Nations, brings about the moſt unforeſeen Events. He ſlightly paſſed over the ſingular Circumſtance of two Monarchs at Peace with each other, one of whom entered the Territories of the other, who was thereby compelled to leave his Dominions. He beſought the Almighty, with the utmoſt Fervour, to put an End to the Misfortunes of Saxony, by inclining the Hearts of the two Princes to a perfect Re-union, that mutual Peace and Confidence might reign between their reſpective Subjects. Then turning to the King of Pruſſia, he recommended Saxony to his Royal Clemency and Goodneſs. He conjured him to take Compaſſion of its deplorable State, by all thoſe extraordinary Talents, with which Heaven had ſo liberally endowed him, and which were given, he ſaid, to thoſe few who poſſeſs them, with no other Intent than to be employed in contributing to the Happineſs of their Fellow-Creatures. His Sermon was ſo pathetic as to draw Tears from the whole Audience. His Pruſſian Majeſty appeared not unmoved, and when it was ended, ſent for the Preacher, and ſaid to him, 'Sir, your Diſcourſe equally pleaſed and edified me: And I wiſh your Prayers may be heard.'

Plantation News. In general all Accounts agree, that Lord Loudon, and all other Commanders of his Majeſty's Forces, are obliged, and with great Affiduity, as well Naval as Military, to act on the Defenſive for Want of ſufficient Force to repel the Enemy. This appears from the moſt authentic Accounts to be the preſent Subject of Attention in the Legiſlature, and that all proper Meaſures are concerting to provide and forward ſufficient Succour with the greateſt Diſpatch. — We hope it will be anſwerable to the Exigence and Importance thereof, and meet with ſuitable Succeſs.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Namptwich, Nov. 20. ON Monday the 18th ult. the Body of a Woman, from very ſtrong Circumſtances believed to be poiſoned by her Huſband, and had been dead 34 Days, was taken up to be examined before a Coroner, by Meſſrs. Hall and Cooper, Surgeons, and John Maſſie, Apothecary. One of the Surgeons made an Inciſion into the Belly, but the violent Stench from the putrid Body forced them to deſiſt at that Time. About an Hour and half after the Inciſion was made, the Sexton, by the Direction of the Surgeons, took out the Stomach and Inteſtines, which were all cut

open, and waſhed in a clean Veſſel of Water in their Preſence; the Water being carefully decanted, and freſh Water added and decanted ſeveral Times, what remained at the laſt decanting, having been dried and collected, proved near a Dram Troy-weight of a coarſe white Powder, which by many Experiments made with it, and the ſame Experiments with real Arſenic, proved to their Satisfaction to be the ſame kind of Subſtance. The Man is now confined in Stafford Goal, in order to take his Trial.

Taunton, Nov. 20. Very great Outrages have been committed by Rioters aſſembling on Account of the exorbitant Price of Corn.

We have received many remarkable Accounts from different Parts of this Kingdom, of the humane Regard paid to the Complaints of the Poor, on Account of the late exorbitant Price of Corn; and great Numbers of Gentlemen have not only uſed their laudable Efforts to prevent the unlawful Occaſions thereof by Ingroſſers, Regraters, &c. but to adminiſter, in a generous Manner, to the Relief of the Poor, and by all proper Methods to quell the Impetuoſity of Rioters and the Evils naturally reſulting from thoſe Cauſes.

LONDON,

To the Honourable W. P. *Eſq;*

SIR,

OUR gracious Sovereign hath committed to you and your Friends the Adminiſtration of public Affairs, for the Relief of an injured People. We believe you are not above Advice and Admonition, eſpecially from thoſe whoſe Benefit and Welfare you have undertaken to procure. On this Account we make uſe of our natural Right, in ſetting before you wherein, and in what Manner, we expect to be ſerved.

Some of our Grievances we lately mentioned in *Inſtructions to thoſe Members of Parliament, to whom no particular Inſtructions had been given.* We repeat our earneſt Deſire to have thoſe Matters conſidered and redreſſed; adding, that if we are allowed to carry Arms for our own Defence, we beg that this may not incroach upon the Obſervation of the Lord's Day, ſo as to have the Violation of a poſitive Command of God (already very frequent) injoined by Law.

We are perſuaded, that Diligence and Frugality in the Managers of the Revenue, and other Officers, would be more than half the preſent Land-tax The Cuſtoms themſelves, if under as good a Regulation as the Exciſe, would be near one Half of this Sum; and the ſtriking off uſeleſs Places and Penſions, and a Reduction of the exorbitant Salaries and Gains of others, will raiſe the other Half. Or, if there be any Deficiency, it might be ſupplied by applying to the Sinking Fund one Half of all Merchant-ſhips taken from the Enemy by our Men of War. This laſt will really be of Benefit to the Service; for Experience hath abundantly ſhewed, that Nothing ſpoils an Officer ſo much as growing Rich. And with Reſpect to the other Part of the Requeſt, we would hope that Pity to our Diſtreſſes will incline you and your Friends to endeavour to reſtrain the Number and Size of Place-men, that the great Ones may no longer riot in Idleneſs, Debauchery, Gaming and Gluttony, upon the Spoils of an impoveriſhed People. We flatter Ourſelves too, that the Protection given to Smuggling will now ceaſe, ſince he no longer rules, to oblige whoſe Tenants, it hath been ſaid, this Countenance hath been given.

As we are now engaged in War, which is an Appeal to God, and the Succeſs depends entirely on his Favour; we hope ſome Methods will be taken, by diſcouraging the national Sins, to regain his Favour who is the Lord of Hoſts. But we cannot hope that God will bleſs the Councils of thoſe that are avowedly Deſpiſers of his Laws, and live in open Contempt of Religion, who ſpend that Time in Gaming and Debauchery which ſhould be devoted to God in religious Duties as well as that which is due to the Service of their Country. Neither can we expect God will go forth with our Fleets and Armies, while our Regiments are filled with Profaneneſs in Men and Officers, and every Man of War is a little Hell of Impiety Nor can we hope Things will be better until great Gaming-houſes are ſuppreſſed, and Magiſtrates are thereby encouraged to do the ſame by little ones; until profeſſed Irreligion and open Wickedneſs is made a Bar to civil and military Promotions; until the Cuſtom be broken of ſelling Chaplainſhips of Regiments to wealthy Clergymen, who entirely neglect the Duty; until the Chaplains of the Men of War are on a full more reſpectable Footing than at preſent, in Dignity and Reſpect at leaſt, though not in Power and Pay, next to the Captains; and until more Care is taken in chuſing them and other Miniſters. Indeed

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a Reformation throughout the whole Body is highly desirable, as by keeping out the Idle and Ignorant, so by utterly abolishing those Scandals of the Church, Pluralities, and Non-residence, and by applying the overgrown Wealth of some to the Relief of the poorest. That any Bishop should have more than 1000 *l. per* Annum, any parochial Clergyman more than two or three hundred Pounds, or less than one hundred, is not at all for the good of Religion. Canons, Prebendaries, &c. are of the same use in the Church that Drones are in a Hive.

We are not so sanguine as to imagine, that our many and great Corruptions and Distresses can be cured easily, suddenly, or intirely. Yet we charge you to consider by what Kind of Conduct your Predecessors have caused our present Distresses, and by contrary Measures to endeavour what you can to give some Relief.

One who sat many Years at the Helm of Affairs, and every Year forwarded Britain's Ruin, secured himself in Power by Bribery and Corruption. This was his distinguishing Talent, to know the Price of every Man, and buy him off from opposing his Administration. His Underlings copied his Example, and introduced Corruption into every Corner of the Land, establishing a Kind of System for buying and selling Votes in P——t, Boroughs, Managers, and Votes in Boroughs. The Effect of this was a heavy Burden on the Nation, by new and needless Places bringing on heavy Taxes. It also covered the Land with an intolerable Load of Guilt, the Guilt of Perjury, and many other Crimes, which have drawn on us the Evils we now suffer.

These destructive and wicked Measures were exposed, thwarted, and at last disconcerted by another W. P. and his Friends. But when that great Man seemed to have it in his Power to relieve his injured Country, he suddenly stopt short. Whether unable to accomplish his Intentions by Reason of the prevailing Power of other Corruptors, or whether he never had such worthy Views, he seemed to rest contented with having foiled his Adversary, and Rival in Eloquence; and hath ever since lain buried under a Title, and public Reproach. If he ever desired and really intended a happy Change, now is his Time to recover his lost Credit, by rising and strengthening your Hands.

The succeeding Ministry trod in the same Path, with some Improvement. Intolerable Places and Pensions, foreign Connections, public Extravagance, Bribery and Perjury still remained in full Vigour. Corruption became more powerful, and put on additional Charms. The leading Man, by a French Cook and vast Expence, bribed the Bellies of L——s and M——s of P——t, and led them by the Tooth. Under-managers imitated their Leader; and now a good Table is kept by most residing Borough-rulers; elegant Entertainments, causing Gluttony and Drunkenness, are joined with Money in securing El——s. This heightened our former Evils, increased our Debt, multiplied our Sins, and hath provoked the holy God still more. Luxury made Men needy, and exposed them to Corruption, Perjury, &c. Thus, Soul, Body, and Fortune became a Prey to this mighty Destroyer. *Servior Armis Luxuria incubuit.*

These, great Sir, are some of our Sufferings. By these Means they have been brought on. Rise, and be a glorious Deliverer. Shew yourself ready to relieve us, and there are many that will gladly join and support you. Begin: You will find more Assistance, and perhaps less Opposition than you expect. Strike at the greatest Evils first, and fear not: God and the People are on your Side. To restrain Sin is fighting the Cause of God: To endeavour to relieve a burthened Nation, will engage the Love of Millions.

As soon as you begin, you may depend on the Assistance of all the Virtuous, and Lovers of their Country, in both Houses. Those that are chosen by popular Elections will join you too, except perhaps a very few that cannot live without Prey. As for the bargaining Borough-men, who spend half their Fortunes to get a Seat by bribing the Voters, or purchase it of some great Man, these will follow where-ever they see the Loaves and Fishes. Hopes of half a Place, properly reduced, will be more prevalent with these needy ones than a distant Prospect of rioting in such high Pensions as are now given, by disconcerting your good Endeavours.

The greatest Opposition you have to expect is from another Assembly. They have before now defeated an Attempt to reduce Placemen, and very lately refused to consent to suffer us to be armed for our own Defence. But here too are some Men of Virtue and Friends to Britain; these will readily espouse the glorious Cause. Besides Cæsar is on your Side; he is willing to restore Prosperity to Britain; he earnestly desires it; with this Intention he fixed on you. They that were created by his Favour will not buz or sting when the royal Beams are withdrawn. And who ever saw them oppose the Man that held the Keys of the Strong-box? When they, or any others, see that on Account of their Opposition to salutary Methods they are pointed out as the Foes of Liberty, and averse

averſe to their Country's Welfare, they will not venture to withſtand the Tide of univerſal Odium: They will call to Mind, perhaps, what happened about one hundred and ſixteen Years ago.

As the Conduct we recommend to you is practicable, it is alſo neceſſary, even to ſupport your own Power. The unnatural Methods of Bribery, and debauching Feaſts have eat out the Bowels of the Nation. The Debt is run too high to ſupport theſe any longer. The Times now demand no ſuch Quackery, but wholeſome Medicine, or Death muſt follow. Neceſſity and Virtue join to point you out your Way. Your Duty to God, and the Deſires, the Demands of the People, are here the ſame. Never was that Maxim more true than now, *Vox populi, vox Dei.*

If you do not improve the Opportunity now put into your Hands, but follow the Ways of thoſe that have been Britain's deadly Foes; if a Title, Love of Money, or Love of Eaſe, bribe you to betray our Intereſts; you will fall from the higheſt Reſpect and univerſal Eſteem, to as low and univerſal Ignominy and Contempt. What other Effects will follow we cannot ſay. What may not impoveriſhed, oppreſſed, enraged Millions do? But if your Heart be honeſt as your Head is wiſe; if the Love for Britain, that hath often ſounded from your Tongue, be now ſhewed in Action; what a glorious Proſpect is before you? Will not juſt Heaven, in Eternity, reward the Man that ſtood between his Country and overflowing Ruin? And if preſent Glory be deſirable, neither he that is diſtinguiſhed by the Title of Conqueror will appear greater in our Eſteem, nor that greater William who delivered us from Popery and arbitrary Power will be dearer to our Hearts than You. For it is leſs glorious to conquer a Nation by Arms, than to overcome Luxury and Corruption which had led that Nation captive. It is a leſs Benefit to be delivered even from Popery than from overſpreading Iniquities, Miſery, and a threatening inſulting Foe. How glorious will it appear in the Annals of Britain, that in the thirtieth Year of George II. by the Command of that beloved King, and by the Wiſdom and unwearied Diligence of W. P. and his Friends, Liberty began to be eſtabliſhed, Corruption and Debauchery and Impiety to be checked, Eaſe Welfare and Proſperity to be reſtored to

FIVE MILLIONS.

Nov. 27. This Morning a dreadful Fire broke out in the old Buildings at Stapler's Inn, Holborn, and burnt the ſeveral Chambers of Mr. Ward, Mr. Brooke, Mr. Sharp, and Mr. Sackville.

A Chapter of the Bath was held at St. James's, when his Majeſty created the brave General Blakeney a Knight of that honourable Order.

30. The French Miniſter at Berlin has withdrawn himſelf, without taking Leave, and the Pruſſian Miniſter at Verſailles, being no longer able to appear there with Decency, has thought fit at laſt to follow his Example.

Dec. 2. His Majeſty went to the Houſe of Peers, &c. and made the following moſt gracious Speech.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I Have called you together in a Conjuncture which highly requires the Deliberation, Advice, and Aſſiſtance of Parliament, and I truſt, that (under the Guidance of divine Providence) Union and Firmneſs in my affectionate People, will carry me, with Honour, through all Difficulties; and finally vindicate the Dignity of my Crown and its indubitable Rights, againſt the antient Enemy of theſe Kingdoms.

The Succour and Preſervation of America cannot but conſtitute a main Object of my Attention and Solicitude; and the growing Dangers to which our Colonies may ſtand expoſed, from our late Loſſes in thoſe Parts, demand Reſolution of Vigour and Diſpatch.

An adequate and firm Defence at Home muſt have the chief Place in my Thoughts; and in this great View I have nothing ſo much at Heart, as that no Ground of Diſſatisfaction may remain in my People.

To this End, a national Militia, planned and regulated with equal Regard to the juſt Rights of my Crown and People, may in Time become one good Reſource, in caſe of general Danger; and I recommend the framing of ſuch a Militia to the Care and Diligence of my Parliament.

The unnatural Union of Councils abroad; the Calamities which, in Conſequence of this unhappy Conjunction, may, by Irruptions of foreign Armies into the Empire, ſhake its Conſtitution, overturn its Syſtem, and threaten Oppreſſion to the Proteſtant Intereſt there; are Events which muſt ſenſibly affect the Minds of this Nation, and have fixed the Eyes of Europe on this new and dangerous Criſis.

The Body of my electoral Troops, which I ordered hither at the Deſire of my Parliament, I have directed to return to my Dominions in Germany: Relying, with Pleaſure, on the Spirit and Zeal of my People, in Defence of my Perſon and Realm.

Gen-

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,

I will order the proper Eſtimates to be laid, in due Time, before you; and I rely on your Wiſdom, that you will prefer more vigorous Efforts (though attended with large Expence) to a leſs effectual, and therefore leſs frugal Plan of War.

I have placed before you the Dangers and Neceſſities of the Public; it will be your Care to lay, in ſuch a Manner, the Burdens you may judge unavoidable, as will leaſt diſtreſs and exhauſt my People.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I cannot here be unmindful of the Sufferings of the poorer Sort, from the preſent high Price of Corn, and the Diſturbances which have ariſen therefrom; and I recommend to you to conſider of proper Proviſions, for preventing the like Miſchiefs hereafter.

Unproſperous Events of War in the Mediterranean have drawn from my Subjects ſignal Proofs, how dearly they tender my Honour, and that of my Crown; and they cannot, on my Part, fail to meet with juſt Returns of unweared Care, and unceaſing Endeavours for the Glory, Proſperity, and Happineſs of my People.

The Hon. the Lord *Sandys* took his Seat as Speaker of the Houſe of Peers.

3. The Right Hon. the Houſe of Peers waited on his Majeſty with their Addreſs. To which his Majeſty returned the following moſt graçious Anſwer.

My Lords,

I return you my hearty Thanks for this very dutiful and affectionate Addreſs; the warm Expreſſions with which you repeat the Aſſurances of your Determinations to exert yourſelves in Defence of the Rights and Poſſeſſions of my Crown, give me the greateſt Satisfaction; and you may be aſſured, the only Uſe I ſhall make of the Confidence you repoſe in me, will be to purſue ſuch Meaſures as the preſent critical Conjuncture renders neceſſary for the Welfare and Proſperity of my Kingdoms.

4. His Majeſty, in Council, ordered an Embargo to be laid forthwith upon all Ships laden or to be laden, in the Ports of Great-Britain and Ireland with Corn, Malt, Meal, Flour, Bread, Biſcuit, and Starch, to be exported to foreign Parts, purſuant to an Addreſs of the honourable the Houſe of Commons, preſented to his Majeſty for that Purpoſe.

The Hon. Houſe of Commons waited on his Majeſty with their Addreſs; to which his Majeſty return'd the following Anſwer.

Gentlemen,

I return you my Thanks for this dutiful and affectionate Addreſs: Nothing can give me ſo great Satisfaction, or tend ſo much to the public Safety as Union and Harmony amongſt my Subjects.

You may rely on my conſtant Care and Attention to the Welfare of my People.

5. The Invincible Man of War was put into Commiſſion.

10. The County of Stafford preſented a Letter of Inſtructions to their Repreſentatives, William Leviſon Gower, and William Bagot, Eſqrs. ſuitable to the preſent Situation of national Affairs.

As did alſo the Mayor, Maſter, and Burgeſſes of the City of Wells.

His Majeſty, in Conjuction with his Privy-Council, has been pleaſed to order, that a general Faſt be obſerved throughout England, on Friday the 11th of February next.

On Sunday the 12th, the Worceſter Mail was ſtopped, and detained till 7 at Shepherd's Buſh, by a ſingle Footpad, who after opening and riffling the Bags, rode off with the Boy's Horſe. — The Perſon who committed this Robbery, has ſince put off ſeveral of the Bank Notes, and indorſed the Name of James Wilſon thereon, to ſeveral Inn-keepers on the Road to Caxon, by travelling Poſt, in Poſt-Chaiſes with 4 Horſes, by the Way of Barnet, Hatfield, Stevenage, and Bugden, and returning from Caxton, by the Way of Royſton, Ware, and Enfield, to London, where he was ſet down at Gray's-Inn Gate, in Gray's-Inn Lane, at 12 o'Clock on Tueſday the 14th Inſtant: Deſcribed of a middle Stature, brown Complection, thin Viſage, an effeminate Voice, Silver-laced Hat and Cockade, a blue Surtout Coat, &c.

13. The Hon. Houſe of Commons ordered a Bill for the immediate Relief and Quartering of the Heſſian Troops, till they can be ſent back.

21. Admiral Byng ſet out from Greenwich, under a Guard of a Troop of Horſe, for Portſmouth.

23. The Drawing of the Lottery ended, when No. 12475, a Blank, was intitled to 1000l. as the laſt drawn Ticket.

24. Two Battalions, of 1500 Men each, are going to be raiſed in the Highlands of Scotland, to be commanded by Col. John Campbell, and are to be ſent to America. Major Montgomery and Major M'Kaye are to be Lieutenant-Colonels of the Battalions.

Liſt

List *of* Ships *taken from the* French.

A Ship from Syden, bound to Marſeilles, very rich, by Fortunatus Wright, and ſent into Malta.

The Privateer who took the St. Joſe, Capt. Fernando de Silva, from Lisbon to Cork, by the Prince Edward.

The Cales Packet, retaken by the Tartar.

The Sea Nymph, retaken by the Lion Privateer.

The Pike, of Liverpool, retaken by the Lively Man of War.

A French Prize of 400 Tons, ſent into Lisbon by the Boſcawen Privateer.

And a ſmall Schooner, by the Harwich Man of War.

The Legere, Andrew Du Glaſſe, by the Brig Jenny, of Liverpoole, of 300 Tons, richly Laden, from St. Domingo for Bourdeaux.

A Privateer, by the Lively, ſent into Portſmouth, called the Intrepide, of Nantz, 8 Carriage Guns, and 20 Swivels.

A large Dutch Ship, bound for Breſt, by the Good Intent, ſent into Falmouth.

Alſo a French Snow, Ditto.

A large Martinico-Man, carried into Lisbon by the Fox Privateer, of Dartmouth.

The Parfaite from St. Domingo, by the Onſlow Privateer, carried into Guernſey.

A Ship laden with Wine by the Conſtantine.

The Annion, Sophiæ, from Quebeck to Rochfort.

The Royal Chariot, from Canada with Stores.

A French Privateer, by the Otter Sloop.

A French Privateer, by the Litchfield, brought into Portſmouth.

A Ship from Martinico, carried into St. Chriſtophers.

A French Privateer, by the Saltaſh Man of War.

A Ship, Value 8000 Dollars, by Captain Wright, of the St. George Privateer.

The Reine de' Anges, Pierre St. Martin; the Pettuager Bellone, Francois; the Three Brothers; the lovely Magdalene; Le Dauphin; La Varies; La Verge de Lagards; Le Diligent Privateer: St. Andrew; Le Aimable Lazett; the Venturel; the Betſy, Cock; The Ogle, Nutter; and the Defiance, Jacobs, retaken and carried into St. Kitts.

The Jane and Peggy alſo retaken.

Le Rouille, a French Merchant Ship bound for Martinico, 400 Tons, by the St. Alban.

Ships taken by the French.

The Suſanna, Grayſtrecks, from Newfoundland, and carried into Alicant.

The Sally, Ray, from Leghorn, carried into Marſeilles.

The Suſannah, Marguand, from Newfoundland, carried into Vigo.

The Good Intent, of Dublin, by the Graſshopper, of St. Maloes.

An Engliſh Veſſel, by the Infernal Privateer, of Havre.

The Anna-bella and the Belvidera, by the Lys Privateer, carried into Morlaix.

The Hope, Debell, carried into Dunkirk.

The Two Brothers, Bowers, from Gottenburgh.

A Veſſel, laden with Logwood, ſent into Diep.

A Veſſel, laden with Salmon, carried into Havre.

The Briton Privateer, of London, carried into Toulon.

The Ceres, carried into Guardaloupe.

The York Merchant, Frebairn, from Oporto.

The Alexander and Margaret, of Portſoy.

The Braddock Snow, from Virginia.

The Polly, bound to Leghorn.

The Robert, Shannon, from Cork to St. Kitts, carried into Martinico.

A Ship in Ballaſt, from Ferol to Cadiz, carried into Cadiz.

Mary Maria, Jenkins, from London to Wales.

Diſpatch, Corbet, ditto.

George and Elizabeth, Wallis, from Pool, ditto.

Diſpatch, Hudy, from Waterford.

Parkinſon, Rice, from London.

Pembroke, Richards, from New England.

The Molley, from Carolina to London.

The Ellen, of Maryland, from Newfoundland. And,

The Vigilant, from Philadelphia to Bilboa, carried to Bayonne.

The Betty, Logan, from Liverpool for Philadelphia.

The Crawford, Stokes, from Dublin for New York. And,

A Sloop, Warner, from Oporto to New London, carried to Cape Breton.

The Swan, Cartwright, from Newfoundland to Alicant.

The Princeſs of Wales, Fell, Maſter, ranſomed for 1500 l.

The Poſt Boy, Kelly, from Malaga for Cheſter, carried into Morlaix.

The Eglington, Kirkwood, carried into Dieppe.

The Mary, Stephens, from Waterford, ditto.

The Peter and Sally, Reeves, carried into Cherbourg.

The Newport, Northcoat, from Honduras.

The Lux, Richardſon, from Maryland.

BIRTHS.

BIRTHS.

Nov. 30. Lady of the Hon. Col. Waldegrave of a Son.

Dec. 4. The Dutchess of Ancaster, of a Son.

14. The Lady of Sir Peter Leicester, of a Son and Heir.

MARRIAGES.

Nov. 26. Hon. Capt. Jonhson, Son to the Marquis of Annandale, at Durham, to Miss Agnew, of that City.

Dec. 8. Mr. Aguilar, Son of Baron Aguilar, to Miss Mendes de Costa, 30,000 l.

Mr. Edward Hays, Merchant, in Crutched Friars, to Miss Alice Herbert, of Carshalton.

Mr. Fendall, in Chancery Lane, to Miss Bould, 30,000 l.

10. Mr. Harding, jun. an eminent Turky Merchant, to Miss Jackson of Southgate, an agreeable Lady, with 10,000 l.

19. Mr. James Pawson, at Chelsea, to Miss Lydia Smith, of that Place, an agreeable Lady, with a handsome Fortune.

Mr. Christopher Tucker, to Mrs. Elizabeth Davis, a Widow Lady. with 2000 l.

DEATHS.

Nov. 26. William Pettigrew, Esq; Captain of the Edinburgh, suddenly.

Dr. Collby, an eminent Physician.

30. Jos. Smith, D. D. Provost of Queen's College.

30. Rev. Sir John Dolben, Bart. Prebend of Durham, aged 70.

Tho. Palliser, Esq; of Porto Bello, in the County of Wexford, aged 107. He served in all King William's Wars with great Reputation.

Tho. Sherwin, first Clerk of the War-Office.

Dec. 1. William, Earl of Dunmore, at Lincoln.

Relict of the late Sir Edward Blacket, Bart. in the 82d Year of her Age.

W. Gill, Esq; aged 74, at Honiton, in the County of Devon; many Years one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace.

Dec. 4. The Right Hon. Mary Lady Viscountess Blundell.

The Right Hon. Jocelyn, Baron Newport, Lord Chancellor of Ireland.

Sir William Foulis, of Yorkshire, aged 67.

6. The Right Hon. the Countess of Inchiquin.

8. Mary Bayley, at Mortlake, in Surry, aged 104.

9. The Rt. Hon. William, Earl of Harrington, General of Foot, a Governor of the Charterhouse, and one of his Majesty's most Hon. Privy Council.

G. Hammond, Esq; of Partington, Yorkshire.

10. Mrs. Catherine de Costa, Daughter of the late Dr. Mendez.

The hereditary Prince of Waldeck, a few Days since, to the great Concern of that illustrious House.

Theodore, Baron Neuhoff, who some Years since was crowned King of Corsica.

Edward Bulkley, Esq;

12. The Hon. William Levison Gower, Member of this and six preceding Parliaments for Staffordshire.

16. The Widow of Capt. Robbins who left 6000 Pounds to Mr. Latham and his two Sisters.

Civil and military Preferments.

Capt. Proby, to the Medway.

Capt. Buckle, to the Royal George.

Capt. Webber, to the Rose.

Capt. Everitt, to the Neptune. A new Ship.

Claudius Amyand, Esq; one of the Commissioners of the Customs, in the room of Wardel-George Westby.

Capt. John Bentley, to the Barfleur.

John Cormoles, Captain in Col. Yorke's Regiment.

James Tregonwell-Frampton, Esq; Lieutenant in Ditto.

Capt. Gordon, to the Cambridge.

Sir Piercy Brett, to the Caroline Yatch.

Hon. John Forbes, Vice-Admiral of the Blue.

John Pitt, Esq; Surveyor of his Majesty's Woods and Parks. A Patent Place of 1200 *l. per* Annum.

The Rt. Hon. William Pitt, Esq; to be one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State.

Thomas Tyrwhitt, Esq; to be Deputy to the Lord Viscount Barrington, Secretary of War.

John Forbes, Esq; one of the Lords of the Admiralty.

Thomas Potter, Joint-paymaster General.

Charles Townsend, Esq; Treasurer of his Majesty's Chamber.

Earl of Breadalbane, Chief Justice in Eyre.

Sir Richard Lyttleton, Master of the Jewels.

Sir William Blakeney, Knight of the Bath, Baron Blakeney of Castle-Blakeney, in the County of Galway.

The Rt. Hon. George Dunk, Earl of Halifax, Andrew Stone, James Oswald, Tho. Pelham, Soames Jennings, Richard Rigby, and William Gerrard-Hamilton, Esqrs. together with William Sloper, to be his Ma-

jeſty's Commiſſioners for executing the Office for Trade and Plantations.

Eccleſiaſtical Preferments.

Rev. Thomas Curteis, M. A. to the Rectory of St. Dionis, Backchurch, in Lime-Street, London.

Mr. Lowther, Prebendary of Jockrington, to the Rectory of Swillington, near Leeds.

Mr. Attert, Rector of Lunſburgh, to the Rectory of Kirkheaton, Yorkſhire.

John Ruſſel-Greenhill, Cl. to the Rectory of Fringford, in the Dioceſe of Oxford.

James Thom, to the Rectory of Southacre, in Norfolk.

Lancaſter Framingham, to the Vicarage of Caſtleacre.

Dr. Brown, to the Donative of Paddington.

Dr. Samuel Nicholls, to the Prebendary of Newington.

Dr. Nicholas Boſcawen, to the Deanery and Rectory of St. Borian, Cornwall.

Thomas Holm, M. A. to the Rectory of Wildon, Bedford, with the Vicarage of Wellingborough, Northampton.

Robert Bradley, M. A. Vicar of Linbury, Wilts.

Dr. Joſeph Brown, to the Rectory of Bramſhot, Hants, and Provoſt of Queen's College, Oxon.

The Rev. William Somerville, B. A. to the Living of Biſbury, Glouceſter.

Dr. Herring, to the Chantorſhip of the Cathedral of Saliſbury.

Dr. Ayſcough, Prebend of Wincheſter.

Rev. Dr. Bland, to Sir John Dolbens, Prebend at Durham.

Rev. Mr. Forreſter, inſtalled Prebend of Cadington Major, in St. Paul's.

B——KR——TS.

Nov. 27. John Robinſon, of little St. Swithens, near Wincheſter, Innholder and Vintner.

30. George Jones, of Drayton, in Hales, Shropſhire, Hatmaker.

John Arther, of the Pariſh of St. Philip and Jacob, Glouceſterſhire, Whitesmith.

Thomas Sumerfield, of Snow-hill, Grocer.

Tho. Pearſon, of Lemon-ſtreet, Goodman's Fields, Silk-mercer.

Robert Ruſt, of Shire Lane, Haberdaſh.

William Collins, of Bedford Court, Carpenter and Victualler.

Dec. 4. Richard Slader, Newport, Iſle of Wight, Cornfactor.

John Richman, of Loweſtoff, Suffolk, Merchant.

Robert Hart, of Mile-End, Middleſex, Chapman.

John Gathen, of St. Botolph Biſhopſgate, Brewer.

7. Edward Havers and Joſeph Rogers, of Norwich, Worſted-weavers and Partners.

Samuel Nutt, of Market Harborough, Dealer.

Robert Hannington, late of Caiſter, Lincolnſhire, Dealer and Chapman.

11. George Holroyd, of Chriſt-church, Surry, Dyer.

John Willins and Joſeph Smith, of Norwich, Weavers and Partners.

Richard Sidwell, of St. Mary Magdalen, Carpenter.

Robert Bright, of Callow, Herefordſhire, Scrivener.

14. Edward Turpin, in Middleſex, Tallow-chandler.

John May, of Brightlingſea, in the County of Eſſex, Taylor and Chapman.

John Bingley, of Nottingley, in the County of York, Dealer and Chapman.

18. James Smith, of London, Cheeſemonger.

William Spicer, of Kettering, Northamptonſhire, Grocer.

George Hughs Worſley, of Mile-End, Middleſex, Broker, Dealer and Chapman.

George Hale, of Bell-Alley, London, Merchant.

Joſhua Harbour, of Chiſlehurſt, Kent, Baker.

21. John Lett, of Batterſea, in Surry, Carpenter.

John Webb, of Theobald's Row, Watchmaker.

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O! was our Union but at home ſincere,
We've nothing from our foreign Foes to fear!
And learn from hence, who regal Sceptres ſway,
'Tis Love alone to Glory leads the Way;
The ſureſt Maxim, to be truly Great,
Is firſt to eaſe the Burthens of the State.

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London, December 24, 1756.

Amſterdam,	36	7
Ditto at Sight,	36	4
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Antwerp,	no Price	
Hamburgh,	36	8 2½ Uſ.
Paris, 1 Day's Date,	30	
Ditto, 2 Uſance,	29	¾
Bourdeaux Ditto,	29	⅝
Cadiz,	37	⅞
Madrid,	37	⅞
Bilboa,	37	¾
Leghorn,	47	⅜
Naples,	no Price	
Genoa,	46	⅜
Venice,	49	⅛
Liſbon,	5*s*	5*d* ⅞
Porto,	5*s*	4*d*
Dublin,	7	⅝

BILL *of Mortality from* Dec. 16, 1755, *to* Dec. 14, 1756.

Buried		Chriſtened	
Males 10284 }	20872	Males 7591 }	14839
Fem. 10588 }		Femal. 7248 }	
Under 2 years	7466	Buried,	
Between 2 & 5	1973	Within the walls	1641
5 and 10 —	605	Without	4962
10 and 20 —	572	*Mid.* and *Surry*	9765
20 and 30 —	1523	City & Sub. *Weſt.*	4504
30 and 40 —	1982		20872
40 and 50 —	2069		
50 and 60 —	1788		
60 and 70 —	1412	Decreaſed in }	1045
70 and 80 —	976	the Burials }	
80 and 90 —	451	this Year. }	
90 and 100 —	55		
100 and 109 —	0		
	20872		

Obſervat. on the Weather, at Temple Bar.

		Barometer.	Therm.	Pluviameter.	Hygrometer.
Nov	27	30 : 0½	18½	17 : 4	45 D.
	28	30 : 4¾	17¼	0 : 0	46
	29	30 : 4	18¾	0 : 0	37
	30	30 : 2½	19¼	0 : 0	46
Dec.	1	30 : 3	20	12 : 6	49
	2	30 : 2	20	0 : 0	16 M.
	3	30 : 2	20¾	0 : 0	19
	4	30 : 1	19½	0 : 0.	20
	5	30 : 0¾	19	30 : 1	19
	6	30 : 0	18¾	8 : 3	18
	7	30 : 1¾	18½	3 : 1	19
	8	30 : 3¾	18¾	0 : 0	19
	9	30 : 3½	19	0 : 0	20
	10	30 : 3	17¾	0 : 0	6
	11	30 : 0	16½	0 : 0.	16
	12	29 : 9¾	16¼	0 : 0	20
	13	29 : 8	18	0 : 0	
	14	29 : 6	20	0 : 0	56
	15	29 : 5¾	20	1 : 6	54
	16	29 : 6¼	20½	2 : 1	56
	17	29 : 7	20	27 : 8	53
	18	30 : 1	24	25 : 1	58
	19	29 : 4¼	23	15 : 6	60
	20	29 : 9	23	2 : 3	57
	21	29 : 9	23	4 : 6	71
	22	30 : 1	22	0 : 0	59
	23	30 : 1½	20	0 : 0	
	24	30 : 1	18¾	0 : 0	60
	25	30 : 4	18	0 : 0	60

EACH DAY's *Price of* STOCKS, *in* DECEMBER 1756. ☞ Books shut, is signified thus, ——

	Bank Stock.	E.-India	South Sea	S. Sea old An. 1st Su	S. Sea old A. 2d Sub.	S. Sea An. new 1st S.	S. Sea An. 2d Subsc.	3½ Ba. An. 1st Subsc.	3 Ba. An. 2d Subsc.	3 per Cen Bank An.	3 per Cent An. 1751.	3 per Cent India An.	3½ B. An. 1756	India Bon præm.	B. Cir. per l. s. d.	
25	115⅝	135⅞	99¾	88⅛	87½	89⅜	88½	88¾	87⅞	89	89	86½	95⅛	45s	No Price.	25
26	Do	135¾	Do	Do	87⅞	89¼	88⅝	Do	Do	88¼	88¾	86⅝	Do	46s	0 17 6	26
27	Do	Do	Do	Do	87⅞	Do	88⅞	Do	Do	Do	Do	86½	Do	42s	0 10 0	27
28	Sunday.															28
29	115⅝	135	Do	Do	Do	89⅜	Do	88¼	87⅞	Do	Do	86⅞	Do	44s	Do	29
30	115¼	134½	100⅛	88⅝	Do	89¼	88¼	88½	87½	88½	88¼	86⅝	95⅛	43s	0 12 6	30
1	Do	Do	Do	Do	87½	Do	88⅛	88⅜	87⅛	Do	88¼	Do	Do	42s	Do	1
2	Do	Do	Do	Do	Do	Do	Do	Do	Do	88¼	Do	Do	Do	43s	Do	2
3	114⅞	Do	Do	88¼	87¼	88⅞	88	Do	Do	Do	88	Do	95	42s	Do	3
4	115	134⅝	Do	88	Do	Do	Do	Do	87	88	Do	86	Do	Do	Do	4
5	Sunday.															5
6	115	134	100¼	87⅞	No Price.	88⅜	No Price.	87⅞	Do	88⅛	Do	Do	Do	41s	Do	6
7	Do	Do	Do	88	87	88⅞	87⅞	Do	86⅞	88¼	Do	85⅞	Do	42s	Do	7
8	115⅛	Do	Do	87⅞	86⅞	88¼	87¼	Do	Do	88⅛	Do	Do	Do	41s	Do	8
9	115⅜	134¾	No Price.	Do	No Price.	88⅞	88	Do	Do	88¼	88⅛	85¼	95⅛	42s	Do	9
10	115½	135¼	100⅛	88	87⅛	Do	87⅞	Do	87	Do	88¼	Do	95	Do	Do	10
11	Do	135	100⅛	Do	87¼	Do	87¼	88¾	Do	Do	Do	85⅞	Do	Do	Do	11
12	Sunday.															12
13	115½	134	Do	88¼	87⅜	89	88	88	87¼	88⅜	88¼			Do	0 15 0	13
14	115⅝	135⅜	Do	88⅜	87¼	88⅞	Do	88⅛		88½	88⅜	86	96	41s	0 12 6	14
15	115½	135	100½	88½	87⅞	89⅛	Do	88	87⅛	Do	Do	Do	95¾	40s	Do	15
16	Do		100½	Do	87⅝	89¼		Do	87¼		Do	Do	96	Do	Do	16
17	Do		100¾	88⅞	Do			87⅞	87⅜		88⅛	85⅞			Do	17
18	Do		Do	Do	87¼			Do	Do		88⅜	Do		40s	Do	18
19	Sunday.															19
20	115½		Do	Do	Do			Do	Do		Do	Do		41	Do	20
21	Do		Do	88¾	Do			Do	Do		88¼	85⅞		Do	Do	21
22	Do		100¾	88¼	87⅛			87⅝	87			85¾		Do	Do	22
23	115⅞		100¼	87⅞	87			Do	86¾			85¾		39s	Do	23
24	115		100½	87¼	86¼			87⅛	86⅜			85½		Do	Do	24

London. W. Dec. Last 21. 56.

Prices Corn.

	Mark-Lane.	Basingstoke.	Reading.	Farnham.	Henley.	Guildford.	Warminster.	Devizes.	Glocester.
Wheat	38s to 45s qr.	11l to 13l lo.	14l 15s od lo.	14l os od load.	14l 10s od l.	8l os load.	39s to 44s qr.	44s to 48s qr.	7s od bushel
Barley	18s to 25s od	16s to 24s qr.	18s to 26s 6d qr	22s to 24s od qr	16s to 26s qr.	14s to 19s od qr	17s to 21s	17s to 20s	3s 6d
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Beans	20s to 24s od	21s to 34s old	30s od to 35s od	27s to 28s od	24s to 32s od	24s to 22s	20s to 22s	20 6 to 23s	3s ood

Miſcellaneous Correſpondence, in Proſe and Verſe.

For *DECEMBER*, 1756.

A GENERAL HISTORY *of* GERMANY, *continued from Page* 428.

AT what Time, or by what Means theſe Princes firſt obtained the electoral Power is not certainly known. The common Opinion is, that the Emperor *Otho* III. and Pope *Gregory* V. inſtituted them; but this is diſputed, and many learned Men are of Opinion, that though it be true, that from the Time of *Otho* the Empire was elective, yet the Elections were not made by theſe Princes only, but by the great Officers of the Empire in general, of whom theſe being the chief and moſt conſiderable, by their Eſtates, took the Advantage to overtop the reſt, and aſſume that Power to themſelves. This is dated from the Time of *Frederic* II. and *Conrad* IV. at the Death of the laſt of which ſeveral Elections were made at the ſame Time, and the Affairs of *Germany* put into great Diſorder thereby. But theſe Princes having Power enough to repeal this Act, made it a Cuſtom, which was at length paſſed into a Law by the Emperor *Charles* IV. called *Bulla Aurea*, and anſwers to our *Magna Charta*.

The Number of theſe Electors were then ſeven, to whom an eighth was added. In the laſt Age, *Frederick* V. Count Palatine of the *Rhine*, falling into Differences with the Emperor, and accepting of the Crown of *Bohemia*, in Oppoſition to the Pretenſions of *Ferdinand* II. was by him proſcribed, and being defeated at the Battle of *Prague*, in the Year 1620, was deprived of his Country and Honours, which the Emperor beſtowed upon the Duke of *Bavaria*; but great Conteſt and Wars enſuing thereupon, it was at laſt agreed, in the *Weſtphalia* Treaty, *Anno* 1648, that Count Palatine ſhould be reſtored to his electoral Dignity; but becauſe the Duke of *Bavaria* could not be brought to part with his, an eighth Electorate was erected for him, and Part of his Country, *viz.* the lower *Palatinate* being reſtored, he has ſince had the Title of Elector Palatine of the *Rhine*, and the eighth Seat in the electoral College.

To this Number, there was another added in the Year 1693, and by the Emperor's Favour was conferred on *Erneſtus Auguſtus*, Duke of *Brunſwick Luneburg Hanover*, Father to the late King; but he did not take his Seat till 1708.

The Method of electing the Emperor, was formerly attended with much Ceremony and Pomp, but now much of the Pageantry is laid aſide. The Punctilio's of it were preſcribed by the *Golden Bull*, *Anno* 1356, of which we think the following Particulars may be acceptable.

Soon after the Deceaſe of an Emperor, the Elector of *Mentz*, the Chanceſſor of the Empire, adviſes his Colleagues of it, and calls them to the enſuing Election. As they were each one allowed 200 Horſe in their Retinue, when they came to *Frankfort* for the Election, the Cavalcade was generally attended with great Confuſion, inſomuch that many did not come to Town the ſame Day, and avoided going in Proceſſion to the Church; but after being properly dreſſed in their Robes, they attend, and the Church being cleared of all Strangers, the Marſhals, who attend their ſeveral Maſters, carried Swords of State before them, and laid them on Cuſhions in the Choir, the Proteſtant Electors ſtaying till the *Veni Creator* was ſung, after which they retire; the *Roman Catholic* Electors take the Oath at the Altar, to chuſe a proper Perſon, the others did it in the Chamber, or Conclave, whither all reſorted after divine Service, and proceed to the Election, which is determined by a Majority of Votes; then returning to the great Altar, where the Emperor is placed, he in his Turn, takes the Oaths to confirm the Right of Electors, &c.

At his Coronation the Elector of *Mentz* directs the Ceremony, which is generally at *Aix-la-Chapelle*. When the Electors attend it, it is a glorious Spectacle; the Emperor appearing in his imperial Robes, and they in their electoral ones, which are exceeding ſplendid. They walk on Foot to the Church; the five ſecular Electors, who exclude the Princes from having any Share in the Solemnity, walk firſt, with the Enſigns of their Dignity, and the Emperor follows. The three eccleſiaſtial Electors, in their ſacred Veſtments, receive him at the Door of the Church, and conduct them up to the high Altar, where the Archbiſhop performs the Act of Conſecration, which is done by anointing the Emperor's Head, Breaſt, and Middle of his Hand; then they go to another Altar, where he is crowned with *Charlemagne*'s Crown, and cloathed with the antient imperial Robes. The Biſhop of *Mentz* concludes the Ceremony with a Speech, exhorting the Emperor to acquit himſelf worthy of the high Dignity conferred upon him.

We might enter on the Revenue and Troops of the ſeveral Princes; but firſt obſerve, that beſides the Princes and Counts of the Empire, the inferior Nobility and Gentry, who have no Vote in the Diet, ſome of them have Eſtates and Privileges, almoſt equal to the Princes, though the greater Part are but indifferently provided with either, ſo that their Titles and Blood muſt ſupply the Want of other Things.

The Electors claim a Power of creating Counts and Barons in their own Dominions, but is ſeldom made uſe of. The Emperor *Charles* VI. as Arch-duke of *Auſtria*, nobilitated a great many throughout the herediary Countries.

Their great Variety of Titles of Honour, their Origin, Inveſtiture, and Power, the Curious may find a particular Account of in *Selden*'s Titles of Honour, Part II to whom we alſo refer for the antient Ceremonies of the Emperor, in conferring the common Order of Knighthood, and more eſpecially the *Teutonic* Order.

But we muſt not omit to mention two Orders of Ladies, who are alſo a Sort of Knights, that were founded in 1662 by the Empreſs Dowager; the firſt is called the Order of the Slaves of Virtue, becauſe they profeſs a more ſevere Virtue than others. They are thirty in Number, Part Papiſt, Part Proteſtant. Their Badge is a golden Medal, repreſenting a Sun encompaſſed with a Laurel Garland.

The

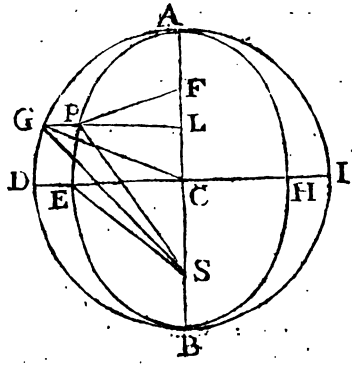
The other Order were called united Croſs-bearers. They are Papiſts, and wear on their Left Side a four-cornered Croſs, faſtened to a black Ribband, at the End of which there is a ſparkling Star.

[*To be continued.*]

MATHEMATICAL QUESTIONS *Anſwered.*

Queſtion 105, *anſwered by Mr.* JAMES CARTER, *of* Clanfield.

LET the Orbit of *Saturn* be repreſented by the Ellipſis AEBH, whoſe Foci are S and F, S being that wherein the Sun is; then will A be the Aphelion, and B the Perihelion thereof. From C, the Center, with a Radius = the Planet's mean Diſtance from the Sun, deſcribe the Circle ADBI, and through P, the Planet's Place in his Orbit, draw GL, perpendicular to AB, the longeſt Axis of the Ellipſis; and draw the other Lines as *per* Figure. Then may the Planet's mean Anomaly be repreſented by the trilineal, circular Area, AGS, it being demonſtrated to have the ſame Proportion to the Area of the Circle, as the Area APS to that of the Ellipſis.



In the Triangle ECS, we have ES = the mean Diſtance of *Saturn* from the Sun, and SC the Excentricity of his Orbit, whence EC the Semi-conjugate is found = $\sqrt{ES^2 - CS^2}$. Now, let s and c = Sine and Co-ſine of the Angle PSA = 35° 48′, the Planet's coequate Anomaly, or heliocentric Diſtance from the Aphelion; alſo let a = PS + PF, which by the Property of the Ellipſis is = AB, or twice the mean Diſtance from the Sun; and let b = FS, or double the Excentricity. Put PS = x, PF = y, and FL = z; then (*per* 47 *Euc.* 1.) $y^2 - z^2 = x^2 - b^2 + 2bx - x^2 = PL^2$. Again, as $1 : x :: s : sx = PL$; therefore $s^2x^2 - b^2 + 2bx - x^2 = s^2x^2 = y^2 - z^2$ (but $1 - s^2 = c^2$, and $x = a - y$.)

Therefore $x^2 = \frac{z^2 - 2bx + b^2}{c^2} = \frac{y^2 - z^2}{s^2} = y^2 - 2ay + a^2$; hence $z^2 = c^2y^2 + 2as^2y - s^2a^2$; alſo, $z^2 - 2bx + b^2 = c^2y^2 - 2ac^2y + c^2a^2$, by Evolutions, $z - b = cy - ca$, whence $z = cy - ca + b$, which ſquared and reduced with the former Value of z^2, gives $2ay - 2cby = a^2 + b^2 - 2abc$, therefore $y = \frac{a^2 + b^2 - 2abc}{2a - 2bc}$.

Now $a - y = x$, and $sx = PL$; then as CE : GD (= CA) :: PL : LG; and as GC (= CA) : Rad. :: LG : Sine ∠ GCA = 63° 28′ 33″ 27‴, which, if we divide the Area of the Circle into 360°, is = Area of the Sector GCA.

Again, $\frac{GL}{2} \times CS$ = Area of the Triangle GCS; then as the Area of the Circle ADBI : 360° :: Area GCS : 29° 8′ 31″ 26‴; now the Area GCA + GCS = 3s. 2° 27′ 4″ 47‴ = the Planet's mean Anomaly; then the mean Anomaly added to the Place of the Aphelion, is = 0s. 1° 39′ 4″ 47‴ = the mean Longitude; and the Difference between the true and mean Anomaly is = 56° 39′ 27″ 47‴ = the Equation of the Center.

Question 106, answered by Mr. Wm. Lucas, T. M. of Ludham.

DIVIDE the Periphery of a Circle (sufficient to contain the given Lines) into five equal Parts, and inscribe them as *per* Figure.

This Question was also answered by Mr. Matthall, and Mr. Robert Butler.

Question 107, answered by Mr. Robert Butler, of Willingham, near Cambridge.

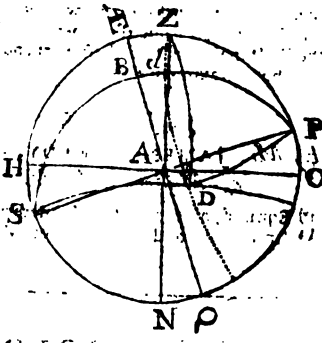
THE Quantity of Matter in each Globe being equal, and moving forward with equal Velocities, will consequently have equal Forces.

This Question was also answered by Mr. Wm. Lucas.

Question 108, answered by the Proposer Mr. C. Mason, jun.

IN the Triangles DZ*p* and AB*d* is given the ∠ DPZ = 117° 1′ 30″, Cosine = *m*; DZ = 108°, Cosine = *d*; AB = 75°, Sine = *p*; let *x* and *y* = Sine and Co-sine Sun's Declination; then *per* Spherics, $m v x - x y = d$; and as 1 (= Rad.): $\frac{y}{x} :: v : \frac{v x}{x} = p$, $\therefore v y = p \times x$; but (*per* 47 *Euc.* I.) $x = \sqrt{1 - v^2}$; and $y = \sqrt{1 - x^2}$, which substituted for *x* and *y*, we have $m v \sqrt{1 - v^2} - \sqrt{1 - v^2 - x^2 + v^2 x^2} = d$, $\therefore m^2 v^2 x^2 - 2 d m v x + d^2 = 1 - v^2 - x^2 + v^2 x^2$, $\therefore m^2 v^2 - v^2 + 1 \times x^2 = 2 d m x v = 1 - d^2 - x$. Also, *per* second Equat. $\sqrt{v^2 - v^2 x^2} = \sqrt{p^2 x^2 - p^2 v^2 x^2}$. $\therefore \sqrt{1 - x^2 + p^2 x^2} \times x^2 = p^2 x^2$, $\therefore v = \sqrt{\frac{p^2 x^2}{x^2 - x^4 + p^2 x^2}}$, which wrote for *v* in the above, it becomes $\frac{p^2 m x \sqrt{1 - x^2 + p^2 x^2}}{p^2 x^2} - \frac{x^4}{p^2 x^2} + \frac{p^2 x^2}{p^2 x^2} = 1 = \sqrt{\frac{4 d^2 p^2 m^2 x^4}{p^4 x^2 + p^2 x^2}}$, which Equat. reduced and solved, gives x = 32109 = Sine of 18° 43′ 45″ = the Latitude; hence the Sun's Declination 18° 8′, answering the 24th of *May*.

W. W. R.



This Question was also answered by Mr. Wm. Reeves, *and Mr.* Wm. Lucas.

New QUESTIONS *to be answered.*

Question 126.

By Mr. WILLIAM SMITH, *of* Irthlingborough.

IN the Summer Season, at *Irthlingborough*, in Latitude 52° 21′, was erected a very magnificent Tomb, (to the Memory of Mr. *Wm. Griffin*), whose Height to its Shade, the Moment it was finiſhed, was as 51,5 to 39,193; but at Noon on the ſame Day, their *Ratio* was as 51,5 to 29,64672; hence it is required to find the exact Time it was erected, or finiſhed?

Question 127.

By Mr. LITTLE HOOLE.

THREE Points, A, B, and C, being anyhow placed, it is required to draw a right Line, geometrically, through one of them; to which Line, if two Perpendiculars be let fall from the other two Points, the Rectangle made of theſe Perpendiculars ſhall be a Maximum?

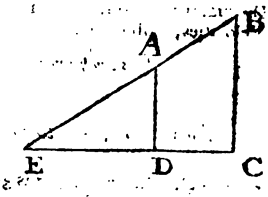
Question 128.

By Mr. JAMES KENNEDY, *Writing-Maſter, in* Cork.

REquired, a general Rule for determining in a facile and compendious Manner, if a Number (as 11847398519097) be a prime Number or not, as it would be endleſs, if not impracticable, to deduce the Solution in all Caſes from an actual Diviſion of the given Number by all the intermediate ones, from Unity to itſelf?

Question 129.

By Mr. S. HARTLEY.



IN the Trapezium ABCD, there is given the Area = 480 Poles; the Sides AD and BC are parallel; the Sum of the Angles D and C = 180, and DC = 16 Poles: Now if BA and CD be produced till they meet, they will form a Space with AB = 384 Poles. Quere the Sides of the Trapezium, and alſo of the produced Sides, without making uſe of any finite, unknown Quantity?

PROLOGUE *to the* MISER.

Writ by Mr. Derrick, *and ſpoke by Mr.* Smith.

WHILE *Gallia*'s arms triumphant trophies boaſt,
And hoſtile banners brave *Britannia*'s coaſt;
While tyrant pow'r aſſerts a lawleſs reign,
Uſurps new worlds, and arrogates the main;
What *Britiſh* heart but glows with gen'rous rage?
What *Britiſh* arm but trembles to engage?
The peaſant hand the peaceful flail diſdains,
Now graſps the ſword, and pants for nobler plains.
The merchant cries, "Revenge your country's wrong."
"Revenge" re-echoes from each honeſt tongue.
Rouze, *Britons*, rouze! at GEORGE's great command,
Now form the free-born phalanx thro' the land:
Too firm to fear — too gen'rous to betray —
Who fight for freedom, and through love obey.
Hail, virtue's ſons, be ſuch — and ſuch alone,
Th' immortal guardians of a *Brunſwick*'s throne!
While *Gallic* ſlaves in martial bondage bred,
Whoſe war is murder, — and whoſe glory dread.

Fight

Fight for a monarch, whom no laws can bind,
And roam the vagrant butchers of mankind.
Such hosts in vain shall menace freedom's shore,
Be *Britons* still what *Britons* were of yore,
When royal *Edward* broke the tyrant line;
And captive crowns pass'd current on his coin;
The patriot fire from breast to breast shall run,
Our sons shall finish what our sires begun.
Nor can we doubt *Britannia*'s future fame,
Whilst her fair daughters fan the rising flame;
Whilst youthful hands your pious care confess;
Snatch'd from the tempting dangers of distress;
Rais'd by your bounty, infant warriors spring,
Wage early war, and vindicate their king,
O'er subject seas asserts his lawful reign,
And rise the future *Warrens* of the main.
Then echoing cheers from each victorious crew
Shall hail the hero, whom they owe to you.

EPILOGUE *to the* MISER.

Writ by Mr. Lockman, *Secretary of the* Free British Fishery, *and spoke by Mr.* Shuter, *in the Character of a Boatswain, accompanied by a considerable Number of the Boys.*

HIther we're bound. — Avast! — Inchanting spot!
[*Turning about to the Audience.*]
Strange turn in things! — How whimsical's my lot!
I, whose rough province is to plough the sea;
To bid weigh anchor; reef; or helm-a-lee:
Am here turn'd spokesman for our pigmy tars;
Sent, in their name, to thank these shining stars:
This choir of beauties, to whose smile they owe
Blessings, which none but godlike minds bestow.—
Thrice arduous task!—I scarce know what to say;
Yet, my brave captain's orders I'd obey.
[*Three Huzza's; by the Boys.*]
Reviving cheers! my little hearts of gold.—
You're right.—To claim success, we must be bold.—
I'll take the hint. —This splendid Audience face.—
My theme hates flourishes, or studied grace.
Ye LADIES! who in patriot acts delight;
(Strong contrast to the Miser of this night!)
By whose pleas'd aspect 'tis well understood,
No joy's so sweet as that of doing good:—
The gladden'd objects who around me stand,
Till lately, were the outcast of our land.
Sprung from the dregs, a nuisance long they lay;
Expos'd, to every vice, an easy prey.
But your indulgence has revers'd the scene;
Hush'd the dark storm, their prospect's now serene.
Rescu'd from shiv'ring want's voracious jaws,
They'll not be tempted to infringe the laws;
But, past some hours, a kind asylum meet,
Lodg'd in the bosom of great GEORGE's fleet.
Genius in every class of life is found:
Now gilds throne, now creeps along the
Among these lads who once were fortune's scorn,
Some are, perhaps, for great atchievments born;
May, high advanc'd, *Britannia*'s foes defeat,
And, grateful, lay rich trophies at your feet:
May emulate a *Benbow*, or a *Blake*
Equal a *Russel*, or shine forth a *Drake*:
May shield our envied trade beneath each sky;
On *Gallia*'s frighted coasts bid thunders fly:
Protect our colonies 'mid fierce alarms;
Those of our rivals crush, with vengeful arms:
And grasping the proud trident of the main,
Round the vast globe our native rights maintain.

Omnia opera benedicte Domini.

YE glorious works of God's own hands,
Begin th' enchanting song;
Ye attendants on his dread command,
The pleasing notes prolong.

Join, oh! ye heavens, in joyful lays,
And magnify his name;
Ye liquid streams exalt his praise,
And spread his matchless fame.

Join thou, oh! sun, transcendant bright,
With every act of God;
Exalted moon, with fainter light,
Declare his potent nod.

Ye worlds that shine in yonder sphere,
Assist his praise to sing;
Ye gentle show'rs his might declare,
Proclaim him heav'n's high king.

Ye

Ye winds that whiſtle thro' the trees,
Or whiſper thro' the grove,
Fanning the leaves with gentle breeze,
Sing your creator's love.

Ye trees unleav'd, ye living forms,
That grace dull winter's reign;
Ye rocking tempeſts, dreadful ſtorms,
His mighty power proclaim.

Ye froſts that ſhut up nature's veins,
And bid her currents ſtand;
Ye chilling dews, and pinching rains,
Proclaim his wond'rous hand.

Ye circling day, and rowling night,
Join the enamour'd ſong;
Ye pitchy darkneſs,—glorious light,
The numbers lead along.

Ye winged lightnings that attend
On his avenging frown;
Ye airy clouds, your accents lend,
To ſing his high renown.

Thou circled orb wherein we dwell,
Swell loud the trembling notes;
Mountains and hills his wonders tell,
And raiſe your grateful throats.

Ye feather'd choir that range the ſky,
Or warble thro' the grove,
Employ your notes to God on high,
Chant forth your maker's love.

Ye ſavage beaſts that dreadful range
In deſarts ſpacious bounds,
Each hoarſer note to praiſes change,
While every cave reſounds.

Ye untam'd *Æthiops*, and ye ſage,
Exalt Jehovah's praiſe;
Ye earth-born ſons of every age,
Your thankful voices raiſe.

PHILARCTES.

——— *Scilicet improbæ,*
Creſcunt divitiæ: Tamen
Curtæ, neſcio quid ſemper abeſt rei.
HORACE.

"MOney, thou glitt'ring being, all adore,
"Thou *ſummum bonum* of both rich and poor!
"What's life, devoid of thee? one ſcene of woe!
"Thou buy'ſt us friends, and fort'ſt the raging foe.
"Cowards are brave, if guided by thy hand;
"And deſp'rate villains calm at thy command.
"*Neptunian* heroes, daunted, loſe the day,
"Aw'd by thy pow'rful, all-commanding ſway.
"Stateſmen and miniſters thy influence feel;
"Adviſe againſt, or ſpeak for public weal;
"Support, or plot againſt their maſter's throne,
"Juſt as their private int'reſt leads them on.
"Thou crown'ſt, dethron'ſt great princes at thy eaſe;
"Inflam'ſt a war, or lull'ſt each breaſt to peace.
"At thy bright ſhrine bend ſtarv'ling poor and kings;
"All, all adore the eaſe thy virtue brings.
"From infant cradle we are taught t'obey;
"To bend to thee, and own thy mighty ſway.
"The righteous doctrine ſtrengthens with our years,
"And amplifies at once our hopes and fears.
"But for due worſhip, what is life's ſhort ſpace?
"We juſt but ſtart, and end the winged race.
"Who then can blame the careful, prudent man,
"Who of ſwift life employs the little ſpan
"In hoarding up bright ſilver, brighter gold,
"Not to expend, but worſhip and behold?
"Be my ſhort hours employ'd on darling coin,
"My coffer richer than an *Indian* mine!
"One mine, alas! there's yet ſome ore behind,
"Than *India* itſelf, and then I'll think thee kind.
"Of ſuch dear wealth, the more we have we want;
"Tho' bleſt with millions, yet we think we're ſcant."

On bended knees, thus wretch *Vetidius* pray'd,
And wept for joy, as he the cheſt ſurvey'd.
Then finger'd the bright treaſure o'er and o'er;
Ready to pour his ſoul out on the ſtore.
Pleas'd, now on heaps he piles his darling pelf;
Sees mountains riſe, then hugs his leſs-dear ſelf.
Now guineas endleſs from his ſatchels pour;
He ſpreads a golden carpet on the floor;

Then

Then, ſlave-like, ſtalks o'er gold. Such, day and night,
Is, O *Veſtidius*, thy ſole delight.
Pray, what *Veſtidius?* Lord! is he unknown,
Who reaps from rakes what prudent dads have ſown.
I'll give you juſt deſcriptions of the man,
And then deny you know him, if you can.
He's one who eats and drinks, and lives on wealth,
Knows but that one preſervative of health.
Dainties ne'er crown his parſimonious board,
Not e'en for porridge will he rob his hoard.
That man, when times went hard, who kindly lent
His caſh to debauchees, at *Cent. per Cent.*
Who, when a late diſtemper ſeiz'd his nerves,
And all pronounc'd, he dies, becauſe he ſtarves,
At two-pence coſt for broth, look'd ſo aghaſt,
So deadly groan'd, all thought he groan'd his laſt.
That wretch I know. Lord! how mankind are apt,
In wealth's allaring ſnare, to be entrapt.
They catch at miſ'ry in the golden bait,
And puſh to gain the prize at any rate.
They're ſure TO LIVE in being wealthy lies,
Nor ſee the cares which lurk beneath the prize.

Φιλοπλουτις.

HORACE. *Book* II. *Ode* II. *imitated.*

To a Friend.

TO aſk me, deareſt friend, forbear,
What *France* means by her threats of war,
Her thund'ring fleets preparing:
Their preparations next expound,
Bold *Britons* tars will ſoon confound
Their ſchemes, however daring.

Our blooming youth, with all its flights,
Its jovial days, and bliſsful nights,
What various joys attend,
When time has powder'd o'er with ſnow
Our locks, what have we more to do
With father, brother, friend.

The flowers that yearly glad the ſight,
And *Luna*'s variable light,
Will fade, and be no more.

Then, why this anxious care and ſtrife,
This trouble for ſo ſhort a life,
That's dying every hour.

Let us, my friend, in ſome cool ſhade,
For ſecrecy and friendſhip made,
The fleeting hours improve.
'Tis wine alone diſpels our care,
The glaſs will drown to-morrow's fear,
And make us fit for love.

Here you, Sir; waiter, in a trice,
Fill up the bowl, and here entice
Chloe, my heart's deſire;
Tell her her harp ſhe muſt prepare,
Bid her not ſtay to braid her hair,
For I am all deſire.

Suffolk, May 19.

The Court of THETIS.

To Lady ———, *on her Grotto at* Baſilden.

I.

FLOW on, thou ever-honour'd *Thames*,
Where *F——ne* has ſought a calm retreat;
Go, pour thy tributary ſtreams
To bathe thy ſov'reign *Thetis*' feet.

II.

There, when in flow'ry pride you come
Amidſt the courtiers of the main,
And join within the ſhelly dome,
Old *Tibur*, *Arno*, or the *Seine*.

III.

When each ambitious ſtream ſhall tell
The glories of its flatter'd lords,
And boaſt what wonders proud *Verſailles*,
Or *Rome*, or *Tuſcany* affords.

IV.

Then ſhalt thou ſay, (and ſure the tale,
Shall check each partial torrent's pride)
What ſcenes adorn this flow'ry vale,
Through which thy ſtreams in raptures glide.

V.

But when thy fond deſcription tells
The beauties of the grot divine;
What miracles are wrought by ſhells,
Where niceſt taſte and fancy join.

VI.

The ſcene ſhall *Ocean*'s goddeſs move;
She'll quit her empire of the main,
Her throne of pearls, and coral grove,
To live retir'd with thee and *F——ne*.

A SONG.

I.

AT *Upton-on-the-Hill*,
There lives a happy pair,
The ſwain his name is *Will*,
And *Molly* is the fair:
Ten years are gone and more,
Since *Hymen* join'd theſe two;
Their hearts were one before
The ſacred rites they knew.

II.

Since which auſpicious day,
Sweet harmony doth reign;
Both love and both obey;
Hear this each nymph and ſwain!
If happy cares invade,
For who is free from care?
Th' impreſſion's lighter made,
By taking each a ſhare.

III.

Pleas'd with a calm retreat,
They've no ambitious view;
In plenty live, nor hate,
Nor envy thoſe that do.
Sure pomp is empty noiſe;
And cares increaſe with wealth;
They aim at truer joys,
Tranquillity and health.

IV.

With ſafety and with eaſe,
Their pleaſant life does flow;
They fear no raging ſeas,
Nor rocks that lurk below.
May ſtill a ſteady gale
Their little bark attend,
And gently fill each ſail,
Till life itſelf ſhall end!

Latine Redditum.

I.

COllibus *Uptoniæ* placidis habitavit amoris
Et pactæ fidei, par juvenile, decus.
Wilhelmus juvenis conſtanti exultat amore,
Nec minus hæc conſtans pulchra puella *Cloe*.
Flaveſcunt decimis florentia meſſibus arva,
Ex quò ſolenni fœdere junxit *Hymen*.
Sed prior iis vinclis, et lege potentior omni,
Junxerat haud unquam diſſoluendus amor.

II.

Perpetuos illinc jactat concordia faſces,
Diviſum imperium ſponſus et uxor habent.
Fervida non unquam lis ſurgit; amabile nymphis
Illa dat exemplum nympha, dat ille viris,
Si quando luctus (quis corda immunia luctu?)
Audeat exiguas exagitare caſas,
Poſtulat ille ſuas partes, et poſtulat illa;
Ut fiat levius particípatus onus.

III.

Pauperie lætos nitidâ, placidoque receſſu,
Imperii nunquam vexat acerba fames.
Menſa decens illis — ſed nullo eſt ſordida luxu;
Eſt unda, at nullo tingitur unda mero.
Quæ ſunt vana, vident, nec quæ ſunt vana, requirunt,
Aut pompam, aut tumidas ambitionis opes.

IV.

Quam ſecura mali vita eſt, quam libera curis!
Quam fauſto fertur flumine, quam placido!
Non ponti terrent ſtrepitus, cauteſve maligni
Quæ cæco Oceani delituere ſinu.
Propitio ſemper (placeat diis) flamine parvam
Impellant Zephyri murmura blanda ratem;
Nec deſit velis, nimium nec ventus abundet,
Dum vita ad finem defluat acta ſuum!

A CHRONOLOGICAL MEMOIR *of* OCCURRENCES,

For *DECEMBER*, 1756.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Hague, Dec. 12.

ONE of the Republic's Miniſters in the Empire, hath written to his Maſters, that a certain German Prince, whom he does not name, being ſolicited by the Court of Vienna to furniſh the Empreſs-Queen with a Body of Troops, made Anſwer, 'That 'the few Soldiers he could give, would be 'of little Service to that Princeſs; that he 'would adviſe her to put an End to the 'preſent Troubles by a ſpeedy Accommoda-'tion, which might be eaſily effected, as 'the King of Pruſſia had declared, that he 'entered into the War, not to make Con-'queſts, (not claiming an Inch of Ground) 'but to divert the Storm with which he 'thought he was threatened: That his 'Pruſſian Majeſty is in a Condition to car-'ry on the War for a conſiderable Time, 'by the Reſources with which his own 'Treaſury, and that of his Ally, furniſh 'him: That France, always jealous of 'the Grandeur of the Houſe of Auſtria, 'will labour rather to reſtore the King of 'Poland, Elector of Saxony, than to aid 'the Empreſs-Queen to make Conqueſts on 'the King of Pruſſia; and that, beſides, 'he knew the Court of Verſailles took very 'little Umbrage at the Houſe of Branden-'burgh, whoſe Power ſhe conſidered as 'tranſitory, being to laſt no longer than 'the preſent King's Life.'

Extract of a Letter from an Officer in Garriſon at Gibraltar, dated Oct. 20.

"By Water our Defence is very weak; for if once we ſhould loſe the Dominion by Sea, we could not keep the Town for three Weeks, as there are ſeveral Parts of the Coaſt without the leaſt Fortifications, and with a ſmall Fleet they would immediately deſtroy us.

Lord Tyrawley is exerting himſelf vaſtly in the Defence of this Place, by building ſeveral ſtrong Batteries in different Places, and repairing old ones, which were out of Repair. His Lordſhip has begun a new Work, the greateſt that ever was undertaken in Gibraltar, which is as follows: The weakeſt Part of this Garriſon was from the South Baſtion to the new Mole; his Lordſhip is cauſing a Breaſt-work to be made within about 100 Yards of the Line-Wall, of Hogſheads filled with red Sand, which he runs from the Baſtion to the new Mole aforeſaid, which is about half a Mile, with Embraſures for Cannon, to cover the Breaſt-work, in Caſe the Men with Small-Arms ſhould be beat off the Line-Wall, that they might retire through the Salley-Ports within this Breaſt-work, which lies out of Danger of any Cannon from Shipping."

Berlin, Dec. 11. The King has ſent to all his Miniſters at foreign Courts, the following Memorial.

'It would be in vain to give a particular 'Anſwer to all the Falſehoods and Exagge-'rations that are publiſhed in foreign Ga-'zettes, concerning the preſent Situation 'of Saxony, and the pretended Oppreſſion 'under which it labours. What is done 'there is evident to all who have Eyes to 'ſee; and we cannot expect to convince 'ſuch as are blinded by their Paſſions. We 'have nevertheleſs thought proper to ob-'ſerve, that thoſe bitter Complaints, which 'ſeem to proceed from a People ſunk into 'the deepeſt Diſtreſs, are only the Murmurs 'of certain Perſons, who conſider nothing 'but their own vile Self-intereſt, and have 'no Knowledge of, or pay no Regard to 'the Good of their Country. The Tra-'ders of one ſingle Town are the odious 'Trumpeters who publiſh theſe falſe Re-'ports, becauſe their Profits at preſent ſuf-'fer ſome Diminution. They don't trou-'ble their Heads about the Oppreſſion of 'others, whilſt they are ſupported by the 'Favour of a partial Miniſter, and are not 'diſturbed in the Poſſeſſion of that Mono-'poly which they have ſo long held to the

'Pre-

'Prejudice of the other Towns of Saxony; 'who will bear Witneſs to the Truth of 'what is here advanced. We have had 'frequent Occaſion, during the Courſe of 'this War to be ſurpriſed at their Impru-'dence and Inſolence: It is Time that 'Bounds were ſet to them.

'The King of Pruſſia is not an Enemy 'to Saxony, and hath not acted towards it 'as an Enemy. The Country will ſoon be 'convinced of this: Every true Patriot is 'ſo already. The Inconveniencies that are 'inſeparable from a lawful War will never 'do it ſo much Damage, as the Rapine of 'a Miniſter who hath ſucked its beſt Blood, 'and hath been the ſole Cauſe of its Suffe-'rings. But, what are theſe Sufferings? 'Where are the Extorſions, the Acts of 'Violence, and the Outrages? Let the 'frightful Deſolations occaſioned by almoſt 'every War be called to Mind. When 'the French, in the laſt Century, ravaged 'the Palatinate with Fire and Sword, had 'they ſuch Reaſons as the Pruſſians might 'alledge, if they had a Mind to follow 'their Example? Have the Saxons met 'with ſuch mild Treatment from their 'Friends, from their zealous Defenders the 'Auſtrians, every Time they entered their 'Country? Put it in their Option, whe-'ther to receive ſuch Friends as they were, 'or continue to lodge ſuch Enemies as the 'Pruſſians; they would not hesitate about 'the Determination. Bohemia itſelf, if it 'dared to ſpeak, would make the ſame 'Choice.

'Let, then, the World be no longer im-'poſed upon by artful Clamours, which, 'as we have already obſerved, take their 'Riſe from one Place alone, from one ſin-'gle Order of Perſons, who think all is 'loſt, when their vile, ſordid, private In-'tereſt ſuffers. There is no Country nor 'Town in the World, which would not, 'if threatened with the terrible Calamities 'of War, wiſh to fall into the Hands of 'ſuch a Prince as the King of Pruſſia, or 'ſuch an Army as the Pruſſian Army. Af-'ter this, it will not ſeem ſurpriſing that 'Perſons, who have no Perception of theſe 'Truths, reject the Writings, the Memo-'rials, on which they are eſtabliſhed; or 'that they ſhould ſay, that a new Law of 'Nations is going to be introduced; and 'that they ſhould make no Anſwer to De-'monſtrations, but by Invectives.'

PLANTATION NEWS.

Charles-Town, October 21. The Num-ber of Cherokees that came to Town on the 8th Inſtant was 188: They were re-ceived in Broad-ſtreet by one of his Majeſ-ty's independent Companies, the Charles-Town Regiment of Foot, and Troop of Horſe, through whom they paſſed, and had immediately an Audience of his Excellency the Governor in Council. They afterwards had two other Conferences with his Excel-lency, in which they gave Aſſurances of inviolable Fidelity to their Brothers the Engliſh, and that they would take up the Hat-chet againſt the French, and all other his Majeſty's Enemies: And having received their Preſents laſt Saturday, on Sunday they ſet out to return to their Country, very well ſatisfied.

Our laſt Accounts from Georgia, and our Agent gone to the Creeks, are, that all re-mains quiet there, and therefore favoura-ble.

LONDON.

When the Money Bills were preſented, at the Cloſe of the Seſſions, for the Royal Aſſent, it is ſaid, the honourable Perſon who preſented them addreſſed his M———y in the following remarkable Speech, in which he has expreſſed, with the utmoſt Propriety and Force, that known Attachment to his Majeſty, and that Zeal for the Honour and Intereſt of his Country, which equally entitle him to the Confidence of both.

May it pleaſe your M———y.

YOUR faithful Commons, juſtly ſenſible of the Bleſſings they have enjoyed under your happy Reign, in juſt Indignation at every Attempt to diſturb it, have exerted themſelves, to the utmoſt of their Abilities, to ſupport your Majeſty in the juſt War, which the Ambition and Perfidy of *France* have obliged you to enter into, by giving, for the Service of this Year, ordinary and extraordinary, Ten Millions, beſides a Vote of Credit, to anſwer any unforeſeen Emergency.

They beg Leave moſt humbly to ſay, they hope the Sword you have ſo bravely drawn, and they ſo effectually ſupported, will be entruſted only in brave, capable, and honeſt Hands; that ſo the naval (the natural) Strength of *England*, may make a Figure, and do Service, as much greater, as it is exalted higher than ever before.

They apprehend the preſent critical Conjuncture convinces, that Alliances on the Continent, as they are unnatural, ſo they muſt ever be prejudicial to the true Intereſt of *England*; that there is no Gratitude to be expected from, no Dependance to be had on ſuch Allies; Allies, who, though ſaved, ſupported, ſubſiſting by the Blood and Treaſure of this Kingdom for more than an Age, have taken the Opportunity of the firſt Proſpect of preſent Profit, to break thro' every Tie.

Not diſcouraged by the Ingratitude of Allies, nor the Ambition of Enemies, they have with Pleaſure beheld the Sword drawn to vindicate your Honour, the Honour and Intereſt of *England*; convinced, and proud to let the World ſee, that *England* is able to fight her own Battles, to ſtand by her own natural Strength againſt all her Enemies.

Tho' ever attached to your Majeſty's Perſon, ever at Eaſe under your juſt Government, they cannot forbear taking Notice of ſome Circumſtances in the preſent Situation of Affairs, which nothing but Confidence in your Juſtice, your Love to the People devoted to you, could hinder from alarming their moſt ſerious Apprehenſions: And to whom ſhould they make their Fears known? to whom ſhould they complain, but to their Protector, their Guardian, and their Father?

Subſidies to foreign Princes, when already burthened with a Debt ſcarce to be borne, cannot but be ſeverely felt, an Army of Foreign Troops, a Thing unprecedented, unheard of, unknown, brought into *England*, cannot but alarm; but ſtill they depend, ſtill they confide in your Majeſty; and only beg Leave moſt humbly to ſay, they hope that their Burthen may be lightened, their Fears removed, as ſoon as poſſible; and in the mean Time, that the Sword of theſe Foreigners ſhall not be a Moment intruſted out of your own Hand to any other Perſon whatſoever.

Two Battalions, of 1500 Men, are going to be raiſed in the Highlands of Scotland, to be commanded by Col. John Campbell, and are to be ſent to America. Major Montgomery, and Major M'Kaye are to be Lieut. Colonels of the Battalions.

A Train of Artillery is getting ready, and other military Reinforcements, for America, are preparing to be forwarded with Expedition.

The Tranſports that carried over the firſt Diviſion of the Hanoverian Troops are returned, and the ſecond are preparing to go abroad.

An Addreſs was agreed to be preſented to his Majeſty, that he would be graciouſly pleaſed to give Directions to the proper Officers, to lay before the Houſe an Account, ſhewing how the Monies given for the Service of the Year 1756 have been applied, diſtinguiſhing the ſeveral Articles under their proper Heads.

Dec.

Dec. 28. They write from Holland, that Colonel Yorke had informed the States-General, that the Change in the Engliſh Miniſtry would make none in his Maſter's Diſpoſition towards their High Mightineſſes; that his Majeſty would make it his conſtant Study to increaſe that good Underſtanding, which for ſo many Years hath happily ſubſiſted between the two Nations, and that he would always conſider the Intereſt of the Republic as his own.

The Britiſh Miniſter took Occaſion, upon making this Declaration, to inſinuate, what great Danger the Republic incurred, in the preſent Troubles, by having ſo few Troops on Foot. He added, that France laboured only to lull her aſleep, in order to keep her in an indolent Security, and to give a fatal Blow to Great-Britain; which Nation being once depreſſed, France would be in a Condition to give Law to the united Provinces, who would find it the more difficult to ſhake off her Yoke, as the People of England, in Reſentment of the ſmall Part their High Mightineſſes take in the preſent Situation of England, would be very backward to open their Purſes to aſſiſt them.

England and France thus uniting to urge the Dutch to augment their Forces, we ſhould be tempted to think (ſays our Correſpondent) that this Augmentation would paſs at laſt, were it not almoſt impoſſible to be effected at a Time when the Princes of Germany will furniſh no Troops. The Stadtholder's Party, who are always fond of the Army, propoſe, and offer, to draw as many Men as they can from the Countries of Naſſau, Ditz, Hodemar, Dillingen, Sugen, &c. Darmſtadt and Waldeck may likewiſe be prevailed upon to furniſh as many as they can. This is ſomething; but there muſt be Money.

They are in no Hurry at the Hague to anſwer the ſecond Memorial of the Saxon Miniſter, wherein he ſolicits, in the warmeſt and moſt pathetic Manner, ſome Aſſiſtance from their High Mightineſſes againſt the Oppreſſion which Saxony feels.

We are aſſured by the beſt Authority, that the French Trade to the Weſt-Indies employs, in Time of Peace, one hundred and twenty thouſand Tuns of Shipping; and that they cannot at preſent employ in it above thirty-ſix thouſand Tun.

Letters from Liſbon adviſe, that the new Portugueſe Company ſet up at Oporto will force the Engliſh to leave the laſt mentioned Place. That Company have obtained the ſole Privilege of ſending Wines to the Braſils, and fix the Price, at Cima Douro, of all Wines ſent to England. One of the Partners in this Company, being aſked, Whether they were not afraid that the Engliſh would leave the Place? made Anſwer, That that was what they wanted.

The Hague Gazette tells us, that ſome Letters received in Holland by the laſt Poſt from Germany adviſe, that the King of Pruſſia had been ſeized with an Illneſs, for which he had been twice blooded.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Portſmouth, Dec. 27.

THIS Day the Clerks paid the York to the 31ſt of December, 1755, and are to proceed to Payment of the reſt in this Port.

The Centurion, Capt. Manſell, and Deal Caſtle, Capt. Anſel, are ſailed for Plymouth, with Money to pay the Ships there a Year's Pay.

27. This Morning about Seven, the Gun fired a Signal for a Court-Martial on Admiral Byng. Five Hours is the appointed Time for ſitting each Day. The Admirals and Captains who try him, are not allowed to come aſhore till it is finiſhed; but he and his Evidences are brought on Shore to the Dock every Night, if they chuſe it.

29. The Admirals on Byng's Trial are, Thomas Smith, Eſq; Vice Admiral of the White, Preſident; Savage Moſtyn, Francis Holbourne, Harry Norris, Eſqrs. Rear Admirals of the White; and Thomas Broderick, Eſq; Rear Admiral of the Blue. The Captains are, Holmes, Geary, Boys, Moore, Simcoe, Douglas, Bentley, Keppel, and Morris, who after having ſettled the Method of proceeding on this Trial, and read the ſeveral Letters ſent by Admiral Byng to the Admiralty, the Court adjourned.

31. On Wedneſday and Thurſday Vice-Admiral Weſt was examined. The greateſt Part of his Evidence that makes againſt Mr. Byng is, that no Impediment appeared to him to the Admiral's engaging the French Fleet cloſely; but he entirely acquits the Admiral of any Delay in the Voyage.

Yeſ-

Yeſterday Afternoon Lord Blakeney was examined, who ſpoke with Certainty as to the Poſſibility of landing Troops at Minorca, in four or five different Places, without any apparent Danger. Mr. Byng is this Day to re-examine and croſs-examine the ſaid Admiral Weſt, and Lord Blakeney.

[*The Remainder in our next.*]

Extract of a Letter from Portſmouth, dated Dec. 29.

"I have attended the Court Martial on board the St. George theſe two Days, and have heard, with great Attention, the Admiral's Orders, with ſeveral Letters and Papers, read: And To-day have heard Admiral Weſt, very much like an Officer, give a very diſtinct, and, I think, candid Evidence, which laſted ſeven Hours, and will begin again in the Morning; I have not yet been able to diſcover any Proofs of what has been alledged againſt the Admiral. The ſtrongeſt Thing ſaid by Mr. Weſt, with regard to A. B. on being aſked, whether he had ever delivered his Opinion, was as follows:

"This Queſtion appears to me of an extraordinary Nature. I cannot conceive, that, as a Witneſs, I am at all called upon to know at what I expreſſed Diſſatisfaction. It is not a Matter of Fact as to my particular Opinion: There might be Appearances, touching which I might expreſs Diſſatisfaction, and they not Facts. When I ſaw the Rear of our Fleet aſtern, I could not but be diſſatisfied with that Appearance. I ſaw the Fleet in that Situation, but cannot tell the Reaſon: Therefore my Opinion, that I may have given, may be founded upon what was not really Fact, though it appeared to me to be ſo. As to the other Ships, I know nothing of their Situation. I went down and engaged my proper Ship till ſhe bore away; after that I went and engaged a-head with the Lancaſter; then the Rear came up, and engaged them as long as they ſtayed. I have given in all theſe Particulars; and, if the Court deſires to know my Opinion without Fact, it is what I did not expect. I deſire to give every Light into the Matter that may inform the Court, but the Court may be miſled by my Opinion without Facts. Where a Judgment is drawn from Evidence, it is only from Evidence of Facts. I may have conceived a wrong Opinion, either from its not being well founded on Facts, or from my making a wrong Judgment of what did appear. I only mean to ſay, that this is a Queſtion, my Anſwer to which may miſlead, becauſe it may be founded upon Appearances: There was an Appearance by the Fleet being ſo far aſtern; there was an Appearance of ſome Want in ſomebody, but with whom I cannot pretend to ſay."

Extract of another Letter from Portſmouth, Dec. 31.

"Nothing can exceed the Diligence and Diſpatch uſed to equip the Ships fitting for Sea-Service. In a very ſhort Time there will be at Spithead, as powerful a Fleet, and of as fine Ships, as was ever ſeen. Many of the Artificers of the Dock-Yard work Day and Night, Sundays not excepted; and they have been docking Ships all the Nip-Tides."

List *of* Ships *taken from the* French.

A Schooner Privateer of 16 Guns and 100 Men, by the Gibraltar, Capt. Cleveland, and ſent into Portſmouth.

A French Privateer of 12 Guns and 124 Men, by the Leoſtaff.

The St. Jaques, a French Snow, bound from Bourdeaux to Martinico, by the Antigallican Privateer, and ſent into Antigua.

A large French Ship from Martinico, ſent into Falmouth by the Greyhound Man of War.

The Syren, from Bourdeaux for Martinico, by the Ambuſcade Man of War.

A French Privateer of 12 Guns, by the Swan Sloop of War, after a warm Engagement.

A Portugueze Ship, with Stores for France, by the Boſcawen Privateer, and carried into Exmouth.

The Mary, Roſe, from Bourdeaux for St. Domingo, by the Greyhound, and carried to Plymouth.

Alſo the Concord, a Letter of Marque Ship, of 300 Tons, from St. Domingo, and ſent into Falmouth.

The Harwich ſent in a Retch from St. Domingo to Bourdeaux, with Sugar and Coffee.

Alſo

Alſo a Schooner of 70 Men, of and for ditto, with Proviſions.

Alſo the Count de Mirepoix, of Nantz, from St. Domingo, of about 300 Tons, with Sugar, Coffee, Cotton, and Indico.

The Boſcawen Privateer has alſo carried into Liſbon, the Deux Aſſocies, from Bourdeaux for St. Domingo, with 120 Tons of Wine, and 600 Barrels of Flour.

Liſt *of* Ships *taken by the* French.

The Vernon, Robertſon, from Bamf, carried into Bergen.

The Little John, Honeyburn; Pelica, Pike; and Champion, Darby, carried into Marſeilles.

The Dieppe Packet, carried into Havre.

The Horner, Sutton, from Philadelphia for Barbadoes, carried into Guardaloupe.

The Sydenham, Wilcox, from Virginia, carried into Bayonne.

The Sweet, from Rhode-Iſland, carried into ditto.

A Snow from Gallipoly, with Oil, Riddal, Maſter, by the Soubize Privateer, and carried into Dunkirk.

DEATHS.

Dec. 20. Sir Tho. Standiſh, Bart. at his Seat in Lancaſhire.

26. Mr. Mark Harriſon, a Spaniſh Merchant, in Fenchurch-ſtreet.

Mrs. Eſther Unwin, a Lady of great Eſtate, at Beckenham in Kent.

—— Dobſon, Eſq; in Groſvenor-ſtreet, poſſeſſed of a large Fortune.

20. Mr. Iſaac Watſon, Merchant, in Ayloffe-ſtreet, London.

Tho. Cooke, Eſq; the Tranſlator of Heſiod and Terence.

Mr. Henry Rimius, one of the Aſſiſtant Librarians to Sir Hans Sloane's Muſæum.

A few Days ſince, the Rev. and learned Dr. Clarke, late Rector of Kirk-heaton, and one of the Prebends of York. His Character, as a Tutor to Gentlemen and Nobility, rendered him honoured and reſpected whilſt living, and greatly regretted at Death.

MARRIAGES.

Dec. 23. Mr. Tho. Teniſon, of Leeds, to Miſs Elizabeth Sunderland, with 10000*l.* Fortune.

Mr. Elderton, of Lincoln's Inn, to Miſs Firley, of Great St. Helen's.

26. Richard Barnaby, Eſq; to Miſs Freeman. Part of the Rejoicings on this Occaſion were diſtributing large Quantities of Beef, and other Proviſions, to the Poor, at and near Whitford in Herefordſhire.

28. Mr. Benjamin Tomkins of Abingdon in Berks, to Miſs Tomkins, of the ſame Place.

BIRTHS.

Dec. 27. The Lady of Lewis Way, Eſq; Siſter to the Counteſs of Northampton, of a Daughter.

Civil and military Preferments.

His Grace John Duke of Bedford, Lieutenant General and Governor General of Ireland.

His Grace the Duke of Devonſhire, Lord Lieutenant of the County of Derby.

The Lord Falmouth, ſworn of the Privy-Council.

Mr. Maſterman, High Bailiff of the Liberty of the Savoy.

Eccleſiaſtical Preferments.

The Rev. Mr. Paul Columbine, to the Living of Hardley and Thurlton, Norfolk.

The Rev. Mr. Pennant, to the Rectory of Compton-Martin.

The Rev. Mr. Forreſter, of Pembroke, to the Rectory of Aſhwell in Hereford.

Mr. Samuel Norman, to the Rectory and Pariſh Church of Wigmore in Norfolk.

The Rev. Mr. Dickſon, to one of the Golden Prebends, founded in the Cathedral Church of Durham.

B——KR——TS.

Dec. 25. Giles Powell, of St. George, Hanover-ſquare, Apothecary.

Wm. Glover, of Lincoln's-Inn-Fields, Watch maker.

Rowland Battie, of St. George, Bloomſbury, Merchant.

28. Owen Pritchard, of Liverpool, Merchant.

Chriſtopher Little Hellſtone, in Cornwall, Dealer and Chapman.

Obſer-

Obſervations on the Weather at Temple-Bar.

	Barometer.	Therm.	Pluviameter.	Hygrometer.
Dec. 27	30 : 0	18¼	15 : 2	
28	30 : 1½	18	0 : 0	
29	30 : 2	18	0 : 2	
30	30 : 3	17	0 : 0	
31	30 : 2	16½	0 : 0	

BOOKS, publiſhed ſince our laſt.

AN Eſſay on the Origin of human Knowledge, By *Nugent*. 8*vo*. 5*s*. *Nourſe*.

An Account of the Campaign in 1756, in *Bohemia*, *Silеſia*, and *Saxony*. 1*s*. *Griffiths*.

The fatal Conſequences of the Want of Syſtem in public Affairs. 1*s*. *Baldwin*.

A Remonſtrance againſt Ld. Bolingbroke's philoſophical Religion. 8*vo*. 5*s*. *Hitch*.

Pope's univerſal Prayer, *Latin* and *Engliſh*. By *J. Sayer*, M. A. 4*to*. 1*s*. *Owen*.

Oriental Eclogues. 1*s*. *Payne*.

Epiſtles to *Lorenzo*. 1*s*. 6*d*. *ſewed*. *Wilſon*.

Twenty practical Sermons, by the Rev. Mr. *Moy*. 5*s*. *Johnſon*.

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In TWENTY VOLUMES in OCTAVO,

A NEW EDITION, reviſed and corrected, of

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